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THE MIGRANT

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Nest and eggs of Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*)

Cut out and paste the above, under the picture on page 2 of Vol. 27, No. 1 for March 1956. The first line and scientific name are in error.

This species breeds at the higher altitudes in Greene County.

THE MIGRANT

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Birds Of Greene County, Tennessee

by JOHN B. WHITE, *et al*

The following list of birds covers those observed in Greene County, Tennessee, by members and guests of the Greeneville Chapter of the Tennessee Ornithological Society; some observations were made before the organization of the chapter in December, 1946.

Greene County is in Upper East Tennessee. Greeneville, the largest town and the county seat, is approximately in the center of the county. The ridges, beginning with the Appalachians on the southeastern boundary and ending with Bays Mountain on the northwest, run northeast to southwest. The main streams and their contiguous valleys, Nolichucky River and Lick Creek, run parallel to the ridges; the secondary streams, as a rule, run at right angles to the mountains and the main streams.

The Nolichucky drains the county southeast of Greeneville to the North Carolina state line atop the Appalachians; Lick Creek drains the county from Greeneville to the Hawkins County line and Bays Mountain.

The point of highest elevation is on the state line, 4890 feet. The elevation drops 2600 feet in two airline miles from Camp Creek Bald to the foot of the mountain.

The elevation on the lower Nolichucky and Lick Creek is a little less than 1100 feet. At Greeneville it is 1554 feet, and on Bays Mountain at Chimneytop it is 3076 feet. The Lick Creek valley is subject to overflow during the winter and spring months, making territory for observation of ducks and wading birds.

The Nolichucky has one small hydroelectric dam forming Davy Crockett Lake, and this makes good territory for the larger waterfowl.

Outside the higher mountains, which make up only a small part of Greene County, the land is used mainly for farming.

Back from the main streams the topography is either rolling or knobs, and a large portion is used for farming.

The only "balds", grassy areas on the higher mountains, in the county are on Camp Creek Mountain and on Cold Spring Mountain. The area being in the Transition Zone of the Austral Region and bordering on a small portion of the Canadian Zone in the Boreal Region may account for some vertical migration in the county.

The letters used in the list referring to the relative abundance are these: A—abundant; C—common; F.C—fairly common; U.C—uncommon; R—rare; V.R—very rare. The letters referring to seasonal status are the following: PR—permanent resident, may be found throughout the year; SR—summer resident, during the breeding season only; WR—winter resident, only during the winter months; M—migrants, pass through during spring and fall; V—visitant, for short periods only; Ac—accidentals, outside of their normal range. Example of the use of the letters: Bluebird:A-(SR) FC-(WR): Bluebird abundant summer resident and fairly common winter resident.

AUG 14 1956

ANNOTATED LIST

PIED-BILLED GREBE (*Podilymbus podiceps*).R-(M). One observed Oct. 23, 1955, and again Nov. 27, 1955, on Davy Crockett Lake.

GREAT BLUE HERON (*Ardea Herodias*).R-(PR).

AMERICAN EGRET (*Casmerodius albus*).UC-(V).

LITTLE BLUE HERON (*Florida caerulea*).VR-(V).

(EASTERN) GREEN HERON (*Butorides virescens*).FC-(SR).

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON (*Nycticorax nycticorax*).R-(M).

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON (*Nyctanassa violacea*).R-(SR).

AMERICAN BITTERN (*Botaurus lentiginosus*).R-(M).

CANADA GOOSE (*Branta canadensis*).UC-(M).

BLUE GOOSE (*Chen caerulescens*).R-(M). One flock of 25 observed feeding in a corn field along Roaring Fork Creek in 1952. One member of this flock voluntarily remained behind and stayed on a farm with a tame goose until 1955.

MALLARD (*Anas platyrhynchos*).UC-(M).

BLACK DUCK (*Anas rubripes*).UC-(M).

GADWALL (*Anas strepera*).R-(M).

PINTAIL (*Anas acuta*).UC-(M).

GREEN-WINGED TEAL (*Anas carolinensis*).VR-(M).

BLUE-WINGED TEAL (*Anas discors*).FC-(M).

SHOVELLER (*Spatula clypeata*).R-(M).

WOOD DUCK (*Aix sponsa*).R-(SR); UC-(M).

RING-NECKED DUCK (*Aythya collaris*).UC-(M).

LESSER SCAUP DUCK (*Aythya affinis*).FC-(M).

BUFFLE-HEAD (*Glaucionetta albeola*).VR-(M).

HOODED MERGENSER (*Lophodytes cucullatus*).R-(M).

TURKEY VULTURE (*Cathartes aura*).A-(PR).

BLACK VULTURE (*Coragyps atratus*).FC-(PR).

SHARP-SHINED HAWK (*Accipiter striatus*).R-(PR); UC-(M).

COOPER'S HAWK (*Accipiter cooperii*).UC-(PR); C-(M).

RED-TAILED HAWK (*Buteo jamaicensis*).R-(PR); FC-(M).

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK (*Buteo lineatus*).R-(WR); UC-(M).

BROAD-WINGED HAWK (*Buteo platypterus*).C-(M).

BALD EAGLE (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*).R-(M). One shot by a farmer near Baileyton in the spring of 1941. One observed over Davy Crockett Lake Oct. 23, 1955.

MARSH HAWK (*Circus cyaneus*).R-(WR).

OSPREY (*Pandion haliaetus*).R-(M). Possibly summer residents at Davy Crockett Lake. One pair was observed building a nest in the spring of 1940 by the Conservation Officer there.

DUCK HAWK (*Falco peregrinus*).VR-(V). One observed in the Lick Creek valley near Albany during the 1954 Christmas count.

SPARROW HAWK (*Falco sparverius*).UC-(PR).

RUFFED GROUSE (*Bonasa umbellus*).UC-(PR).

BOB-WHITE (*Colinus virginianus*).FC-(PR).

RING-NECKED PHEASANT (*Phasianus colchicus*).VR-(PR). Farmers at the base of Bluff Mountain and on Roaring Fork Creek have raised and liberated these birds.

WILD TURKEY (*Meleagris gallopavo*).R-(PR). This species was observed on Rich Mountain in June 1941 and on Cold Spring Mountain in December 1955.

KING RAIL (*Rallus elegans*).VR-(M). One observed in the fall of 1952 and another in 1954, both along Roaring Fork Creek.

SORA (*Porzana carolina*).VR-(M). One on Lick Creek in April 1941, one at Davy Crockett Lake April 23, 1950, one at Davy Crockett Lake Oct. 19, 1952.

BLACK RAIL (*Laterallus jamaicensis*).VR-(M). One record on Bluff Mountain in 1948.—The only other record for Tennessee was of a bird collected in Cocke County by Mr. N. F. Stokeley in June 1915. (THE MIGRANT 6:49, 1935).—Ed.

COOT (*Fulica americana*).UC-(M).

KILLDEER (*Charadrius vociferus*).C-(PR).

WOODCOCK (*Philohela minor*).R-(WR).

WILSON'S SNIPE (*Capella gallinago*).UC-(WR); FC-(M).

UPLAND PLOVER (*Bartramia longicauda*).VR-(M). One observed near Washington County line April 12, 1953.

SPOTTED SANDPIPER (*Actitis macularia*).R-(M). Possibly SR.

(EASTERN) SOLITARY SANDPIPER (*Tringa solitaria*).R-(M).

GREATER YELLOW-LEGS (*Totanus melanoleucus*).R-(M).

LESSER YELLOWLEGS (*Totanus flavipes*).UC-(M).

LEAST SANDPIPER (*Erolia minutilla*).VR-(M).

HERRING GULL (*Larus argentatus*).VR-(M). One record, June 1948, on Davy Crockett Lake.

RING-BILLED GULL (*Larus delawarensis*).UC-(M).

MOURNING DOVE (*Zenaidura macroura*).A-(PR).

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO (*Coccyzus americanus*).UC-(SR).

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*).R-(SR).

BARN OWL (*Tyto alba*).UC-(SR). Possibly PR. One winter record Dec. 30, 1943.

SCREECH OWL (*Otus asio*).C-(PR).

GREAT HORNED OWL (*Bubo virginianus*).VR-(PR). Heard and seen on Bluff Mountain from 1947 to 1950.

BARRED OWL (*Strix varia*).R-(PR). Bluff Mountain and Lick Creek valley.

CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*).FC-(SR).

(EASTERN) WHIP-POOR-WILL (*Caprimulgus vociferus*).FC-(SR).

NIGHTHAWK (*Chordeiles minor*).A-(SR).

CHIMNEY SWIFT (*Chaetura pelagica*).C-(SR).

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD (*Archilochus colubris*).FC-(SR).

(EASTERN) BELTED KINGFISHER (*Megaceryle alcyon*).UC-(PR).

FLICKER (*Colaptes auratus*).UC-(PR).

PILEATED WOODPECKER (*Hylatomus pileatus*).UC-(PR).

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER (*Centurus carolinus*).FC-(PR).

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*).R-(PR).

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER (*Sphyrapicus varius*).R-(WR).
HAIRY WOODPECKER (*Dendrocopus villosus*).R-(PR).
DOWNY WOODPECKER (*Dendrocopus pubescens*).A-(PR).
EASTERN KINGBIRD (*Tyrannus tyrannus*).FC-(SR).
CRESTED FLYCATCHER (*Myiarchus crinitus*).UC-(SR).
EASTERN PHOEBE (*Sayornis phoebe*).C-(SR); UC-(WR).
ACADIAN FLYCATCHER (*Empidonax virescens*).R-(SR).
WOOD PEWEE (*Contopus virens*).FC-(SR).
HORNED LARK (*Eremophila alpestris*).FC-(PR). More numerous in winter.
TREE SWALLOW (*Iridoprocne bicolor*).VR-(M).
ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*).UC-(SR).
BARN SWALLOW (*Hirundo rustica*).C-(SR).
PURPLE MARTIN (*Progne subis*).UC-(SR).
BLUE JAY (*Cyanocitta cristata*).A-(PR).
RAVEN (*Corvus corax*).VR-(PR). Only in the Appalachians.
CROW (*Corvus brachyrbynchos*).A-(PR).
CAROLINA CHICKADEE (*Parus carolinensis*).A-(PR).
TUFTED TITMOUSE (*Parus bicolor*).A-(PR).
WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH (*Sitta carolinensis*).R-(PR).
RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH (*Sitta canadensis*).VR-(WR).
BROWN CREEPER (*Certhia familiaris*)R-(WR); UC-(M).
HOUSE WREN (*Troglodytes aedon*).VR-(SR).
WINTER WREN (*Troglodytes troglodytes*).R-(WR; R-(SR). In the mountains.
BEWICK'S WREN (*Thryomanes bewickii*).R-(PR).
CAROLINA WREN (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*).A-(PR).
LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN (*Telmatodytes palustris*).VR-(M). Two records, both in the spring of 1955; one at the foot of Bluff Mountain, one near the Nolichucky River.
SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN (*Cistothorus platensis*).VR-(M). One individual observed at close range in a wheat patch from May 2 to May 13, 1954.
(EASTERN) MOCKINGBIRD (*Mimus polyglottos*).A-(PR).
CATBIRD (*Dumetella carolinensis*).UC-(SR).
(EASTERN) BROWN THRASHER (*Toxostoma rufum*).A-(SR); VR-(WR).
ROBIN (*Turdus migratorius*).C-(PR); A-(M).
WOOD THRUSH (*Hylocichla mustelina*).FC-(SR).
(EASTERN) HERMIT THRUSH (*Hylocichla guttata*).R-(WR); FC-(M).
OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH (*Hylocichla ustulata*).UC-(M).
GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH (*Hylocichla minima*).R-(M).
VEERY (*Hylocichla fuscescens*).R-(SR). Only in the higher mountains.
EASTERN BLUEBIRD (*Sialia sialis*).A-(SR); FC-(WR).
BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER (*Poliophtila caerulea*).A-(SR).
(EASTERN) GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET (*Regulus satrapa*).UC-(WR).
(EASTERN) RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET (*Regulus calendula*).R-(WR).
AMERICAN PIPIT (*Anthus spinoletta*).VR-(V).
CEDAR WAXWING (*Bombycilla cedrorum*).FC-(WR).

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE (*Lanius ludovicianus*).UC-(PR).

STARLING (*Sturnus vulgaris*).A-(PR).

WHITE-EYED VIREO (*Vireo griseus*).A-(SR).

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO (*Vireo flavifrons*).R-(M).

BLUE-HEADED VIREO (*Vireo solitarius*).R-(SR). In the mountains.

RED-EYED VIREO (*Vireo olivaceus*).C-(SR).

PHILADELPHIA VIREO (*Vireo philadelphicus*).VR-(M). One record, in 1948 in Greeneville.

(EASTERN) WARBLING VIREO (*Vireo gilvus*).R-(M). One individual observed for seven days during May 1955 on Roaring Fork Creek.

BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER (*Mniotilta varia*).C-(SR).

PROTHONOTARY WARBLER (*Protonotaria citrea*).R-(SR). One record at White's mill during the nesting season of 1952. One record in the spring of 1955 along the Nolichucky River.

WORM-EATING WARBLER (*Helmitheros vermivorus*).R-(SR).

TENNESSEE WARBLER (*Vermivora peregrina*).R-(M).

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER (*Vermivora celata*).VR-(V). One observed during the fall along the Nolichucky River.

PARULA WARBLER (*Parula americana*).R-(SR).

YELLOW WARBLER (*Dendroica petechia*).C-(SR).

MAGNOLIA WARBLER (*Dendroica magnolia*).C-(M).

CAPE MAY WARBLER (*Dendroica tigrina*).R-(M).

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER (*Dendroica caerulescens*).R-(SR). In the mountains. C-(M) out of the mountains.

MYRTLE WARBLER (*Dendroica coronata*).C-(WR); A-(M).

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER (*Dendroica virens*).R-(SR); C-(M).

CERULEAN WARBLER (*Dendroica cerulea*).R-(M).

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER (*Dendroica fusca*).R-(M).

YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER (*Dendroica dominica*).R-(M). Two records, Sept. 22, 1955; May 25, 1950.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER (*Dendroica pensylvanica*).UC-(SR).

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER (*Dendroica castanea*).R-(M).

BLACK-POLL WARBLER (*Dendroica striata*).R-(M).

PINE WARBLER (*Dendroica pinus*).R-(PR). During 1954 several pairs were observed all summer, one pair known to have nested and raised young near DeBusk School. Four also observed on 1954 winter count.

PRAIRIE WARBLER (*Dendroica discolor*).R-(M).

PALM WARBLER (*Dendroica palmarum*(.R-(M); VR-(WR). Dec 23, 1940 (1); Dec. 26, 1941 (5).

OVEN-BIRD (*Seiurus aurocapillus*).UC-(SR).

NORTHERN WATER-THRUSH (*Seiurus noveboracensis*).UC-(M).

LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH (*Seiurus motacilla*).UC-(SR).

KENTUCKY WARBLER (*Oporornis formosus*).R-(SR).

CONNECTICUT WARBLER (*Oporornis agilis*).VR-(M). One record May 2, 1949 on Bluff Mountain.

MOURNING WARBLER (*Oporornis philadelphia*).VR-(M).

YELLOW-THROAT (*Geothlypis trichas*).A-(SR).

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT (*Icteria virens*).C-(SR).

HOODED WARBLER (*Wilsonia citrina*).R-(SR).

WILSON'S WARBLER (*Wilsonia pusilla*).VR-(M).

CANADA WARBLER (*Wilsonia canadensis*).R-(SR); UC-(M).

AMERICAN REDSTART (*Setaphaga ruticilla*).R-(SR).
ENGLISH SPARROW (*Passer domesticus*).A-(PR).
BOBOLINK (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).R-(M).
MEADOWLARK (*Sturnella magna*).A-(PR).
RED-WING (*Agelaius phoeniceus*).A-(SR); UC-(WR).
ORCHARD ORIOLE (*Icterus spurius*).C-(SR).
BALTIMORE ORIOLE (*Icterus galbula*).R-(SR).
RUSTY BLACKBIRD (*Euphagus carolinus*).UC-(WR); FC-(M).
PURPLE GRACKLE (*Quiscalus quiscula*).A-(SR); R-(WR).
(EASTERN) COWBIRD (*Molotbrus ater*).C-(SR); R-(WR).
SCARLET TANAGER (*Piranga olivacea*).R-(SR).
SUMMER TANAGER (*Piranga rubra*).C-(SR).
CARDINAL (*Richmondena cardinalis*).A-(PR).
ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK (*Pheucticus ludoviciana*).R-(SR).
(EASTERN) BLUE GROSBEAK (*Guiraca caerulea*).R-(SR). On May 1, 1954 one individual was present, May 2 five, and from the middle of June to August, one male. In 1955 one pair was present through May and June.
INDIGO BUNTING (*Passerina cyanea*).A-(SR).
DICKCISSEL (*Spiza americana*).FC-(SR).
(EASTERN) EVENING GROSKEAK (*Hesperiphona vespertina*).VR-(V). Dec. 18, 1945 to March 1946. Nov. 10, 1950 to March 1951. March of 1955.
(EASTERN PURPLE FINCH (*Carpodacus purpureus*).FC-(WR).
PINE SISKIN (*Spinus pinus*).R-(V).
COMMON GOLDFINCH (*Spinus tristis*).A-(WR); C-(PR).
TOWHEE: CHEWINK (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*).UC-(PR).
SAVANNAH SPARROW (*Passerculus sandwichensis*).UC-(M).
GRASSHOPPER SPARROW (*Ammodramus savannarum*).FC-(SR).
HENSLOW'S SPARROW (*Passerherbulus henslowii*).R-(V). During the winter. Three observed in Dec. 1946 in weed covered wet land along Roaring Fork Creek. Observation was made at close range (six feet) over one week period. Two recorded along same creek Oct. 16 to 22, 1955.
(EASTERN) VESPER SPARROW (*Pooecetes gramincus*).R-(M).
PINE WOODS SPARROW (*Aimophila aestivalis*).R-(SR).
SLATE-COLORED JUNCO (*Junco hyemalis*).UC-(PR); C-(WR).
(EASTERN) TREE SPARROW (*Spizella arborea*).VR-(WR). One record, Dec. 28, 1953 five observed along Lick Creek.
(EASTERN) CHIPPING SPARROW (*Spizella passerina*).UC-(SR).
(EASTERN) FIELD SPARROW (*Spizella pusilla*).A-(PR).
WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*).A-(WR).
WHITE-THROATED SPARROW (*Zonotrichia albicollis*).A-(WR).
(EASTERN) FOX SPARROW (*Passerella iliaca*).R-(WR).
LINCOLN'S SPARROW (*Melospiza lincolnii*).VR-(M). One record May 1, 1955 along Lick Creek.
SWAMP SPARROW (*Melospiza goergiana*).R-(WR).
SONG SPARROW (*Melospiza melodia*).A-(PR).

Peterson's *Field Guide To The Birds,* second revised edition 1947, which used for reference *Fourth A. O. U. Check List Of North American Birds* (and the ninteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first supplements) was used as reference.

104 Union Street, Greeneville.

Bird Casualties At Smyrna And Nashville Ceilometers, 1955

by AMELIA R. LASKEY

On the night of September 24-25, 1955, more than 1400 birds of 51 species were killed or injured as Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, and a few at Berry Field, Nashville.

After a week of warm weather with temperatures reaching 90 to 97 degrees, there was a sudden change on September 24. Rain and northerly winds prevailed, with temperatures for that day ranging from 73 to 68 degrees. When rainfall ceased in the afternoon, the cloud ceiling was only 500 feet.

From my previous experiences, it seemed very probable that there would be a concentration of migrating birds at ceilometers, so I went to the Nashville airport. At 9:45 p. m. there were hundreds fluttering rather high in the beam. There was much noise made by a concentration of delayed arriving and departing planes, which seemed to keep the birds from the lower level. The cloud ceiling had risen to 2300-3000 feet after dark. At 10:45 p. m. one of the American Airlines employees helped me to gather about a dozen birds from the runway. When shown these, the Weather Bureau immediately turned off the ceilometer beam temporarily to allow the birds to disperse.

It was not feasible so late at night to go to Sewart Air Force Base at Smyrna, about 10 miles south-east of Berry Field. I phoned the Weather Bureau there at 11:30 p. m., knowing that their ceilometer is equipped with a "hood" or screen so that they can operate on the invisible ultra-violet beam, thus eliminating all visible light. The man at the phone investigated, said the birds were in the beam, and that they would use the hood.

The following morning, I went to Berry Field first, collecting a few additional birds, only 35 in all. Then I went on to Sewart Air Force Base. The destruction there was appalling. The Weather Bureau men had been unable to operate the hood, probably due to lack of experience; it had been used successfully on previous occasions. Three heavy sacks contained the birds gathered from the runways, and in addition a large area near the ceilometer, on driveways, and among the foundations and excavations of buildings under construction, contained both living and dead birds. A lieutenant helped me gather as many as possible.

As on previous disaster occasions, I sent a report and suggestions to Frederick C. Lincoln, Assistant to the Director of Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C. He took up the matter with the Pentagon and the Weather Bureau with gratifying results.

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay recently issued a newspaper release that Air Force Bases east of the Mississippi have orders to use the screen during September and October and whenever necessary to protect migrating birds. Commercial ceilometers are to be equipped with these screens. At Nashville, the screen has been installed at Berry Field. It operates satisfactorily and eliminates all visible light from the beam.

Although it was not possible to catch many of the numerous injured birds hopping about the Smyrna ceilometer, four survived to be banded and released: Olive-backed Thrush, 2; Tennessee Warbler, 1; Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 1.

As there were no different species at Nashville, the 35 collected there were not kept separated from the Smyrna group. In the latter group, 35 individuals were mashed too badly by vehicles for identification. The outstanding find was a Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow, the first specimen for Tennessee (See Round Table note in this issue). Species with the highest count of casualties were, Tennessee Warbler, 206; Ovenbird, 187; Magnolia Warbler, 157; Olive-backed Thrush, 139; Northern Yellow-throat, 100. The three species heading this list also led in numbers of casualties at the Nashville ceilometer in October 1951 and October 1954 (MIGRANT 27 :60 and MIGRANT **25** 68). The list of casualties for 1955 follows: Pied-billed Grebe, 2; Virginia Rail, 1; Sora Rail, 11; Mourning Dove, 1; Nighthawk, 1; Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, 4; Acadian Flycatcher, 2; Alder Flycatcher, 3; Wood Pewee, 5; Long-billed Marsh Wren, 1; Catbird, 77; Wood Thrush, 9; Olive-backed Thrush, 139; Gray-cheeked Thrush, 58; Willow Veery, 4; White-eyed Vireo, 7; Yellow-throated Vireo, 16; Red-eyed Vireo, 74; Philadelphia Vireo, 25; Black and White Warbler, 44; Worm-eating Warbler, 1; Blue-winged Warbler, 1; Tennessee Warbler, 206; Nashville Warbler, 3; Magnolia Warbler, 157; Black-throated Blue Warbler, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 1; Black-throated Green Warbler, 23; Blackburnian Warbler, 5; Yellow-throated Warbler, 2; Chestnut-sided Warbler, 33; Bay-breasted Warbler, 12; Prairie Warbler, 2; Palm Warbler, 12; Ovenbird, 187; Northern Water-thrush, 18; Kentucky Warbler, 5; Mourning Warbler, 3; Northern Yellow-throat, 100; Yellow-breasted Chat, 4; Wilson's Warbler, 1; Canada Warbler, 5; Redstart, 55; Bobolink, 4; Scarlet Tanager, 10; Summer Tanager, 9; Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 3; Indigo Bunting, 15; Dickcissel, 3; Grasshopper Sparrow, 1; Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow, 1.

1521 GRAYBAR LANE, NASHVILLE 12, TENNESSEE.

1955 Fall Migration Of Hawks

By THOMAS W. FINUCANE

Last fall the T. O. S. undertook its sixth consecutive study of the migration of hawks across our state. The total count was about 700, including 532 Broad-winged Hawks. This is the smallest total so far obtained.

The weather had a depressing effect on the count. Starting Sept. 24 there were general rains and cloudiness in eastern Tennessee for the remainder of the month. The last two weeks of September usually provide the bulk of our records for Broad Wings, but this year the absence of observers in the field Sept. 19 through 22, followed by inclement weather, can explain our failure to record this species in larger numbers.

The Chilhowee, Unicoi and Little Frog Mountains were investigated during the last week of September and discovered, in spite of the discouraging weather, that this system of ridges northwest of the Great Smokies is part of the migration route for Broad Wings and other hawks.

The accompanying chart gives dates, observers, localities, hours of observation, wind direction and velocity, temperature, weather conditions and the count of all hawks reported.

After the discovery that a particular location is on a route taken by Broad Wings in their flight southward it is still to be learned whether the location witnesses the passage of this species in substantial numbers every autumn, most autumns, or only once or twice in a decade. It would be interesting to have a record of the total number of hawks observed from this location during the last half of September over a period of years and how this number varies from year to year, from day to day, and from hour to hour.

HAWK OBSERVATIONS FALL OF 1955

Date	8/24	9/8	10	11	11	17	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	30	10/1	1	4	6	8	9	9	11	15	22	23	30	11/24	Totals
Observer	W	B	B	W	B	B	B	W	B	B	B	B	B	O	B	B	R	B	C	W	W	B	B	B	I	B	B	B	N	M	
Localities	a	b	b	a	c	d	e	a	f	g	h	i	j	k	j	l	m	n	m	a	a	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	w	q	
Duration - Hrs.			1		11	4	8		9	8	5	6	4	3	10	5	3	10	5			5	1	1	3	3		10	6		121
Wind Direction		E	E		NW	SE	NE		SW	NE	NW	S	V	NW	SW	SW	SW	N	E			N	N	N		N	SW	W	W		
Miles Per Hr.		7	9		10	17	15		8	12	V	V	2	5	10	8	L	20	4			12	7	7	0	9	5	5	12		
Temperature - °F		85	88		70	70	70		70	65	70	64	64	75	70	69	87		75			43	40	40	70	38	60	60	33		
Sky (weather)		F	F		w	F	V		R	V	F	C	R	F	C	R	C	F	F			F	F	F	F	C	F	V	F		
Sharp-Shinned Hawk					2	1	11			3		1	3		8	6		14				2	1	5					3		60
Cooper's Hawk					2											1		4			3					1	1			12
Red-tailed Hawk					5					1	1	2	2		3			2				5						2	3		26
Red-shouldered Hawk																														1	1
Broad-winged Hawk	1	1	4	1		7	7	2		2	33	117	5	8	108	3	117	3	109	1			3								532
Bald Eagle												1						1													2
Marsh Hawk											1				1	3								1		1					7
Osprey																			1												1
Duck Hawk																													1		1
Sparrow Hawk					1						1				1																3
Unidentified Accipeters							1				1				3	1	2	2	4										1		15
Unidentified Butoes			1			5	1			4		2			1	1		1	7												24

It is evident that the flights of Broad Wings observed in September 1950 were of a different character from the migrations reported in THE MIGRANT in previous and subsequent years. The flights observed by William M. Johnson, Knoxville, by Stephen R. Russell, Abingdon, Va. by Elinor Pugh, and by the writer and others in 1950 were very spectacular, if not sensational. In 35 years of, admittedly casual, bird study the writer has seen such a mass of hawks on only one other occasion, in the spring along the south shore of Lake Ontario. Even without the possibility of recurrence of such flights the hawk count would have much to offer the T. O. S. and its members in scientific and recreational values.

It is appropriate here to express our appreciation of the thought, labor, and enthusiasm given to this project by Mr. Behrend during the past six years.

KEY TO OBSERVERS

W—Adele West, Chattanooga; B—Fred Behrend, Elizabethton; O—J. B. Owen, Knoxville; R—Miss Jennie Riggs, Mrs. W. F. Bell, Nashville; C—Miss Riggs, Mrs. Bell, Miss Ruth Castles, Johnny Ogden, Nashville; Y—Howard Young, Kingsport; M—Spencer Meeks, Kingsport; N—Fred Behrend, Elizabethton, and Richard Nevius, Greeneville.

KEY TO CHART LOCALITIES

a—Chattanooga Area.
b—Elizabethton 1500 ft.
c—Yellow Mts. 3600-5600 ft. (Hump, Yellow, Big Yellow Bald) Avery County, N. C.
d—Holston Mt. (McQueen Knob) 3800 ft.
e—Beech Mt. 5500 ft.
f—DuPont Springs and Green Top, Sevier County, Tenn. 3000 ft.
g—Millstone Gap Fire Tower, Blount County, Tenn. 2300 ft.
h—Little Rock Fire Tower, Blount County, Tenn. 2650 ft.
(f, g, and h are on the crest of Chilhowee Mt.)
i—Cold Springs Fire Tower, Monroe County, Tenn. 4000 ft.
j—Hemlock Knob, Monroe County, Tenn. 4032 ft.
(i, j, and l are in the Unicoi Mts.)
k—House Mt., 15 miles NE of Knoxville 2000 ft.
l—Buck Bald Fire Tower, Polk County, Tenn.
m—Sunset Rock on Rt. 70S in Nashville Area 1500 ft.
n—Sassafras Knob Fire Tower near Ducktown, Polk County 3000 ft.
o—Round Bald, Grassy Bald, Low Gap, all east of Roan Mt. 5500 ft.
p—Lake Phillip Nelson, Carter County 3500 ft.
q—Roan Mt. 6300 ft.
r—Mendota Fire Tower, Scott County, Va.
s—Beech Mt. (Pinnacle)., Avery County, N. C. 5500 ft.
t—East End of Cross Mt., Carter and Johnson Counties 3600 ft.
u—Bradley Gap (south of Hump Mt.), Yellow Mt., Big Yellow Bald 5000 ft.
v—Big Bald Mt., Unicoi County, Tenn. and Yancey County, N. C.

KEY TO WEATHER

C—cloudy; F—fair; H—high; L—low; R—rainy; V—variable

1434 WATAUGA STREET, KINGSPORT, TENN.

The Round Table

FIRST SPECIMEN OF SHARP-TAILED SPARROW FOR TENNESSEE —A Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Ammaspiza caudacuta nelsoni*) was found among the 1548 dead birds of 51 species that I brought home from Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tennessee immediately after the great bird-fall at the ceilometer beam there on the night of September 24-25, 1955. The Air Force Base is about 20 miles south-east of Nashville.

A. F. Ganier prepared the specimen and sent it to Dr. Herbert Friedmann, U. S. National Museum, for verification of the race. It is now in Mr. Ganier's collection. He also has specimens taken in Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina. Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow breeds in the prairie provinces of Canada, south to South Dakota and western Minnesota. In migration, it moves to the Atlantic Coast of southern United States (R. T. Peterson, 1947, Field Guide to the Birds, p. 271).

Although this is the first specimen for Tennessee, there are three published sight records for the species. The first of these (Audubon Field Notes, 1953 (1):7) stated that L. R. Herndon and others had seen a Sharp-tailed Sparrow in the heavy snow in early November (1952) at Elizabethton, Tennessee which was the first record for that region. Recently I wrote to Dr. Herndon for more details, receiving the following reply, dated March 13, 1956:

"The Sharp-tailed Sparrow was observed by the writer alone on the afternoon of November 23, 1952. It was in a fallow field grown up with weeds near the Watauga River at the upper end of Sycamore Shoals and very near the western boundary of the City of Elizabethton. About 8 inches of snow covered the ground, which completely covered the short grass and ground cover which made it impossible for the bird to get down in the grass and low weeds and disappear. The sun was shining brightly behind me while I studied it at close range through 10x binoculars and, at times, within such close range that I could not focus my binoculars on it. I watched it for fully 20 minutes and followed it through a distance of approximately 100 yards, as it hopped along in the snow or made short flights from weed to weed. A bright ochraceous-buff color was the predominating color of the breast, sides, wings, and on the sides of the head. No visible streakings were present on the breast or sides. The head stripes and back appeared somewhat brownish with the back feathers margined with buff. The contrast of the buffy color against the background of snow in the bright sunlight gave a very striking appearance of the bird."

The second record was made October 25, 1953 in Memphis when one bird was seen by George Peyton, Jr., Ben B. Coffey, Jr., and others on President's Island (THE MIGRANT **24**, 84-85, 1953).

Another record of two Sharp-tailed Sparrows is reported by Ben B. Coffey, Jr., for October 9, 1954 and a single bird on October 11, 1954 by Harry Landis, Jr. and George Peyton, Jr. The 1954 records were also made on President's Island (1954 Mid-South Bird Notes 3(5):11).—AMELIA R. LASKEY, 1521 Graybar Lane, Nashville 12, Tenn.

POSSIBILITY OF HARLAN'S HAWK NEAR CHATTANOOGA—On December 27, 1954, in Birmingham, Alabama, the writer observed a large, black-looking buteo soaring over Vanderbilt Rd. Since it was a dark, sunless day, I thought it might be a Red-tail, but a closer approach and use of binoculars showed it to fit the description of a Harlan's Hawk. Immediately upon returning to Chattanooga I wrote Thomas A. Imhof, reporting the presence of a possible Harlan's Hawk.

On Dec. 26, 1955, while working on the Christmas count, Mr. Imhof went to the Vanderbilt Rd. area with my report in mind and found a bird which he identified as a Harlan's Hawk. He made an unsuccessful attempt to collect it. I'm sure that I was more surprised than Mr. Imhof that the Harlan's Hawk was there for him to find.

All this brings to mind an incident I have not previously reported because of the uncertainties involved. On April 12, 1953, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Broley, my husband, and I went to Chickamauga Park, a few miles away in Georgia, on a field trip of several hours. The day was perfect and light conditions very good. It was between 9 and 10 a. m. when we pulled up to one of my regular stopping places where Red-tails are frequently seen. A bird of that general size and shape was observed in flight, rather high, and looking very dark, but it finally came close enough to give us a good look. Since I had never seen such a black-appearing hawk at that date, I was at a loss to identify it. Mr. Broley stated that if he were seeing it at Delta, Ontario, he would call it a Harlan's Hawk.

Research in THE MIGRANT back to 1935 shows no record of this species in Tennessee, though there is a report of one collected in Bolivar County, Mississippi, by Merritt Vaiden. Walter Spofford expressed the opinion that several birds seen by him could have been Harlan's or Western Red-tails, but he favored the latter choice.

Although the observation of April 12, 1953 was about five miles into Georgia, I feel that the possibility of a Tennessee record is of interest, and these remarks may serve to alert field workers to be on the watch for this rare species. —ADELE H. WEST, 1625 S. Clayton Ave., S. E., Chattanooga 11, Tennessee.

RED CROSSBILL IN CHICKAMAUGA PARK (GA.).—On Dec. 1, 1955, a familiar continuous "chip-chip" was heard overhead. The bird was in flight, and immediate use of binoculars showed dark red underparts. About 500 feet away it perched, but as I walked toward the tree, it left and flew back over my head. Again I focused on it in flight and listened to the characteristic call of a Red Crossbill. I identified it as such, but noted it in my personal records as a tentative identification. A few weeks later, Thomas A. Imhoff of Birmingham informed me that a sizeable flock reached Gadsden, Ala., about Dec. 1 and was still there. On January 21 we drove to Gadsden and easily located the flock by its voice.

On Feb. 23, 1956, I heard the call in my yard, and finally located the feeding bird in the top of a pine. This individual was an immature male. Several times during the day it left that tree and flew to others in neighboring yards, returning each time to the tree in which I first found it. It was not seen after that date.—ADELE H. WEST, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A DICKCISSEL VISITS NASHVILLE IN WINTER.—February 5, an unusual looking bird was observed feeding on fine chick feed with a flock of House Sparrows in our back yard about thirty feet from the dining room window. Examination through a binocular showed it to be a male Dickcissel with yellow breast, black throat patch and rusty shoulders. He appeared to be in perfect flying condition as he flew down to the ground or up to the hedge with the flock. Soon he began to follow other sparrows to the sunflower seed feeder. He would take a seed, fly to the ground and, unable apparently to crack the whole shell at once, cracked it in sections, putting the uncracked portion on the ground while he ate the kernel from the cracked portion. He was here again the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th of February (it was away from home the 6th and 10th). His feeding procedure was the same on those days as when first observed.

(I believe this is the second winter record of a Dickcissel in Nashville. THE MIGRANT **21**, 31, 1950 for first record).—MRS. W. F. BELL, 210 Carden Ave., Nashville.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK'S NEST WITH SIX EGGS FOUND IN CEDAR TREE.—A pair of Sharp-shinned Hawks (*Accipiter striatus*) established two noteworthy records at Basin Spring during the 1955 season by laying six eggs in a nest built in a cedar tree (*Juniperus virginiana*).

Several observations of a Sharp-shinned Hawk in the vicinity of previous nests led me to look for a 1955 nest on May 2. I heard low hawk-calls as I climbed the hill in the general area. In previous years nests had been found in pine (*Pinus virginiana*) but search of the pines failed to reveal one. Finally a nest was located in a cedar and one of the hawks was standing on its rim. After a short interval the hawk flew silently away and did not return or give any distress call as I climbed the approximate 20 feet to the nest.

Because limbs of cedar grow somewhat more acutely upward from the trunk than limbs of pine the body of the nest, built largely of pine twigs and against the trunk, appeared bulkier and somewhat more conical at the bottom than other nests I have seen but the contour of the top surface was the shallow depression of a typical nest sparsely lined with scales of pine bark.

On May 2 the nest contained 3 eggs which did not feel warm. Egg-clutches of 2 nests found in other years in neighboring trees had numbered 5 so it was a surprise to find, May 15, a set of 6 eggs being incubated. Some time late in May Mr. A. F. Ganier photographed the eggs in the nest. The eggs were still unhatched June 1. On June 7 there were 3 fluffy, white, downy hawklets, 1 pipped, and 2 unpipped eggs. The baby hawks were neither fearful nor belligerent. When held close to the ear at least one of them gave tiny, almost inaudible sounds.

Close watch on developments was impossible. Suffice it to say that all 6 eggs hatched. Mrs. Amelia Laskey and Charles Hunt banded the 6 nestlings June 19. On that date they were still covered with down but showed various stages of development. One had primary and tail feathers showing well. They were still in the nest June 26. Though hawk-calls were heard the young birds were not observed in the area of the nest on July 2 (ARL, CH). On July 8 Mr. Hunt saw what appeared to be a food-pass to a young hawk in the air over the nesting area.

Bent's Life Histories indicates that various species of pine are the trees most frequently chosen for nesting and that the usual egg-sets number 4 or 5. Bent says that sets of 6 eggs have been reported for this species and that it has been recorded as building in cedar but each occurrence would seem to be rare. —KATHERINE A. GOODPASTURE, 9716 Elrod Rd., Kensington, Md.

The Season

MEMPHIS—Temperatures have been slightly below normal while precipitation continued falling off as fall moved into winter. December rainfall was about one-fourth of normal; no change until a record snow of 5.2 inches on Jan. 23 and 2 inches of rain on Jan. 29. The river stage, at an all-time low of —5.4 feet, then climbed fast, to near flood stage. Because of the latter, most Blackbirds left the President's Island roost, apparently moving to the heronry site, 1½ miles NW of Marion, Ark. After the snow, yard species were in reduced numbers at Coffey Grounds—Rough-legged Hawks were seen only on our Count plus a first at Moon Lake, Miss. on Jan. 2, by Dr. Harry Wilcox. A Short-eared Owl was seen Oct. 12 (BC), perhaps attracted by the transients at the nearby ceilometer, Memphis Municipal Airport. Oliver Irwin reported one at President's Island, Feb. 25 and 26, while 5 were flushed at the Union City airport, Mar. 18, by Alice Smith and Mrs. Coffey (LC). Records were thus below the last two years, but L. B. Jones reported about 50 present at Minter City, Miss. between mid-December and February. On Oct. 8 I noticed ten Franklin's Gulls circling above the river but moving downstream fast. This is our second Tennessee record. Besides the first record (THE MIGRANT 18:60-61, 1947) there is another published record, of apparently the same bird identified by two other parties separately and later by the writer, as a Laughing Gull (IBID 22:30, 1951). At the Island, 3 Bonaparte's Gulls were seen Nov. 19 (BC and OI, separately); from 3 to 4 were reported (OI; George Peyton, Jr.) thru Nov. 26, and one Dec. 2 (OI). In recent years only, we have listed the Fish Crow on our Xmas. Counts but couldn't find one this year; I saw one, Dec. 18, at the N. Bellevue dump. At the island roost, Aug. 20, Irwin saw 80 crows, some and possibly all, Fish Crows, come in at dusk but eventually leave. Small numbers noted there Aug. 12 and 29 also (BC et al).

Late Tree Swallows were: Nov. 12,—2 (OI), 20 (GP, Harry Landis, Jr., David Brown), and Nov. 20,—1 (OI). A red-breasted Nuthatch was seen at homes, Oct. 10 (GP) and Oct. 15 (Mrs. M. L. Torti). The Western Meadowlark arrived at the Penal Farm,—3 on Oct. 15 (BC); this was the usual number except 12 on Nov. 20, and about 18 heard each trip from Feb. 26. One at Woodstock, Dec. 26 Count, was the 4th away from the Farm, and one near the ferry, Ashport, Mar. 18 (LC, AS, BC), was our first West Tenn. record outside Shelby County. Other firsts were: Hickory Flat, 1, Dec. 25 (BC) and 4 to 8 Feb. 19 (LC and Mrs. Cleo Yancey); Holly Springs Experiment Station, 1, Mar. 4 (BC, LC, AS). Records of the Brewer's Blackbirds at the Farm were: 45 on Nov. 5, none Nov. 12, 19 on Nov. 20, 6 on Dec. 17, and none since. On Mar. 18 we saw 70 near Cherry (Ft. Pillow road). A male Spotted Towhee (BC), Nov. 19, between Raleigh and Bartlett, was the 2nd Tenn. record; we couldn't find it on later dates.

The Lapland Longspur was low at Memphis but record highs, —6190 on the Lonoke, Ark. Count, Dec. 24, and 6000 (one flock!) at Fletcher Field near Clarksdale, Miss., Dec. 31. Sprague's Pipits and Smith's Longspur returned in low numbers but practically disappeared in December. The Smith's showed at the Penal Farm Nov. 20 only, —two fields, 12 and 6 (3rd season); at Field 21 (Woodstock), 35 on Nov. 19 (2nd casual). A frantic search, Dec. 17 and 18, yielded none but at Field 21 I lucked one up for the Count, Dec. 26, and I got up 2 on Jan. 21. The Sprague's arrived at the Farm Oct. 12 (2); 4 on Oct. 29, down to a wandering single on Dec. 17, reappearing at usual haunt Jan. 15 with 1 or 2 to date (GP, DB, BC).

Purple Martins arrived much earlier than ever before. James Lancaster suddenly noticed 2 pairs at his box, the evening of Feb. 16 and reports that they remained, except for a very few early, colder days. His previous earliest, of over 20 years, was on Feb. 26. One at Mrs. J. K. Speed's box, Feb. 17, and there was an unverified report at a box in Millington, Feb. 15. Altho Golden Plover arrived just over the line at Lakeview, Miss., 3 and 2 on Mar. 3 (GP, BC) and across the river in numbers, Mar. 11 (BC, LC, AS), over 600 at Crawfordsville and small flocks near Marion, none was found at the Penal Farm Mar. 3, 10, 17. A Lesser Yellow-legs was at Lakeview Mar. 3, and 9 were with 2 Pectoral Sandpipers at the Tupelo fish hatchery, Mar. 4 (BC). At Lakeview 75 Golden Plovers and 11 Pectorals were seen Mar. 18 (GP, DB). Raymond F. Gray reports a Florida Gallinule, caught in a city hedge, Mar. 19, given him at the Zoo. Mrs. C. E. James reported 100 gulls moving north over her home in Whitehaven Mar. 11, and there were frequent reports of migrating geese in early March. On the 18th at Keller's near Halls, we saw 15 Snow Geese, 180 Blue Geese, and ducks resting; later, NE of Dyersburg, 2 Snows and 38 Blues over, and at dusk, near Ridgely, about 200, probably Blue Geese mostly. — La. Water-thrush reports have been: Lakeview, in Tenn., I on Mar. 18 (GP, DB), Overton Park, 1 on Mar. 20 and 21 (DB), and 1 near Pickwick, Tenn., Mar. 22, by Dr. Wendell Whittemore. — BEN B. COFFEY, JR., 672 N. Belvedere, Memphis.

NASHVILLE—November 1955 was 3.1° below the normal average, and December was 2.1° below normal. Possibly this continued cold had influence on some species. Certainly the lack of hackberries caused by the severe freezes late in Mar. 1955 affected the Robin population which was at a low ebb Christmas and has remained so all the late winter. Rusty Blackbirds which have been absent and Redwings which have been scarce, are thought to have been so on account of the dry marshes last fall.

Our fall migration dates, both for departing summer residents and arriving winter residents, as well as for migrants, were about average. However, some of our permanent winter residents have been conspicuous by their scarcity. In fact, on the whole our bird population this winter has seemed smaller than usual, as was indicated by our 1955 Christmas count. Of a total 77 species listed, 44 were reported in smaller numbers, as Goldfinches, Towhees, White-throated Sparrows, Savannah Sparrows, Myrtle Warblers, and three species of woodpeckers; 17 were reported in increased numbers ,mostly ducks but, interesting to note, also Bluebirds, Cedar Waxwings, Swamp Sparrows and Juncos.

Some interesting winter records have been secured. Horned Grebes have been more numerous than usual, 1 having been seen in Dec., 1 in Feb., and 1, 2 or 3 on five dates in March (CMW). A flock of Black-crowned Night Herons have wintered along the Cumberland near Bush's Lake, the second successive winter—24-25 this year, 15-18 last winter. They were first recorded there for the season Nov. 10th, and have been seen frequently up to the present; this is the fourth year Short-eared Owls (at least 2) have wintered in Buena Vista Bottoms.

Unusual winter visitors have been 1 Pigeon Hawk, Bush's Lake (CMW); 1 Red-backed Sandpiper, Bush's Lake, first seen by Weise 10-21, again 11-29, 12-27, and last seen Jan. 14th when the lake was almost completely frozen over; 1 Dickcissel at 210 Carden Avenue (SMB) (See Round Table).

A seemingly late migration date for Canada Geese was Mar. 14 when a flock of 50-60 was observed flying northwest (HM).

Spring arrival dates are as follows: 1 Brown Thrasher Mar. 10 (BHA), (we had no Thrasher on Christmas Count as in '49, '53 and '54); 50 Chipping Sparrows were reported Mar. 1 (RW); Phoebes were reported moving into territories Feb. 20th; 1 Greater Yellow-legs was reported Mar. 3 by Weise, also 4 Lesser Yellow-legs Mar. 13, 1 Solitary Sandpiper Mar. 18, 2 Purple Martins Mar. 15, 1 Louisiana Water-thrush Mar. 17. — Mrs. W. F. BELL, 210 Carden Ave., Nashville.

CHATTANOOGA—Unfavorable weather with much rain kept local bird-watchers indoors most of the past winter. However, a few events are worth mention. Horned Grebes were seen 3 times, and on Feb. 13 there were 8 in 1 group; an American Egret on Nov. 20 was late; the Black-crowned Night Heron that roosts in a magnolia tree every spring arrived Feb. 21, over a month early; a Duck Hawk was seen March 11 (after 3½ years of watching) flying low toward the north; on Nov. 14, 1955 (2) and Feb. 19 (1) the Red-cockaded Woodpeckers were found again. These are the 4th and 5th observations of this family. Their presence in June, Aug., Nov., Dec., and Feb. indicate they are permanent residents in Chackamauga Park (In Georgia); scouting Purple Martins arrived Feb. 26, same as last year; Water Pipits have now been recorded each month from Oct. through Mar.; only an occasional Cedar Waxwing has been seen all winter—single individuals now seem to be scouting the eleagnus bushes to see if the fruit is ripe.

Rusty Blackbirds have been evident in much larger numbers than previous winters. Purple Finches were scarce until about Mar. A group started building up then at my feeding station. On Mar. 9, 10, 11, and 12 about 100 were banded. Over 50% were back in the trap within that 4-day period, some as many as 5 times.

Species hard to find this winter were Myrtle Warbler, Winter Wren, Fox Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, and Brown creeper. The Brown Thrasher was less in evidence than usual. — ADELE H. WEST, 1625 S. Clayton Ave., S. E., Chattanooga 11.

KNOXVILLE—The winter has been colder and wetter than those of recent years, but this had little apparent effect on the kinds and abundance of wintering birds. Likewise the migrations of fall and early spring have not been out of the ordinary. The following notes describe a few interesting items.

The only large flocks of migrating geese reported from this area were seen on October 22: a flock of 225 and another of 150. With the larger flock, reported by Jimmy Tucker and Edward Manous, were 6 Snow Geese. Two unusual fall migrants were found by Joseph C. Howell on October 23; a Lincoln's Sparrow and a Nashville Warbler, the latter being four days later than the previous latest record. All other fall migration dates were within the range of dates of previous years' records.

No wintering Pine Warblers were reported this year. Pine Siskins have been seen as usual in the Smokies, but the only Knox County report was for a flock of about five on January 24 and 25. Numbers of Evening Grosbeaks have been seen in the Smokies, but not any in Knox County this winter. Red Crossbills have been unusual visitors to my house; on December 3 three individuals

came to the bird bath and drank, and six came on December 24, but since then only single Crossbills have been erratically present during February and the first week in March. Crossbills have been reported only once before from Knox County (THE MIGRANT, 23:75, 1952). A few wintering Fox Sparrows have been reported, some coming to feeding stations. Samuel R. Tipton, who has maintained a banding station for several years, has for the first time more White-crowned than White-throated Sparrows. Other persons maintaining feeding stations have not noticed any change in their numbers.

An extremely early Purple Martin was seen on Feb. 19 on a T. O. S. field trip; this immediately followed a period of warm and windy weather to the south of us. No other Martins were seen until about Mar. 4, when the newspaper carried accounts of Martins appearing at long-established houses.—JAMES T. TANNER, Department of Zoology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

GREENEVILLE—Fall observations include a Nighthawk Oct. 10, a Chipping Sparrow Oct. 17, a Grasshopper Sparrow Oct. 20. A Swamp Sparrow and Savannah Sparrows were seen Oct. 16 and Nov. 23, the first White-crowned Sparrows Oct. 20, a Fox Sparrow and two Winter Wrens Oct. 29. Pine Siskins were seen Nov. 6, Blue-winged Teal and Wood Ducks Oct. 18, a Wilson's Snipe Nov. 12, a Woodcock Nov. 26, a Coot Nov. 26. A Hermit Thrush was noted Nov. 24, Dec. 27 and 29. A Brown Thrasher was seen Dec. 29 (Clemens).

An adult Bald Eagle was seen Oct. 23 over Davy Crockett Lake and a Double-crested Cormorant on the lake. There Nov. 27 Darnells found a dead Double-crested Cormorant and a dead Fox Sparrow; nearby on the same date were two live Fox Sparrows. In similar dense growth on Lick Lake sluice a Fox Sparrow was found Dec. 27.

Two Wild Turkeys and eight Ruffed Grouse were seen on Cold Spring Mt. Nov. 20, just above the Round Knob parking area was a Brown Thrasher.

At their feeding table the Darnells had in Dec. and Jan. a gray Blue Jay, one lacking the typical black markings. A Kingfisher repeatedly visited the heated water supply maintained by the Dale Parks, traveling a considerable distance from the nearest stream.

Frequent rains since late January and consequent flooding of creek bottoms have attracted birds. Three Great Blue Herons, seen singly on Roaring Fork during early winter, were noticed since mid-January as a closely-associated group. Seven Wood Ducks temporarily joined a flock of domestic ducks Jan. 1. A Wilson's Snipe was seen Feb. 8, a Coot on Roaring Fork Mar. 4-10 and another on a Mohawk pond Mar. 4 (Johnny Mac Carter), a Lesser Yellow-legs Mar. 10. On Mar. 11 (T. O. S. field trip) on Davy Crockett Lake 75 Ring-necked Ducks, 2 Coots, and a Pied-billed Grebe were seen. At the same place Mar. 17 Darnells saw many Ring-necked Ducks and Mallards. Mallards, Shovellers, Blue-winged Teal, and Baldpates were on a temporary Lick Creek pond Mar. 18, and Wood Ducks were on the creek.

Red-winged Blackbirds had increased in numbers by Feb. 7. Other spring arrivals are these: Chipping Sparrow Feb. 27, Swamp Sparrow Mar. 11, a Brown Thrasher Mar. 23, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher Mar. 28. Pipits were present Mar. 17 (Darnells).

One Dove nest was nearly complete Mar. 5; incubation was in progress in another Mar. 18. Carolina Wrens, Bewick's Wrens, Bluebirds, and Titmice are nesting — MRS. RICHARD NEVIUS, Route 1, Greeneville.

KINGSPORT—Two Pigeon Hawks were observed flying over Reedy Creek Feb. 25 by Mrs. Switzer. She also reported a Blue-headed Vireo on Mar. 13. Our earliest previous record was Mar. 19, 1955. Geese have been shot this winter by hunters on both Patrick Henry and Boone lakes.

No fall flights of Broad-winged Hawks were seen here, altho frequent observations were made around the slopes where flights were seen in 1950 and 1951.

The Osprey has become scarce in this erea. Only one bird was shot at the fish hatchery during the past year. No record is kept of the shoot, but within recent years it has been between 5 and 10 or perhaps more each year. The same trend appears in the hawk count. In previous years the lowest number of Ospreys reported was 6, but only one was counted in the fall of 1955, and this observation was made near Nashville.

We reported Palm Warblers on our Christmas Census this year for the first time. Subsequently winter reports have been made by H. S. Young. There is also an unusual abundance of Myrtle Warblers. The little wave of migrating Fox Sparrows which we have observed previously in late winter went unnoticed this year. — THOMAS W. FINUCANE, 1434 Watauga Ave., Kingsport.

ELIZABETHTON—The late fall and early winter were rather dry with only 1.8 and 1.35 inches of precipitation in Dec. and Jan. respectively. Most of the precipitation during Jan. was in the form of snow, which persisted throughout the month. Feb. had 6.28 inches of rainfall and the first half of Mar. continued at about the same rate. Although the minimum temperature is frequently lower (14°F.) than during the past winter, the average temperature was only slightly lower than for the past few winters.

The passerine bird population for the area appears to have been about normal with a few species less abundant than usual, as the Cedar Waxwings and the northern finches. Wintering water birds were scarce until recently, possibly because of the extremely low water level of our T. V. A. lakes. The first Red-headed Woodpecker in Carter County for several years was reported by Frank Ward on Mar. 17, near Milligan. He also reported a Rough-winged Swallow Mar. 18, which was five days earlier than our earliest record. Lynn Gregg, our new publisher of THE MIGRANT, reported the arrival of a pair of Purple Martins at his bird houses about 2:30 p. m. Mar. 13. This was eighteen days later than their earliest arrival date here. A flock of Water Pipits (30) was reported by Dickie Hughes Mar. 7. Pine Warblers again wintered in the area. Rusty Blackbirds and Brewer's Blackbirds were reported Feb. 25 by Roby May and three Brewer's Blackbirds were observed at close range by Howard P. Langridge and L. R. H. Mar. 18 — L. R. H.

Book Reviews

ATTRACTING BIRDS TO YOUR BACKYARD. *By* WILLIAM J. BEECHER. *All-Pet Books, Inc., P. O. Box* 151, *Fond du Lac, Wisc.* 63*p.* $1.

The content of this book can be told from the following list of chapter headings: Backyard Improvement, Food and Shelter, Speaking of Birds, Attracting Birds in a Subdivision, Suburban Birds, Attracting Birds to City Backyards, Luring Park Birds, Attracting Birds in Winter.

Each of these subjects is treated in a general and rather diffuse way, with some suggestions as to things to be done that will attract birds, and in several of the chapters, brief descriptions of the kinds of birds that might be found in a subdivision, suburb, etc. A person who has already had some experience with birds and in feeding and attracting them will find little new in this book. It would be useful to a beginner, and experienced birders might find it a suitable gift to a person just becoming interested in the subject. — JAMES T. TANNER.

WOODLAND BIRDS. *By* PHYLLIS BARCLAY-SMITH. *Penguin Books, Inc.,* 3300 *Clipper Mill Road, Baltimore* 11, *Maryland.* 95*c.*

This little book might be of interest to anyone who likes to collect books on birds or to anyone desiring to learn something about the commoner woodland birds of Britain and western Europe. It begins with some general remarks on woodland birdlife, and then describes in non-technical language sixteen species of birds inhabiting woods. The last part of the book consists of sixteen plates, each illustrating one species. These pictures are in color, and altho small (about four by seven inches), are very attractive. — JAMES T. TANNER.

THE BIRD BOOK. *A Picture Olbum of American Birds by Leon Augustus Hausman, M. A., Ph. D. Published by Arco Publishing Co., New York.* $2.50.

Dr. Hausman received his Ph. D. at Cornell University. He has since joined Rutgers University where he teaches Zoology and Ornithology in Douglass College. During his 41 years of teaching experience he has written many books on birds and nature.

The present volume is the result of his conviction that a knowledge of bird families would be of benefit to the student. Fifty-nine bird families are summarized here, with an illustration of the best known representative of each. This introduction is a stepping stone to species identification through the medium of 362 black and white illustrations, a complete description of the bird presented, its scientific and popular names, its behaviour, and habitat.

In addition there are 16 pages of selected Audubon bird prints in full color, and a good index.

Tho this book is slightly larger than the "Pocket Guide" books used by some Ornithological students, the excellent illustrations serve as a valuable assist to identification of birds in the field, and is a fine addition to the bird student's library. — LAWRENCE C. KENT.

THE MIGRANT

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Editorial

Acknowledgment and commendation is due and is hereby made for the splendid job performed by my immediate predecessor. He has held the job longer and thereby published more pages (791) of THE MIGRANT than any other incumbent to this office. The T. O. S. as a whole owes a deep debt of gratitude for the professional manner in which the work was performed. All of my predecessors have set a high standard of excellence for me to follow. This will make the job easier for me, as I have their product to serve as a guide.

You, the membership, have provided the bulk of the material for publication, which you will continue to do. As Mr. Ganier pointed out at the annual meeting of T. O. S. in Nashville on May 7, 1949 in his talk entitled: "Some Things Yet to be Learned about our Tennessee Birds" (THE MIGRANT 20:38, 1949) there is scarcely an order of birds that he did not list, about which there is still a lack of information. The list was sufficiently comprehensive to permit any member to select an individual species for investigation and study without encroaching upon the field of another member. There are still interesting facts to be learned about most common birds as, for example, distributions, migrations, nesting and other habits. Occurrences which were considered rare only a few years ago take place with almost predictable regularity now. These possibilities are being mentioned to encourage all of our membership to begin working on a project for future publication. This applies particularly to our non-contributing members. Select some subject in which you are especially interested and begin collecting and organizing your information. Make a detailed outline of the work you propose to carry out and then carry it out as best you can. You will not be able to adhere strictly to an outline but it is far better to have one and not stick to it than to have none at all. In case you need assistance with a project, I am sure that many of our thoroughly experienced members would be glad to assist you and act as a consultant, if you would call upon them.

My motive for this suggestion is to provide an adequate supply of good material for future issues of THE MIGRANT. Two or three articles of a few pages length each should be available for each issue. It would be of great assistance to me if I knew that such material was in preparation and when it might be ready for publication. The policies of the new editor will not deviate greatly from those of the past. THE MIGRANT will be what you make it and it is my sincere hope that I can live up to the standards set by my predecessors and that our associations in this venture will be satisfying to all concerned. — L. R. H.

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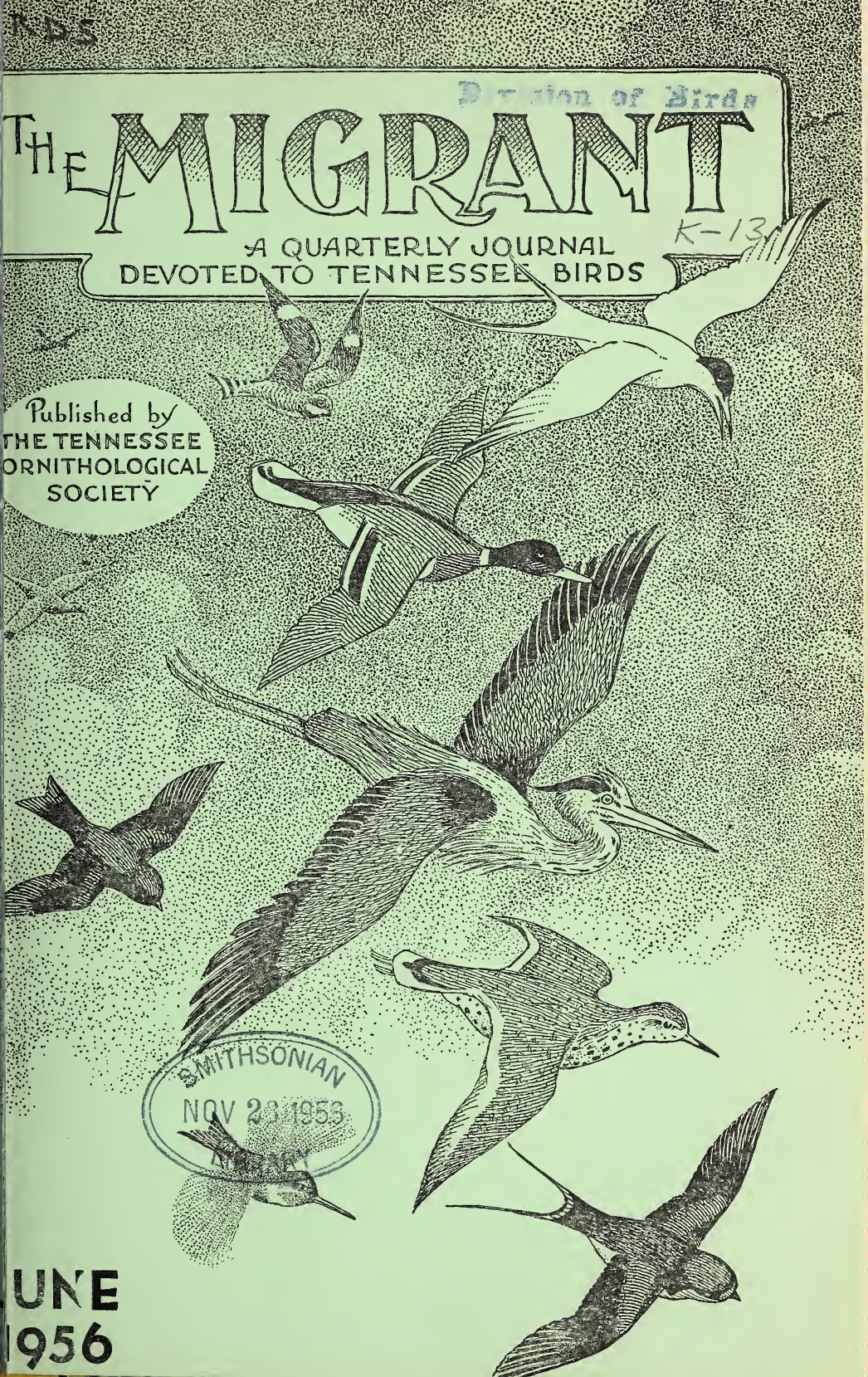

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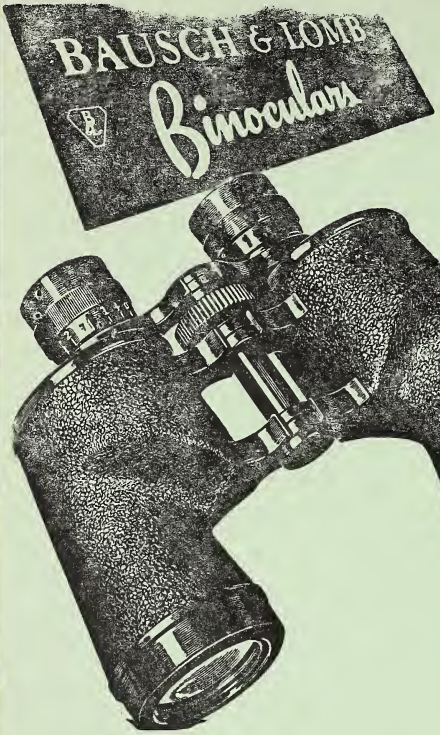

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The photograph of the House Wren and Nesting Box were contributed by Robert Bullock of 602 E. Parkway Boulevard, Elizabethton in whose back yard the birds were nesting and in which locality they are reported to have nested annually since 1939.

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LEE R. HERNDON

THE MIGRANT

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THE HOUSE WREN IN TENNESSEE

BY LEE R. ~~HENDRON~~ HERNDON

On February 14, 1949, Mr. Allen P. Phillip of 113 Olive Rd., Tucson, Arizona. wrote a letter to Dr. James T. Tanner, a college mate concerning the House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) in Tennessee. A copy of this letter was forwarded to your editor, a portion of which is quoted here:

"I am writing you, however, about "The Migrant" one of the very best of our regional papers as you certainly know. I read the December 1948 issue with great interest, especially Bruce Tyler's note on wrens, and it occurred to me that the Migrant could do a real service to eastern ornithology by pushing this wren problem hard. I mean, if the House Wren is spreading into Tennessee, encourage careful work on the numerical status, past and present of both Bewick's and Carolina. Everyone writes that the House Wren pushes out the Bewick's; but Mr. Tyler's note certainly suggests that the decrease of Bewick's is the important thing and that the House Wren pushes in when (i. e.. after) Bewick's disappears.

So I'd like to suggest that the Migrant gather and print all available information on the numerical status of Bewick's wren and the Carolina now, and in the past, to see if maybe the problem won't be put in a new light as the years go by."

This article is an attempt to summarize the information of all references in THE MIGRANT during the past twenty-five years (1931-1955).

Ornithologists of note, in their publications have inferred that the House Wren did not breed in Tennessee. In his "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America" by Frank M. Chapman—second revised edition, p. 401, states "____ the southern limit of breeding range south to Kentucky and Virginia." In Birds of North Carolina" by Pearson, Brimley and Brimley. 1942, p. 253, they give "____ the southern limit of breeding range to Kentucky and North Carolina." In "A Field Guide to the Birds" by Roger T. Peterson, second revised and enlarged edition 1947, p. 186; he also gives as the southern limit of breeding range, south to Virginia and Kentucky.

The first nesting record of the House Wren in Tennessee, of which we have knowledge, was found by Robert B. Lyle (**18**, 29,1947)) near Johnson City in 1913. This likely is the same nest referred to (**5**, 54, 1934) in the preceding article entitled "The Nesting Birds of Northeast Tennessee" by Robert B. Lyle and Bruce P. Tyler, they had this to say:

"Breeds very sparingly in the Transition Zone; more common in the Canadian Zone. on top of Roan Mountain, where on July 7th. the birds were observed in full song, but no nests were found."

* All references are to THE MIGRANT unless otherwise indicated.

NOV 19 1956

Chronological references in THE MIGRANT are given with accompanying comments (**3**, 27, 1932) - one banded by Mrs. Amelia R. Laskey at her home in Nashville. (**3**, 28, 1932) - Ben B. Coffey of Memphis comments: "The first time I have seen House Wrens here was on April 17; two at widely seperate locations." (**3**, 30, 1932) - Bruce P. Tyler of Johnson City stated: "On May 1, I had the unusual experience of observing a pair of House Wrens here. This recalls to my mind an experience with these birds which occurred here one spring a few years ago, when a lone male stayed in my yard for about three weeks. Hoping to have a new breeding bird about my premises I at once put up a special nest box in order that "Mrs. Jennie" would be pleased should she put in her appearance. The male sung continously and seemed entirely pleased with the surroundings. At that time a pair of Bewick's Wrens were about to bring forth a brood of young from a nest under the sleeping porch and in another they were completing a set of eggs. One day it became evident that relations between the two kinds of wrens had become strained to the breaking point and war to the death ensued. Both the Bewick's Wren's nests were destroyed and the young killed and after several days fighting all of the birds disappeared, never to return. I mourn for my Bewicks still, since they had come regularly every year and we were much attached to them." "NOTE: While the House Wren has never been reported nesting in Tennessee, we have read many unfavorable reports about its nest and egg destroying habits in the North. Our two breeding species, the Bewicks and Carolina, are entirely peaceable toward each other and toward other birds, and we think it would be best to discourage the House Wren from extending its breeding range in this direction.—Eds." (George B. Woodring). (**6**, 74, 1935) - (BPT) again states "The Eastern House Wren appeared at Johnson City, Tennessee, April 25, 1935. This species is regularly observed during migration but nests here only with extreme rarity. A few miles to the north in Virginia it nests regularly. Perhaps in time it will extend its habitat to include this locality." (**7**, 26, 1936) (BPT) adds this species to the winter list for Northeast Tennessee. "In December, 1935, this species was frequently observed, probably being delayed transients." (**7**, 38, 1936) - (BBC) - "The House Wren, with not more than two records for any previous spring, was noted in Overton Park on April 14, 20, 21, 24 (two) and 25; a few were found singing." (**8**, 15, 1937) - (BBC) 'A House Wren was seen on the river bluff edge at Trigg Avenue, March 11." (**8**, 76, 1937) - (Alfred Clebsch) - Clarksville - "A nice find on October 9 was a Carolina Wren and a House Wren in the same cedar tree, with the bird student only six feet away. The House Wren obligingly gave samples of his song." (**12**, 71, 1941) - (Robert Tucker) - Memphis - "____ a House Wren was seen at Payne Avenue and Wolf River on Oct 4." (**13**, 2-3, 1942) - In an article entitled "The Wrens of Tennessee a summary is given of the observations previously listed here with some additions and comments regarding the various divisions of the state by several observers. "This is a rare transient in Tennessee, more often found in the spring than in the fall. Since the species nests north of the Ohio River and winters along the Gulf and southward, most migrants must pass over

the state in one night's time." "Memphis area - no records from 1928 until April 17, 1932. ____ Generally one or two records of single birds each spring ____." Nashville area - Rare and irregular spring transient, present some years and absent others. Majority of records are in the last two weeks in April with extremes of April 1, 1922 and May 10, 1931. Two were seen on May 10, 1922; all other records were of single birds. In 25 years experience I have seen 25 birds (Monk). The bird is so shy and wary in Middle Tennessee that he is no doubt overlooked very often. In these 27 years on 3,000 trips or daily records I have these; April 4, 1917 - 1; 1922 - April 24, 29 and 30. On the latter date the bird was singing his rattling song quite frequently. I also have a fall record and two spring records. (Mayfield). Only a few records on the Peabody campus, a representative migration period being March 23 - May 2, 1932. (Shaver)." Knoxville area - One sight record by Mrs. Meyer on April 29, 1939, at the Island Home Sanctuary." "Johnson City area - Quite rare. Observed on top of Roan Mountain, near Cox's Lake at Johnson City and on Beaver Creek, just south of Bristol." (BPT). "Great Smoky Mountain National Park - A rare migrant. I have but one record - a bird seen October 7, 1938, near park headquarters (2 miles south of Gatlinburg) at 1450 feet altitude.

Mr. Raymond J. Fleetwood,____observed this species in Cades Cove (1800 feet altitude) on October 22 and 23, 1934 and on April 22, 1935." (Arthur Stupka). "Subspecies - The Eastern House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon aedon*) would probably be the more common race found passing through the state. The only specimen secured by the National Museum party was a somewhat grayish phase of the Ohio House Wren (*T. a. baldwini*), collected near Reelfoot Lake, October 23, 1937 (Wetmore, 1939). One of this race was collected Jan. 16, 1938 at Rosedale by Vaiden. The only winter record at Memphis (White Station), December 30, 1941, was a specimen collected by Burdick and cataloged at the Louisiana State University Museum as a Western House Wren (*T. a. parkmanii*). All three forms may occur regularly.'" (**13**, 10, 1942) - Robert Tucker of Memphis has done a splendid job illustrating the House Wren along with five other wrens which occur in Tennessee. (**13**, 23, 1942) - A House Wren was recorded by Burdick and Mason at Mason's Diary on Dec. 30 and Smith and I recorded one at Wolf River and Payne Avenue on Mar. 6" (RT). (**13**, 43, 1942) - "____ House Wren, Millington, April 26 (BBC and RT)." (**13**, 63, 1942) - Great Smoky Mountains - "____the House Wren was observed at close range with 8x binoculars by Stupka who found it again next day and observed it in full sunlight_____this is our first winter record of a bird that is a rare transient here at best; ____" (AS Dec 20, 1942). (**14**, 56, 1943) - Nashville - September 26, Ganier's camp on Stone River "____1 House Wren, ____" (Conrad Jamison). Elizabethton (LRH) (**17**, 6, 1946) - "Of particular interest to us was the finding of the House Wren, it being heard singing at four different locations. At this date, (June 16, 1945) these birds were doubtless on their breeding grounds. The first was at a farm house across the road from the Wayland (Cloudland) school on the State Line Road; the second was near the intersection of the Shell Creek and State Line Road,

both points being in Tennessee, The other two were in Elk Park, N. C., one as we entered and one as we left town. The latter two we did not hear on the following day as it was raining when we passed, but the other two we heard singing in approximately the same locations as the day before." (**17**, 11, 1946) - a record of a House Wren in Memphis by Albert Leigh Powell, Jr. presumably a winter record. (**17**, 14, 1946) - Knoxville region - Henry Meyer - "On April 29, 1939, Mrs. Meyer heard and saw a single bird at the Island Home Sanctuary. From 1939 to 1944 I have no records of this bird; however, Mrs. Meyer's diary of May 12, 1944 states: "I was attracted by the familiar song of the House Wren so common at home in Illinois and discovered one carrying sticks and grass into the rustic bird-box near our outdoor oven.' ____During this entire period of time May 12 through July 4 only one House Wren was seen or heard at any one time, and we concluded that our visitant was an unmated bird." "So far as I know there are no winter records of the House Wren for Knoxville. A note from William Walker reports a House Wren seen and heard in the Island Home area on March 24, 1945. This is our earliest spring record." "On May 15, Mrs. Meyer's diary again reports a House Wren singing in our yard. We hoped it would stay and acquire a mate, but a nesting record does not seem to be imminent for the bird has not been seen again." (**18**, 29, 1947) - Shady Valley - (BPT and RBL) In June, 1934, Messrs. A. F. Ganier and Bruce Taylor spent a week in Shady Valley, in Johnson County, in extreme northeastern Tennessee, studying the birds but did not list the House Wren. On May 24, 1947

- "Our attention was called to this bird by its characteristic song. The nest was soon located in a hole in the top of a fence post in cleared land, and was found to contain two eggs. The House Wren has lived rather abundantly in the valley extending from Bristol to Roanoke, Virginia, but it rarely crosses the line into Tennessee." (**18**, 62, 1947) - Memphis - (BBC) "On the March trip to Overton Park on the 30th., 3 House Wrens (early and uncommon) ____." (**19**, 44, 1948 - Henry M. Stevenson and Arthur Stupka) "Within its geographical range, this little wren may be found at almost any altitude in the southeast. ____ Another was seen at 1500' near Gatlinburg, Tenn., December 20 and 21, 1942." (**19**, 73, 1948) - Status of the House Wren in Northeast Tennessee - (BPT) "The House Wren was unknown in this territory save as a rare spring migrant. During the last four years a very few singing House Wrens have been noted during the breeding season but have not returned to their locations a second year. This year, 1938, however, the pair that was reported in THE MIGRANT last year has returned to its original nesting box and raised two sets of nestlings, one in the original and one in a neighboring box. The inference might well be that this pair of wrens has definitely settled in Johnson City."

"During the last twenty years, about, the Bewick's Wren has decreased in numbers until at this time it is one of the rarest of our birds. The reason is that the House Wren and the Bewick's Wren refuse to dwell in peace in the same general habitat. Wherever they meet they fight. The House Wren has driven out the Bewick's Wren and is very slowly taking possession. Now we have records for two successive years of the House Wren breeding in

Johnson City and also in Shady Valley." (**19**, 74, 1948) - House Wren Nesting at Greeneville, Tenn. - (J. B. White) - "In 1947 this pair of House Wrens apparently hatched two broods and stayed until about the first of September. Their feeding range seemed rather limited, being mainly a vacant lot that I had used for a garden. In April, 1948, they returned to the same box, and another pair built close by in a hole in an aspen tree. This year both pairs left about the middle of August." He stated there is some evidence that the House Wrens are not at all uncommon in Greene County. (**20**, 17-18, 1949) - Blountiville - (Thomas W. Finucane) Mr. Finucane located thirty-two singing House Wrens in Bristol on July 4, 1948. At the home of Mr. William Turner, 227 Taylor Street, four birds could be heard singing at the same time. Mr. Turner stated that he had had House Wrens since 1935. The following day Mr. Finucane observed fourteen House Wrens in Kingsport. Mrs. Thomas of Elizabethton reported a pair of House Wrens nesting near her home. On July 25, Mr. Finucane and the writer located one House Wren in Elizabethton, about thirty in Bristol and three in Johnson City. (**20**, 29-31, 1949) - Mr. F. W. Brehrend lists the House Wren among the birds to be found on the approaches to the mountains rather than on the mountain tops. He listed the House Wren among the summer residents of the Transition Zone in Upper East Tennessee. He also states that of unusual interest is the occurrence of large numbers of House Wrens in the Kingsport chapter's territory. (**20**, 32, 1949) - The Spring Field Days. "House Wrens were seen only in the northeastern corner." (**21**, 32, 1949) - Notes of Some Specimens of Birds from Shelby County, Tennessee. - (R. E. Tucker) - "Ohio House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon baldwini*) There is only one specimen of the House Wren from Tennessee in the L. S. U. collection. It was reported, in error, as a specimen of *parkmanii* (THE MIGRANT 1940 v. 13-3), but upon re-examination it was found to be a typical example of *baldwini.*" (**21**, 52, 1950) - (James T. Tanner) - "This year for the first time House Wrens were found nesting in Knox County; singing birds were found by J. C. Howell late in May, and on July 4 two nests in the same general locality, were found." (**21**, 63, 1950) - Kinpsport - (TWF) - "The House Wren continued its upward trend, while Bewick's and Carolina Wrens held their own (**21**, 63, 1950) - Birds of Carter County, Tennessee (LRH) "House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*). Rare summer resident. Extreme dates April 13 to October 4. One nesting record in Lily Addition of Elizabethton, 1948 (E. H. W.). (**22**, 12, 1951) - Memphis (BBC) - "____on Dec 24 we recorded ____ 2 House Wrens, _____." (**22**, 33, 1951) - Some East Tennessee Bird Observations - (JCH) - "My first observation was a singing male seen near Corryton in northeast Knox Co., on July 16, 1949. No nest was found. On July 4, 1950, in the Lonsdale section of Knoxville I was shown a House Wren nest in a suspended gourd in the back yard of a private home. The home owner, Mr. R. C. Ailor, and his wife, took an interest in the activities of the birds and they told me that the nest contained eggs. A male House Wren sang in an apple tree above the suspended nest and a second individual was seen to leave the nest. In the same yard in a tool house 75 feet from the first nest was a second nest of this species. The male of this pair sang frequently while I talked with the Ailors. A third singing male

heard in a yard three blocks away from the Ailor home seems to indicate that this species is becoming established as a breeding bird." (**22**, 47, 1951) - Knoxville - (JTT) - "Other unusual nesting records were of House Wrens, which apparently nested again in the Lonsdale section of Knoxville, ____." (**22**, 49, 1951) - Kingsport - (TWF) - "Mrs Switzer reports that three pairs of House Wrens nested this summer in an area of about three acres in her neighborhood. Last year one pair of Bewick's Wrens and one pair of House Wrens nested in the same area. The Bewick's Wrens appeared in April, but did not remain after the arrival of the House Wrens in May. Carolina Wrens also nest in this area, and Mrs. Switzer said that she has heard all three singing at the same time." "The House Wren is primarily a city bird. More specifically, he is a bird of residential districts where there are gardens and shrubbery and of course, Wren Houses. In Sullivan County there are very few House Wrens outside of Bristol and Kingsport, and probably a hundred in each of these two cities. I have lived in Blountville nearly six years and have seen only one and heard only one other House Wren there. Besides the two transients I have seen nor heard no others outside of the cities of Kingsport and Bristol. On the other hand, Bewick's Wrens are distributed generally over the country (**22**, 65, 1951) - Reelfoot Lake - (Howard and Evelyn Barbig) "___ and House Wrens were observed at close range by all members of the party." (Dec. 30, 1951). (**23**, 25, 1952) - Kingsport - (Ann H. Switzer) - "House Wrens are increasing in numbers year by year in this area. We feel that 23 is a very conservative figure, low because we cover little residential area in our census." (**23**, 52, 1952) - Nashville - (Katherine A. Goodpasture) - "Two House Wrens in song on Apr. 23 were reported by H. C. Monk; he also had reports on Apr. 26, 27, and 29." (**23**, 53, 1952) - Knoxville - (JTT) - "One record indicating a change that began some time ago is of a nesting House Wren in Knoxville, active on May 4, 1951, was the first year that nesting House Wrens were reported in this area." (**23**, 55, 1952) - Kingsport - (AHS) "In the second week of July the Kingsport Chapter made a casual census of nesting House Wrens, reporting fifteen nesting pairs in ten yards and gardens scattered over the southeastern section of town." (**24**, 12-13, 1953) - A Census of House Wrens in Upper East Tennessee - (LRH) - If the fifteen House Wrens reported from Kingsport, in the preceding reference, are added to those reported in this summary, a total of forty-six singing males or probable nesting pairs were reported from Kingsport, Greeneville, Johnson City, Bristol and Elizabethton near the middle of July. (**24**, 59, 1953) - Greeneville - (Mrs. Richard Nevius) - "Mr. and Mrs. White found House Wrens in early June, at the peak of their nesting activities, to be abundant in town. Mr. White located about 20 pairs about town." (**24**, 60, 1953) - Kingsport - (AHS) "In this summer census nesting House Wrens were also noted, a total of 24 in the residential areas in the northeast section of Kingsport." (**25**, 14-15, 1954) - House Wren Nesting Survey in Upper East Tennessee, 1953 - (LRH) - The total singing males reported for this census was 50, with no report from Bristol, or an increase of six over the preceding year when Bristol was included. (25, 15, 1954) - Memphis - (BBC) - "A House Wren was found near Raleigh on Oct. 31 and Nov. 28 but not on Dec. 27 or an. 24." (**25**, 49-50, 1954) -

Mid-July House Wren Survey (July 10-19) (LRH) - A total of sixty-three House Wrens were reported for the census period. The increase over the preceding year was equal to the birds reported from new locations as: Knoxville, Erwin, Mountain City, Roan Mountain town and Shell Creek. Although Chattanooga, Oak Ridge, Gatlinburg, Pigeon Forge, Sevierville and Newport were covered none was found. Shady Valley which had previously had birds nesting there, produced none. From Roan Mountain town through Burbank to the top of Roan Mountain produced no birds. (**25**, 51, 1954) - A House Wren at Lebanon - (Tressa Waters) - A House Wren appeared there at the end of May, 1953, sang, took possession of an abandoned Bluebird nesting box, cleaning it out and carried new nesting material. A week later he disappeared and did not return. "___ - the only House Wren, so far as we can ascertain, that has ever visited this area." (**25**, 54, 1954) - Chattanooga - Among the spring migrants was a House Wren on March 9. (**25**, 55, 1954) - Greeneville - (RRN) "J. B. White found nine pairs of House Wrens nesting about Greeneville, a marked reduction over last year's numbers." (**26** 45, 1955) - Sewanee - (Harry C. Yeatman) - Several birds are mentioned as extending their breeding range in Tennessee, among which the House Wren is extending southward.

THE MIGRANT references to Christmas and Spring Census lists are not listed here. House Wrens have been listed in the Christmas counts six times and all since 1949. Only one bird was reported in each instance except the 1950 Memphis list which reported 2. Other census reporting them were Reelfoot Lake (2), Gatlinburg (2) and Johnson City (1). All of the spring census lists containing House Wren reports have been since 1944 except one from Johnson City, May 1, 1932 (2).

HOUSE WREN REPORTS on SPRING CENSUS

Location	Times Reported	Number Reported
Reelfoot Lake	1	1
Memphis	1	3
Nashville	1	1
Knoxville	4	8
Greeneville	8	61
Kingsport	7	104
Johnson City	1	2
Bristol	3	72
Elizabethton	9	29

Conclusions: 1. During the past several years the House Wren appears to have established itself as a breeding species in East Tennessee.

2. The breeding range of this species appears to be progressively extending in a southwestward direction across East Tennessee.

3. There is no record of House Wrens nesting on the higher mountain tops of East Tennessee.

4. More than 90% of the House Wrens located on breeding bird censuses have been in the residential section of our towns and cities, in contrast to the Bewick's being found chiefly around farm homes in the country.
1533 Burgie Street, Elizabethton, Tennessee.

THE 1956 SPRING FIELD DAYS

BY T. O. S. MEMBERS

The spring field days for Memphis and Lebanon were rained out, leaving only eight areas to report. The period covered was from April 21 at Chattanooga to May 13 at Reelfoot Lake. The total of 179 species compares favorably with previous counts. Only the three immediately preceding counts exceeded this one. In 1954, the year of the largest number of species, 197, twelve localities reported, and the next highest 191, in 1955, ten localities reported.

The birds reported from each locality are listed in the "Tabular Record" which follows. The localities are arranged from west to east across the state. The general information from each locality follows with additional information regarding birds marked with an asterisk (*). The abbreviations used are: "A" —abundant; "C" —common. "FC" —fairly common.

REELFOOT LAKE—Four participants with Howard Barbig, the compiler.

NASHVILLE—The count was made on the occasion of the annual meeting and covered the two days of May 5 and 6. The list was compiled at the conclusion of the business meeting. The territory covered was in the vicinity of Nashville, Radnor Lake, Buena Vista Marsh and the Warner Parks.

CHATTANOOGA—The same area was covered as on the Christmas count. Weather - clear with light wind; temperature 31 degrees to 70 degrees F. Twelve observers with Adele West, compiler. Observed immediately preceding the count were: Wood Duck, Crested Flycatcher, Barn Swallow, Whip-poor-will, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Prothonotary, Blue-winged Tennessee and Pairie Warblers, Scarlet Tanager and Pine Siskin. Florida Gallinuule was found at the same location as in 1955. Woodcock was the first observed in 3.5 years.

KNOXVILLE—The usual area within 7½ miles of Sharp's Gap. April 29, 1956, dawn to 2:00 p.m. with a few observers working until dark. Partly cloudy, windy and after early morning. warm to hot. Thirty observers in 15 parties; James T. Tanner, compiler. The Redhead and Ringnecked Duck, were here later than usual, seen by Brockway Crouch. The Woodcock were identified by Sammuel R. Tipton, the Blue-winged Warbler by Mrs. R. A. Monore, and the Nashville Warbler by Joseph C. Howell. Because of the below average temperatures that persisted until a few days before the Field

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KINGSPORT — heading for column No. 6 instead of KNOXVILLE Date

5-12-56

Day, most spring migrants have been arriving later than usual. The Black-billed Cuckoo, however equalled the earliest recorded date and the Short-billed Marsh Wren, a rare transient identified by Joseph C. Howell, was the earliest recorded in this area. The total of 132 species is the highest ever achieved here on a Spring Field Day.

GREENEVILLE—The usual area of Greeneville, Tusculum, White's Mill, Nolichuckey River, Camp Creek Bald approaches, Roaring Fork and Bluff Mountain was covered. 5:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.; clear temperature 68 degrees to 80 degrees F.; twelve observers with Ruth Nevius compiler. Mrs. J. B. White reported the Rough-legged Hawk. She noted the large size, white tail-tip and dark rim about the back edge of the wing.

KINGSPORT—Clear to partly overcast with light to medium wind. 4:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. George Rogers, Spencer Meeks and a visitor from Michigan reported the American Egret, Black-crowned Night Heron and Western Sandpipers. The latter were also observed by the Finucanes, compiler. This was the first record for this species in the Kingsport area.

BRISTOL—The area covered was in the vicinity of Bristol, Washington and Sullivan counties, King College, Holston Valley and Belvedere Heights. Weather cloudy and cold with medium to high wind. Eight participants in six groups with Miss Angie Loyless, compiler.

ELIZABETHTON—The usual area was covered with more of the Holston Mountain included. The Brownings observed the Lawrence's Warbler at close range and in good light on Lynn Mountain. They were able to observe and check characteristic markings with Peterson's "A Field Guide to the Birds" on the spot. This was the second record for the area (THE MIGRANT **21**, 65, 1950), and the third for the state (THE MIGRANT) **23**, 8, 1952).

TABULAR RECORD OF SPRING FIELD DAYS

SPECIES	REELFOOT LAKE 5-13-56	NASHVILLE 5 - 5-6 - 56	CHATTANOOGA 4-21-56	KNOXVILLE 4-29-56	GREENEVILLE 4-29-56	~~KNOXVILLE~~ Kingsport 5-12-56	BRISTOL 4-22-56	ELIZABETHTON 4-29-56
Common Loon	---	---	--1	---	---	---	---	---
Pied-billed Grebe	---	--2	--1	--1	---	---	---	--3
Double-crested Cormorant	--4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Great Blue Heron	--3	---	---	-10	---	---	---	---
American Egret	--2	---	---	---	---	--1	---	---
Snowy Egret	-30	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Little Blue Heron	200	---	--1	---	---	---	---	--1
Green Heron	--1	-10	--6	--4	--8	--9	---	---
Black-crowned Night Heron	---	100	--3	--9	--2	--3	---	---
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	---	--2	---	---	--3	---	---	---
American Bittern	---	---	--2	--1	--1	---	---	---
Mallard Duck	---	--2	---	---	---	--3	---	---
Pintail Duck	---	---	---	---	---	--2	---	---
Blue-winged Teal	--6	-25	104	-26	-24	---	-16	--5
Wood Duck	--6	--2	---	--4	---	---	---	--4
Redhead Duck	---	---	---	--1	---	---	---	---
Ring-necked Duck	---	---	---	--1	---	---	---	---
Lesser Scaup Duck	---	---	--1	-12	---	--7	---	-11
Turkey Vulture	--6	-12	--7	--2	-16	-20	--4	--9
Black Vulture	---	--8	---	---	--3	-22	--1	---
Sharp-shinned Hawk	---	---	---	---	--1	---	---	---
Cooper's Hawk	---	--1	---	--5	--1	---	---	--2
Red-tailed Hawk	---	--2	---	--1	--1	---	---	---
Red-shouldered Hawk	--1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Broad-winged Hawk	---	--1	--3	---	---	--5	---	---
Rough-legged Hawk*	---	---	---	---	--1	---	---	---
Bald Eagle	---	---	---	--1	---	---	---	---
Marsh Hawk	---	---	---	--1	---	---	---	---
Osprey	---	--1	---	--2	--1	---	---	--3
Sparrow Hawk	--1	--6	--1	--5	--2	--1	---	--7
Ruffed Grouse	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-10
Bob-white	--4	-16	-16	-43	--2	-14	---	-22
Sora Rail	--2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Florida Gallinule	--2	---	--1	---	---	---	---	---
Coot	-50	--3	-12	--3	--1	--1	---	---
Semipalmated Plover	---	-15	---	---	---	---	---	---
Upland Plover	---	--1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Killdeer	--4	-15	-12	-55	-24	-31	--2	-17
Woodcock	---	---	--1	--2	---	---	---	---
Wilson's Snipe	---	--1	-27	-13	--1	---	---	--6
Spotted Sandpiper	--2	--9	---	-10	--3	-13	---	-14
Solitary Sandpiper	---	--9	--4	-19	--9	--1	---	-14
Greater Yellow-legs	---	--6	---	-10	---	--2	---	---
Lesser Yellow-legs	---	-15	-11	--4	--2	--6	---	---
Pectoral Sandpiper	---	---	---	--1	---	---	---	---
Least Sandpiper	---	-30	---	--4	--1	-12	---	---
Western Sandpiper*	---	---	---	---	---	--7	---	---
Herring Gull	---	---	--2	---	---	---	---	---
Ring-billed Gull	---	---	--6	---	---	---	---	---
Least Tern	-12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Black Tern	--7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mourning Dove	-25	-C	-94	145	-74	-47	-36	-32
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	--1	-11	---	--2	--3	-11	---	--3

Black-billed Cuckoo	---	---	---	--1	---	---	---	---	---
Scheech Owl	--1	---	---	---	--2	---	---	---	---
Barred Owl	---	--3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Short-eared Owl	---	--1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chuck-will's widow	---	--3	--4	-23	--1	--2	---	---	---
Whip-poor-will	---	--2	---	--4	---	--1	---	--1	---
Night Hawk	--2	--9	---	--7	--3	-11	---	---	---
Chimney Swift	-10	-C	-40	130	-60	-78	---	-31	---
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	--3	--9	---	--7	--7	--3	--1	--2	---
Belted Kingfisher	---	--4	---	--8	--1	--3	---	--5	---
Pileated Woodpecker	--2	--3	--2	--7	--7	--1	---	-14	---
Flicker	--2	--9	-22	-33	-18	-37	-15	-25	---
Red-bellied Woodpecker	--4	-FC	-12	-19	--2	--5	---	--1	---
Red-headed Woodpecker	--1	--6	--8	-11	-10	--8	--2	---	---
Hairy Woodpecker	--1	--3	--4	--3	--1	--2	---	--4	---
Downy Woodpecker	--3	-10	-14	-15	--8	--7	--2	--8	---
Eastern Kingbird	---	-14	--3	-30	-14	-17	---	-11	---
Crested Flycatcher	--6	-24	---	-27	-22	-20	--1	--4	---
Phoebe	--2	--5	--5	-36	-18	-21	---	-25	---
Acadian Flycatcher	--2	-12	---	--7	--1	-12	---	--2	---
Wood Pewee	--7	-14	---	--3	-13	-36	--1	--6	---
Horned Lark	---	---	---	--6	--1	--6	---	--6	---
Tree Swallow	--3	--1	---	---	--1	--1	---	--2	---
Rough-winged Swallow	--6	-10	--6	-22	--7	-41	---	20	---
Barn Swallow	--2	--5	---	-16	-31	-14	---	--4	---
Cliff Swallow	---	---	-15	---	---	--2	---	---	---
Purple Martin	---	--2	--3	-70	-13	-22	---	--8	---
Blue Jay	--3	-FC	72	145	-54	-89	-32	-78	---
Crow	-10	-20	-33	185	-66	-65	-16	-82	---
Carolina Chickadee	--5	-16	-28	-85	-15	-19	-41	-30	---
Tufted Titmouse	-20	-C	-44	-85	-26	-39	-43	-50	---
White-breasted Nuthatch	--1	---	-31	--4	---	--2	--7	--6	---
House Wren	---	---	---	--2	--5	-16	---	--5	---
Winter Wren	---	---	---	---	--1	---	---	--1	---
Bewick's Wren	---	-12	--1	--5	--5	--3	--1	--6	---
Carolina Wren	-12	-C	-21	105	-22	-40	-16	-55	---
Long-billed Marsh Wren	---	--1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Short-billed Marsh Wren	---	---	---	--1	---	---	---	---	---
Mockingbird	--5	-C	-31	155	-44	67	-25	-38	---
Catbird	---	-10	--2	-33	-19	-38	---	-38	---
Brown Thrasher	--1	-15	-24	-46	-24	-38	--9	-49	---
Robin	--1	-C	-79	155	226	-97	58	-88	---
Wood Thrush	--8	-C	-13	-75	-16	-54	---	-45	---
Hermit Thrush	---	--2	---	--1	--1	---	---	---	---
Olive-backed Thrush	---	-C	---	--3	--3	-33	---	--1	---
Gray-cheeked Thrush	---	--3	---	---	--1	--3	---	---	---

Veery	---	--6	---	--2	---	--1	---	--1
Bluebird	--1	-C	-14	-70	-29	-15	--6	-26
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	--6	-12	-21	-85	-44	22	---	-33
Golden-crowned Kinglet	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--1
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	---	--1	--7	-10	---	---	--1	--1
Cedar Waxwing	---	100	---	-28	---	150	---	---
Loggerhead Shrike	--2	--6	--2	--5	--1	---	---	--1
Starling	-12	-C	160	330	105	200	151	132
White-eyed Vireo	--8	-C	-13	-42	-13	-22	---	-23
Yellow-throated Vireo	--1	--6	--4	--5	---	--4	--3	--7
Blue-headed Vireo	---	--1	---	---	---	---	---	-11
Red-eyed Vireo	-13	-C	-13	125	-11	-60	---	-28
Philadelphia Vireo	---	--2	---	---	--1	---	---	---
Warbling Vireo	--5	-12	---	--7	---	--4	---	--2
Black and White Warbler	---	-FC	--9	-38	--2	-17	---	-20
Prothonotary Warbler	-16	-12	---	---	---	--1	---	--1
Worm-eating Warbler	---	--3	---	--3	--1	-10	---	--7
Golden-winged Warbler	---	--2	---	--3	---	---	---	---
Blue-winged Warbler	---	--2	---	--1	---	---	---	---
Lawrence's Warbler*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--1
Tennessee Warbler	--9	-FC	---	--8	---	--9	---	---
Nashville Warbler	---	--5	---	--1	---	--1	---	---
Parula Warbler	--5	--4	---	---	--1	--3	---	--9
Yellow Warbler	---	-10	---	-65	-23	-34	---	-62
Magnolia Warbler	--1	--7	---	--9	--2	---	---	---
Cape May Warbler	---	--7	---	-13	---	--3	---	---
Black-throated Blue Warbler	---	---	---	--3	--5	---	---	-17
Myrtle Warbler	---	-14	-52	-95	-23	--1	---	-22
Black-throated Green Warbler	---	--7	--1	-25	--2	--6	---	--2
Cerulean Warbler	--6	-C	---	--8	---	-10	---	---
Blackburnian Warbler	---	--5	--3	--2	--1	--2	---	--5
Yellow-throated Warbler	--5	--8	--6	--1	---	--1	---	---
Chestnut-sided Warbler	---	--7	---	-15	--1	---	---	--7
Bay-breasted Warbler	---	FC	---	-11	---	-25	---	--1
Black-polled Warbler	-96	-A	---	--5	---	-44	---	--2
Pine Warbler	---	---	--7	--9	---	--2	---	---
Pairie Warbler	---	--2	---	-25	--1	-13	---	--3
Palm Warbler	---	-13	---	--2	---	---	---	--1
Oven-bird	---	-10	-12	--8	--6	-21	--2	-91
Northern Water-thrush	---	--1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Louisiana Water-thrush	---	-13	--1	--5	--3	-10	---	--2
Kentucky Warbler	--3	FC	--4	-12	--1	-15	---	--1
Connecticut Warbler	---	--1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mourning Warbler	--1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yellow-throat	-30	-C	-16	-54	-15	-24	--2	-41
Yellow-breasted Chat	--3	-15	---	-48	-15	-51	---	-37
Hooded Warbler	---	FC	--3	--7	--1	-30	--1	-16

Bobolink	--1	-65	---	--7	---	---	---	---
Canada Warpler	---	--1	---	---	---	--4	---	---
Redstart	-12	-13	---	--5	--1	--6	---	-27
English Sparrow	-25	-C	-52	-65	-90	100	-18	149
Eastern Meadowlark	--6	-C	-41	135	-33	-42	-16	-85
Red-winged Blackbird	200	-C	330	335	-69	-58	--9	-46
Orchid Oriole	--3	FC	--1	-55	-16	-20	---	--2
Baltimore Oriole	--1	--7	---	--7	--6	--7	---	--3
Rusty Blackbird	---	---	---	---	---	---	-49	--1
Grackle	-40	-C	--7	355	-73	-90	-75	170
Cowbird	-20	-15	-26	-82	-25	-32	--5	--8
Scarlet Tanager	---	-C	---	-31	--4	-26	---	-14
Summer Tanager	--3	-C	-12	-55	-15	-30	---	--1
Cardinal	-50	-C	-79	255	-17	110	-44	107
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	---	-36	---	-34	--7	--6	---	-15
Blue Grosbeak	---	--1	--1	---	--1	---	---	---
Indigo Bunting	-15	-C	--2	-79	-42	-77	---	-28
Dickcissel	-25	-52	---	---	---	---	---	---
Purple Finch	---	---	--3	---	--9	--2	-45	104
Goldfinch	--1	FC	100	230	-70	-66	-36	125
Pine Siskin	---	--8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Red-eyed Towhee	---	-15	-61	130	-26	-46	--8	-80
Savannah Sparrow	---	-15	--8	-23	--2	--1	---	--1
Grasshopper Sparrow	---	--7	--1	-23	--9	-17	---	--4
Vesper Sparrow	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--1
Bachman's Sparrow	---	--1	--1	--1	---	--5	---	---
Slate-colored Junco	---	---	--4	--1	---	---	--7	--2
Chipping Sparrow	---	-C	-13	-64	-36	-12	--5	-38
Field Sparrow	--3	-C	-35	100	-22	-54	---	-64
White-crowned Sparrow	---	--8	-73	-20	--4	--2	--2	-15
White-throated Sparrow	---	-16	---	-77	-21	--3	-12	-51
Swamp Sparrow	---	--2	--2	--2	---	---	---	--2
Song Sparrow	---	---	-10	120	-24	-63	-13	-98
TOTAL	82	135	88	132	109	116	43	111
GRAND TOTAL OF SPECIES								179

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE NESTING DATA AT NASHVILLE

By AMELIA R. LASKEY

A Shrike is often found year after year occupying a certain small area for the winter or for nesting. In Nashville from 1948 through 1955, I have observed 7 nest of the Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) in five seasons, built within a row of young trees along a few-hundred-yard stretch of a well-travelled road in the Warner Parks area. Young trees, mostly twiggy hackberries and elms border the road; meadows are adjacent where grasshoppers are plentiful. In two seasons, 1951 and 1955, the resident pair successfully raised two broods. Five of the seven nests were successful.

All but two nests were in the hackberry trees, from 8 to 15 feet above the ground; the early nests were built before the trees were in leaf. Because of the difficulty of examining the nests often, it was not possible to obtain reliable data on the incubation and nest-occupying periods. Nests were typical of the species, made of twigs, interspersed with strips of cloth, paper, grass, and lined with feathers. Clutches of eggs ranged from 2 to 7, but it is possible that something had happened to some of the eggs in the small set before the nest was found. A. C. Brent (1956, U. S. Bulletin 97, p. 135) states that Loggerhead Shrikes lay 4 to 6 eggs, though 4 and 5 are commoner than 6,

On April 3, 1947, a nest with 2 eggs was examined. It was built in honeysuckle vines on saplings, nine feet from the ground. The following day it still contained only 2 eggs. The bird was seen incubating until April 12, but between that date and April 16, the nest was destroyed by a predator.

On April 20, 1950, 3 eggs in a nest about ten feet from the ground were hatched by May 5. On May 19, the three young were perched on the nest rim and on June 1 they were perching on a nearby utility wire. On July 6, the adults were feeding nestlings in the next hackberry tree of the row, 15 feet above the ground. Heads of two nestlings appeared above the nest rim as they were fed on July 11.

In 1951 on June 5, I found a nest about 10 feet up which was conspicious because of the quantities of white paper on the outer part of the nest. The following day it was examined; 6 eggs were being incubated. The young hatched before June 21. On June 26 when they were banded, the 6 nestlings were nicely developed with primary and secondary feathers breaking through the sheaths. Some were still in the nest on July 7. However on July 4, 5 and 7, one nestling would hop out of the nest to a nearby twig at the approach of a parent. All had left the nest by July 8. On August 8 two of the left-banded young were perching on a wire near the nest site. Sometime during that summer, two of the young were killed on the road nearby probably by an automobile (bands were returned to me later, minus the exact recovery date).

The 1952 nest was found on April 15 about 8 feet up, but it was not occupied that day as Katherine Goodpasture and I drove slowly past it that morning and again in late afternoon. The following morning I examined the nest, finding 7 eggs and the bird incubating. Ruth White accompanied me later that day. She observed one adult feed the other in the tree before the incubating bird returned to the nest. On April 20 the bird was on the nest, but was absent all of the following day. On April 22, I examined the deserted nest, finding only 5 eggs, one of which was punctured.

The first nest of 1955 was found on March 17 about 10 feet from the ground, well protected by a dense mass of twigs. The incubating bird was first seen on the nest in early April. By means of a mirror on a stick I could discern small young on April 30; on May 13, four heads appeared above the nest rim and the young were off by the 19th. By June 11, the adult was in-

cubating 6 eggs in an elm across the road from the earlier nest about 10 feet from the ground. On June 27 I banded the 6 nestlings which were still in the nest June 30.

In addition, I have some data on three Shrike nests in other locations. On June 28, 1941, Arthur A. McMurray used my bands for 3 nestlings in North Nashville. The nest was also in a hackleberry tree, 15 feet above the ground. He found all of the nestlings (7 or 8 days old) bound by one leg to the nest by a single strand of string that had apparently been used in the nest lining which also contained horse hair.

On June 29, 1951, Mrs. Goodpasture and I found three fledglings, with tails nearly full length, along Highway 100 beyond Edwin Warner Park where we had frequently seen the adults in several seasons.

On May 14, 1952 I banded 6 well-developed nestlings (one appeared slightly younger) from a nest in a roadside tree in Williamson County which Ruth White had found previously. She saw at least one of the young after fledging.

1521 GRAYBAR LANE, NASHVILLE, 12 TENNESSE.

HARRIS'S SPARROW IN THE MID-SOUTH

By BEN COFFEY, JR.

One of the most interesting of recent "westeners" wintering in our area is the Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*). Records indicate either a temporary, periodic or climatic extension of range and hint at what additions to our knowledge of local bird distribution could be made if field work was carried out at other times as intensively as it is done on the Christmas Counts. Although recent emphasis here has been on "fields", much work in likely habitats by a very few of us, did not produce the records that the one-a-year event did. Most of our records were also on the counts. The Harris's Sparrow has the happy faculty of often presenting itself as a "first" record by entering a banding trap and the first two Tennessee records were no exception. On Dec. 10, 1933, Mrs. Amelia R. Laskey (1934, - The Auk LI (2): 245-246, and (**The Migrant 5**, 15, 1934) trapped an immature male at her home in Nashville. On Dec. 28, 1939 Joe Mason, Jr., noted an immature near his home east of (but now inside) Memphis, and on Jan. 2, 1940, found presumably the same one, in a banding trap. It was released the next morning after verification by the late Austin Burdick, Jr., and the writer.

Our recent chain of records began with the third Tennessee record, an immature seen on the Memphis Count, Dec. 21, 1952, by Luther Keeton and Edward King, who gave it close study. This was on the premises of a gravel pit, southeast of Raleigh and on Jan. 24, 1953, Mrs. Coffey and I found 9 there with 5 noted Feb. 28, none Mar. 22. The next season, none Nov. 28, but 3 on Jan. 24, 1954. White-crowned Sparrows, with which the Harris's are

often associated, numbered up to 28 (Nov. 28), but in subsequent seasons we were unable to find either species, despite relatively unchanged habitat.

Meanwhile, Charles McPherson, Jr. found *querula* at his home, a flock of about ten from Jan.11, 1953, thru Mar. 3, with the last, a single, on Mar. 5. Six were banded. A mile south of there, the Charles Seahorns reported 3 at their feeders in late February with two last seen Apr. 28; two were banded Both places are on Riverdale Road, Germantown and have had flocks of White-crowneds present, long before that restricted winter resident became fairly common. The Harris's returned in smaller numbers the next two seasons. Mrs. Seahorn saw one on Nov. 6 and 7, 1953, only; next the group were seen in mid-January (2 banded Jan. 23) and 5 on Mar. 6. McPherson's first report was for one or more Jan. 3. The third season Mrs. Seahorn reported the first seen, Nov. 10, 1954, and 6 on the Count, Dec. 26, with single bandings, Jan. 23 and Beb. 23. The only report from McPherson's was 2 on the Count by Mrs. Coffey. None was reported this past season from either of these Riverdale Road locations, although the White-crowneds were as regular as ever. The very intermittent banding totaled 13 individuals with no repeats or returns.

A fourth locality for the first season was near an Audubon Park dump, - 5, Mar. 27 to Apr. 16, 1953, by Reed Knight David and Don Wilson. No further records there, but on the next Count, Dec. 27, 1953, Mrs. J. H. McWhorter, Miss Jennie May, and these young men (Southeast party) found 2 on Quince Road, with 5 there Mar. 6 (BC, RDS). The area was subsequently cleared for a city subdivision. Since none was seen at the four 1952 localities for this Count, a second new group (of 5) helped, I.C.R.R. and Mitchell, by R. Demett Smith, Jr., George Peyton Jr., and Richmond Gill, Jr. (Southwest party). Seven were seen Jan. 24 (BC, LC, GP) and three were here for the 1954 Count, Dec. 26 (RDS, and Dr. Harry Wilcox). Ed King and the Charles Wilmeths also reported 2 on Dec. 26, 1954. out east, a locality not visited since. Another single season record was by Thompson Bonner, east of Whitehaven, of an immature at a gravel pit Nov. 27, 1953, but not founl later; an adult was banded Jan. 23 at his home. repeating an. 24. town homes, our Count hopes were on the Southwest spot of '54 where 2 were seen Nov. 12, 1955 (GP, Harry Landis. Jr., David Brown) for the third season. They were not found (Dec. 26) but fortunately Southeast again located a new group, 4, with large numbers of White-crowneds (Mrs. J. H. McW., EK, Mary Davant) and North (Chas. Marcus. Edwin Poole, BC) found it first, - 2, in a Whitecrowned yard at Woodstock.

Here, it thus seem the species will usually be found with White-crowned sparrows and will show for about three winters at a given location I have not heard them sing or "chatter" here. The Shelby County records for four winters total ten localities, on the approximate periherv of 15 by 18 miles. Three were for three seasons and one for two seasons. Elsewhere Luther F. Keeton reports three seen Feb. 1, 1953, at Mason (40 miles northeast of

Memphis), the only time he could find them there. Kilian Roever reported them at Hunterville on Feb. 21 and Mar. 6, 1954.

On the Nashville Count, Dec. 27, 1953, Mrs. Katherine A. Goodpasture found one (THE MIGRANT **24**, 81, 1953) - the second record there. James T. Tanner (Ibid 26, 20, 1955) reports the first East Tennessee record, that of a single seen at a Maryville feeding station, Feb. 10 to 26, 1955.

Thomas D. Burliegh in his "The Bird Life of the Gulf Coast Region of Mississippi" (1944) gives the first report of the Harris's Sparrow for that state, a female collected Feb. 17, 1942, at Gulfport. The third report was given by Merritt G. Vaiden (The Migrant 24- 75-76, 1953) who collected two Apr. 18 and 19, 1953, in Rosedale from a group of five located by Bobby Collins. Among a few spots I have worked across the line for this species, is US Highway 51 towards Hernando, and a cross-road from Horn Lake west. On Feb. 14, 1953, (The Mid-South Bird Notes 1953:6) I found two, 6 miles north of Hernando and just west of US 51. The next season, six were seen Nov. 29 (BC, HL) but none on Feb. 27, 1954. On Dec. 18, 1954, one was found but none Feb. 27, 1955 or Dec. 4, 1955. On the latter date I tried the road west from Horn Lake a community 4 miles north In Feb. 1953, I found several flocks of White-crowned Sparrows there, including one of 25. The following winter, road widening had ruined most cover, but this last season a few were in evidence,—including 20 at a ditch 0.7 mile west of the I.C.R.R. With the latter I found a single Harris's on Dec. 4 and Jan. 28 but missed it on two later trips. Elsewhere we have looked especially at Lakeview and in parts of Marshall and Benton Counties.

Locally common in extreme western Arkansas, recent observers in eastern Arkansas have recorded Harris's Sparrow to some extent at certain points. The late C. M. Owens banded one at Monticello within the few weeks previous to a letter of Dec. 14, 1935. Broowe Meanley and Johnson A. Neff. (Wilson Bulletin 1953. 65 (3):201) wrote of banding one near Stuttgart, Nov. 27, 1950, and collecting an immature male near Nady, Nov. 3, 1952. Brooke advises me that he saw over 30 near Pendleton Ferry Apr. 24, 1953. By intensive birding we have found it several times and places in the Lonoke area. Our first were 8 miles northeast of town, 1 on Nov. 16, 1952, 10 on the Count. Dec. 20, and 1 on Feb. 1; the next season, 3 there on Nov. 26, 1953, by the hardest, and none later. We couldn't even find the large number of White-crowneds there the third season but last winter some of these were back. A single was recorded at the hatchery on Counts, Jan. 1, 1955 and Dec. 24. 1955. Three other spots in the area produced 2 on Dec. 26, 1953, and 1 and 2 on Jan. 1, 1955. — On Dec. 20, 1953, we decided to try Crowley's Ridge for this species and found at our first stop on Ark. hwy. 1, 5 miles north of Forrest City, we found 10 (only time I've heard the song in the Memphis area). At 6 miles north we found 3 more but from there to Vanndale, no others. At DeValls Bluff, Oct. 29, 1955, Mrs. Virginia G. Springer reported 3 (MSBN 1855:22).

Line omited — Page 38 — 3rd. paragraph after line 14.

not a Harris had been seen this past season at the two German-

REPORT OF T. O. S. ANNUAL MEETING, 1956

On May 5 and 6, 1956, the Tennessee Ornithological Society held its annual meeting at Nashville with headquarters at Vanderbilt University, About 110 members attended. Successful field trips were held Saturday and Sunday mornings. Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Ganier entertained Friday night with a reception at thier home for early arrivals.

The business of the Society was transacted at a meeting of the directors Saturday afternoon and of the members Sunday noon. Mrs. Ben B. Coffey, Jr. was Mistress of Ceremonies at the dinner meeting, and Mr. E. D. Schreiber led the commemoration of the Society's 40th. anniversary, lauding the efforts of the three living founders, Mr. Albert F. Ganier, Dr. George R. Mayfield and Mr. Dixon Merritt. Entertainment consisted of a film, "The Prarie Chicken in Missouri," which showed the courting antics of several species of western game birds.

Dr. James T. Tanner, retiring Editor, was presented a bound volume of THE MIGRANT, and Dr. Lee R. Herndon, the new editor, was introduced. Mr. Thomas W. Finucane, 1434 Watauga St., Kingsport, agreed to coordinate hawk migration observations for the fall of 1956. The members authorized the purchase of T.O.S. shoulder patches for resale to members as a means of raising money and advertising the Society.

The dates of May 4 and 5 were set for the 1957 meeting, the place to be east of Nashville, and a committee was appointed to select the site.

The Society re-elected all of its officers: President, Lawrence C. Kent of Memphis; Vice-President for West Tennessee, Eugene Cypert, Jr. of Paris; for Middle Tennessee, C. E. Ruhr of Nashville; for East Tennessee, J. B. Owen of Knoxville; Treasurer. Reverend W. A. Hearn of Memphis; Secretary. Mrs. E. M. West of Chattanooga; Editor, Dr. Lee R. Herndon of Elizabethton; Curator, Albert F. Gainer of Nasville; Director for West Tennessee. L. D. Thompson of Paris; for Middle Tennessee. Dixon Merritt of Lebanon, and for East Tennessee, Mrs. E. E. Overton of Knoxville.

WILLETS AT SEWANEE—In the morning of April 24, 1956 four Willets (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) were observed at rest and in flight by Mr. Charles Baird on the newly impounded lake O'Donnel at nearby University Farm Pond. The large size and long bills indicate that these birds were the Western (*C. s. inornatus*) rather than the Eastern Willet (*C. s. semipalmatus*). —HARRY C. YEATMAN, Dept. of Biol., University of the South, Sewanee Tenn.

NOTES ON COWBIRD BEHAVIOR

BY DIXON MERRITT

Cabincroft, Sunday June 24—Cowbirds were everywhere about the place this morning. Their presence was not unusual, only their numbers. I have seen cowbirds much more frequently this year than ever before which may be at least partly due to the fact that my saddle mare has grazed in the yard all spring and summer and some of the birds have been almost constantly about her feet. When I got up at 5:30 this morning and took my first look around—the mare not in the yard at the time—not less than fifty Cowbirds

were in sight, in the yard and the adjacent pastures. They continued to mill about while I did my morning chores and through breakfast time, then disappeared.

When I drove out at 9 o'clock, I ran into the Cowbird flock 500 yards from the house. To the left of the road at that point is a rather dense wooded hillside. To the right is open pasture of bluegrass, white and hop clover. Down from the woodsy hill and across the pasture runs a deep ravine that we call Crooked Root Gully. The Cowbirds, keeping up a constant chatter, were flying from the trees to the ground in the open pasture and back again, criss-crossing over my head.

Leaving my car on the bridge, I crept up the gully under cover of a tangle of dogwood, black gum and hickory. From a vantage point hardly to be excelled, I saw—

The branches over my head full of young Cowbirds, still scrawnily-feathered and gawky and old Cowbirds bringing food and poking it into clamorous mouths!

As far as I could determine, about as many males as females participated in the feeding. A bird would drop an insect into an open mouth and immediately fly back to the pasture. I could not, of course, identify all of the insects that were brought but I know they were largely young grasshoppers. I was aple to identify one Katy-did, still gray-green rather than clear green. (Our Katy-dids are not didding yet.)

I was not able to see nearly as much of this performance as I wanted to see. Unfortunately, I had an appointment that would not wait. When I got back, not a Cowbird to be seen or heard.

I am glad to be able to report something good about birds of which heretofore only evil has been spoken. Cowbirds do have at least some vestige of parental instinct. This gathering seemed rather a joyous reunion than a coming together of disowned children and disreputable parents who had never seen one another before.

EDITORIAL

Hunt Birds With Camera In The Mid-South

Memphis has a growing number of bird hunters who are not bothered by bag limits or hunting licenses. They do their hunting with notebooks and cameras.

Such hunters are Rev. and Mrs. William Hearn, Kirby Stringer and his wife,, and Dr. Carroll Turner, who have all spoken out publicly about the pleasures of "bird watching".

Their only concern is for the conservation of birds and wildlife, and for the growth of population of human being that is crowding birds and animals farther and farther back into the corners of the diminishing wilderness.

Members of the Ornithological Society are a hardy lot—persistent and patient as any hunter with a gun, as ready to charge through marsh to identify and photograph a duck as a hunter is to shoot it. Moreover, wives,

EDITORIAL

Hunt Birds With Camera In The Mid-South

children, even grandmothers go along—so that their kind of hunt becomes a wholesome family venture.

As wild game subject to hunting with guns grows more scarce these nature lovers will keep alive the great sport of hunting. They never kill, so every bird of every kind, and animals too, will remain in the wilderness for the pleasure of not just one hunter who gets a lucky shot, but for an unlimited number of hunters.

And the bird watcher who brings a picture back home for everybody to see need never tell a tale of his successes, for him that picture proves it always.

Bird watching and nature hiking is a good thing to promote in the Mid-South, which is blessed with so many miles of forest and river bottom wilderness. —Memphis Press-Scimitar.

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VOL. 27 SEPTEMBER No. 3

Nesting Of The Black-throated, Blue And Chestnut-Sided Warblers

By ALBERT F. GANIER

Field work in summer, along the crests of our Appalachian Mountians that mark the eastern boundary of Tennessee, always brings the possibilities of finding nests of some of the warblers that here find their most southerly breeding range. The average observer, concerned chiefly with listing and observing the birds themselves, rarely gives a great deal of time to the more tedious job of searching for their nests. To assist those who would wish to give more attention to that phase of bird study, I have gone through my notes and assembled some of the data that I have gathered on numerous trips to that region, on two species of these warblers. Some of this has been mentioned before in THE MIGRANT and what follows will serve the purpose of consolidation of the references with new material.

Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens* var. *cairnsi*). The southern race of this species, known as Cairns's Warbler, ranges from about 3,000 feet elevation to the summits, which are about 6,000 feet, but is uncommon or local at these extremes and prefers to range between 4,000 and 5,000 feet where in many places it is a common bird. Its greatest preference is for the damp gulches where masses of *rhododendron, kalmia* (laurel) or *leucothoe* (dog hobble) give it protection and afford a hiding place for their nests, which are built within a few feet of the ground. While the birds appear common at places, the finding of their nests is often like finding the proverbial "needle in a hay stack". The first nest one finds of any species always provides a thrill and such it was when on May 30, 1920, I discovered my first one, in the Great Smoky Mountains years before it became a national park. The nest was located one and one-half feet up in a little hemlock, at 4,000 feet elevation, on a steep slope at the edge of an extensive rhododendron "jungle". It held three nearly fresh eggs and on considering the backwardness of the foliage at that altitude, it was an early date. The females are close sitters and usually allow approach to within a few feet before leaving the nest. They will return after a little while, with frequent "chips" of alarm, and the white spot on their wings provides reliable identification of the otherwise plainly clad female. Unless young are in the nests, more often than not the male will not appear to protest.

On June 14, 1924, and on June 2, 1925, I found two more nests in the Smokies. The first held three eggs incubated four days and was built two and one-half feet up in a laurel shrub at 5,000 feet, on the north slope of Siler's Bald. The second nest held four eggs, incubated five days and was constructed three feet up in a *leucothoe* shrub in a considerable thicket of the same growth. Since two males were singing nearby, I put in some time in

DEC 18 1956

search for another nest and finally found one a short distance away in a laurel. It was new and nearly finished. During the course of the search, I found two nests of the preceding year, one in a *Leucothoe* and one in a laurel. The cooler temperatures at this altitude preserve old nests for a long time On June 15, 1936, I found a nest with small young on a rhododendron near the foot of "The Chimneys". A photo, which I took of this appeared in THE MIGRANT 8, 37, 1936.

Visits of ten days each in 1944, 1945 and 1946 to the Unicoi Mountains, by Ganier and Olpsen (1946), resulted in the finding of about a dozen nests of this species between the dates of June 15 and 26. Most of them contained three eggs, one held four, another two and two held small young. These nests were near the crests and ranged from 4,200 to 5,000 feet altitude in this range which is a southward extension of the Great Smokies. The presence of a few cattle along the crestline forest has resulted in the young beech trees being kept cropped a few feet from the ground causing them to be quite thick. These warblers adapted themselves to this type of site and practically all of the nests found were well hidden within them from two to three feet above ground. The birds there were as numerous as further northward.

An extension of the breeding range to the westward was made by the writer in 1923 when he found a nest in the Cumberland Mountains some 120 miles west of the Smokies. This nest was in Grundy County, north of Altamont, at elevation 2,000 feet. It was found May 26, 1922, in an extensive deciduous woodland. The nest held four fresh eggs and was built four feet up in one of a number of little oak saplings which formed a thick undergrowth. The female was flushed from the nest at six feet and on awaiting her return I was able to identify her. The nest and eggs were typical and were collected. Mr. Andrew Allison has written me that he saw one near Monteagle which is about twenty miles south of Altamont and the same elevation. This was in July 1953.

The nest of this species is neatly made and quite distinctive. The exterior conforms to a relatively smooth contour and bark shreds with spider silk added is used to retain the shape. Bits of rotten wood and light colored material are affixed outside as though for camouflage or decoration. The most distinctive feature, however, is the lining which is of dark color, from dark brown to nearly black. Fine dark rootlets and hairlike stems from fruiting mosses are used for the purpose. In the Unicoi nests, hair from black and brown cattle and wild hogs was used for lining. The eggs are very pretty, marked with a wreath of brown and lavender spots and specks on a whitish background.

In Bent's Life Histories of North American Birds (1953), Mr. B. P. Tyler has a good picture of a nest of the species (plate 31) found on Beech Mountain southeast of Johnson City, Tenn., and this shows the typical contour and dark lining. In the same volume (plate 46) he has a picture of a nest of the Chestnut-sided Warbler which shows the characteristics of a typical nest of that species.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER (*Dendroica pensylvanica*). This is likewise a bird of the mountain tops but it prefers the light of the sunshine rather than the gloom of the forests. It has been found during nesting season as far south as the mountains of northern Georgia and Stevenson (1948) records them down their slopes to 2,000 feet. In the Smokies however, Tanner (1955) did not find them below 4,800 feet on the Leconte Creek slope. It is fairly common around the balds, in the clearings and in the burned over areas that have soon become thickets of thornless blackberry stems, bird cherries and other pioneer growth. Here its song presistently announces its presence and to the inquisitive it sounds a challenge to find the flimsy little nest hidden in the bushes. In the Smokies, there are a number of places where fire had licked the cutover mountain sides to the crests and these burned over areas were soon covered with the vegetation above mentioned. Into this ecological association, soon moves a population of Chestnut-sided Warblers and if you would find their nests, stoop down and look upward through the foliage canopy for a wisp of yellow straw and grey weed stems, rather loosely and transparently put together. The lining will be chiefly of light colored fine grass with perhaps some coarse hair added to give it strength. The eggs are four, sometimes three, and are white with a more or less well defined wreath of brown and blackish specks around the larger end. It is usually mid-June when laying begins along the chilly summits. In the Unicoi Mountains, where fire burns were not present, the birds were found to prefer the edges of balds and open woods along the winding ridge road. Here, three nests were found containing four, four and three eggs respectively. Two were placed about five feet from the ground in small crabapple trees at the edge of balds and the other in a thick patch of thorny blackberry briars in an open place in the woods. Two empty nests were also found, one in a clump of maple sprouts and the other among sprouts from a beech stump. As is the case with most warblers, one can best locate their nests by listening for the singing male and observing the location of his favorite singing trees. Then by searching all orthodox locations for the nest within a circle of four hundred feet in diameter, it can usually be found. A nest frequently does not exist however for there are many bachelor birds holding territory or else for some other reason no nest has been constructed.

Among other warblers which nest along the high mountain crests are the Blackburnian, Canada, Golden-winged and Worm-eating. Even the low-ranging Swainson's will sometimes be found at high altitudes among the cool rhododendron swamps.

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Tempora Non Mutantur

By DIXON MERRITT

Seventy years is probably too short a period to give any reliable indication as to the relative merits of natural selection and controlled breeding in creating varieties. But when it comes to maintaining a species in the same locale, observation over seven decades has convinced me that the natural method is greatly superior.

My grandrather developed on this farm a strain of Southdown sheep and a strain of Jersey cattle. He turned them over to a son who, in turn, passed them on to me thirty-five years ago. I lost the sheep strain ten years ago. I still have the strain of Jerseys but it is easy to see how just one little accident could cause me to lose it with this generation of cows. Meanwhile - over the seventy years - half a dozen species of birds have maintained themselves, in vigor and numbers, at the same spots on this farm.

It might be difficult to satisfy a breed association that my Turkey Vultures of today are direct descendants of the fluff-ball buzzards with which I became acquainted, when I was seven years old. Undoubtedly, there have been out-crossings. But the vultures have nested at the same place - indeed, have been continuous residents there - throughout the entire seventy years of my observations.

A seam of up-thrust limestone, widely fissured, runs for twenty miles, roughly parallel with Highway 231 and separated from it from a hundred yards to half a mile. Just where it approaches my land from the south, it goes off toward the highway in a series of ledges, with numerous overhangs and semi-caves. It is here that the vultures invariably nest, not always under the same overhang, not always even in the same crevice, but always within a few yards of the same spot. After the nesting season, vultures congregate here. The spot appears to be not merely a roost but a base of operations. One white oak that died several years ago stands out now — as seen from my house — stark against the horizon. Rarely do I see it, at any time from dawn to dusk, without vultures on its branches, from one to a score.

To the homeward, which is to say the north side of the vulture rocks, is a long, narrow strip of land that has never been cleared. It is not virgin forest. Timber has been cut on it for 150 years. But it has always contained and still does, some original-growth trees. Nearly half a mile to the north and over a hill is another such area, but nearly square rather than greatly oblong. Both when I can first remember, were home sites of Pileated Woodpecker

families. They still are. There has never been a time between when they were not. A big white oak spared for a century because it was stooped, gnarled, and hollow, housed the first Pileated nest of which I ever knew. It is still there and still houses a nest, not every year, but most.

When we organized the Tennessee Ornithological Society in 1915, the Pileated Woodpecker was generally believed to be a vanishing species. The incipient TOS expected to find very few of them in the entire state. When I spoke of having at home Pileated Woodpeckers all around me, everybody was skeptical — Mayfield and Ganier particularly so. It took me ten years to convince them. And, really, I do not flatter myself that I did it, even then. They had found out by that time that the Pileated was not exactly a vanishing species.

Pileated Woodpeckers are still all around me, even in the dooryard, in just about the same numbers that they were seventy years ago. There have never been noticably more or fewer. I suppose the number is what my properly wooded areas will support. If there has been an increase, the surplus population has found homes elsewhere.

And I believe there must have been a steady increase over, say, the past twenty-five years. Within that time, there has been no shooting of Pileated Woodpeckers. Earlier, it was the common thing for anybody out with a shotgun to take a crack at a Pileated. Big, conspicuous, blundering birds, they were easy prey. Why they did not vanish is still as much a mystery as how the Passenger Pigeons did.

Another thing about which, in the early days of TOS, Ganier used to twit me was the supposed statement that I had a nesting Nighthawk on every rock. If that were true, no heronry in the world could rival me for density of bird population. Rocks come pretty close to being what I have nothing else but. Still, I do have and have always had nesting Nighthawks on many of my rocks. The Nighthawks nested this year in the same area where they have nested, to my knowledge, every summer for seventy years. Queerly — but naturally, none the less —it is the same area in which my numerous Killdeers have always nested and still nest.

An eastward continuation of that narrow strip that I described as a Pileated Woodpecker site is open ground, almost clear of trees. Into it flow the streams from six springs, join in the middle of it and go on as a sizeable brook to Sinking Creek. It is a natural for Killdeer nesting. But numerous flinty outcrops make it a natural also for Nighthawk nesting. You walk through the area. A killdeer flops up almost in your face and goes skittering away. You know the nest is there and you look for it. But you find, instead, a Nighthawk nest. Or, as you walk, a Nighthawk slithers in front of you and flutters away on seemingly broken wings. You walk to where the nest is bound to be — and find a clutch of Killdeer eggs. This has not exactly happened to me for seventy successive summers. I have been away from home much of the time. But I believe it has happened to me at sometime during every summer that I have been home.

My Nighthawk population did not decrease during the years when it was the habit, not so much of hunters as of boys and others shooting for fun, to practice on Nighthawks. It has not increased at all during all the years since that deplorable practice ceased hereabouts.

For several summers past, one male Nighthawk has roosted throughout the nesting season on a maple limb, about twenty-five feet high, directly over my front yard gate. My opportunity of observing a roosting Nighthawk has been unsurpassed. I can report to you that he does not wake up, as the books leads you to believe, at twilight. He wakes at 4 o'clock on those long afternoons, though the sun is still two hours or more from setting. He does a little twittering, turns end to end on his limb — Oh, maybe half a dozen times. Then he dozes off again for a while but is on the wing and gone by the time the sun is at the horizon.

Toward the back of the farm, far removed from house and barns, is a spot that since my great-grandfather's time has been a stackyard. It is at the back of a small pasture lot from which four cultivated fields open. Over a gateway, a great old white ash towers. One of my earliest recollections is of Meadowlarks singing their winter song from the branches of that tree. Equally early is my recollection of Meadowlarks nesting in whichever of the four fields happened to be for that year in meadow or lying fallow.

For seventy summers, to my knowledge, the Meadowlarks have rotated their nesting around the entrance ways of those four fields. For seventy winters, to my knowledge, they have made cold weather music from the branches of the old ash.

When, in the drab afternoons of these latter years, the realization comes to me that the world has grown to be a lonesome place; when — like all old men at times — "change and decay in all around I see", I slip away to the stackyard and the singing Meadowlarks.

There, change has not come.

Cabincroft — RFD 6 Lebanon, Tenn.

The Season

NASHVILLE. — Early spring arrivals were few and scattered. The peak of migration was reached April 26 and 27, continuing through May 8, after which only a few stragglers were seen.

Some interesting spring observations were as follows: — Veeries were seen frequently and for longer periods than usual 4-19 to 5-13; and Scarlet Tanagers were numerous. Buena Vista and Ashland City marshes as well as Old Hickory Lake have provided the Nashville Chapter with another profitable season. The latter promises to be a rewarding addition to Nashville bird habitats for marsh and shore birds. Chas. M. Weise recorded 15 species of shore birds there during the spring migration season.

The summer was very pleasant with few excessively warm days intermittent with rains until early September when dry weather began and continued into October. Our migration period seemed very slow and reports of migrants were generally later coming than usual. The total number of species on our Fall Big Day was 87, as compared with 103 in '55 and 101 in '54. This shortage was mostly in warblers, though Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, Scarlet Tanagers and four species of water birds, found last year, were missing.

During the nights of July 18 and Aug. 3, Upland Plovers were heard by Harry Monk. He also reports a considerable flight of Green Herons during the night of Sept. 6, to quote "loud squawkings all through the night". We have had no July records of wandering or migrating warblers, but we had several records in August: Black-throated Green Warblers (2) 8-17 and (1) 8-18 (HM); Canada Warblers (1) in two localities (HM and ARL); Pectoral Sandpiper (1) at Radnor Lake 8-12 (JR and RC); Magnolia Warblers (2) 9-2 (HM); Blackburnian Warbler (1) 9-5 (C. Fentress). A cold snap early in September accounts for a wave of warblers on 9-9 including 13 species at Radnor Lake (JR and RC), a rather late date for a wave of Canada Warblers in this area, however two others were seen in other territories the same date. Rose-breasted Grosbeaks were first recorded 9-22 (CEP), also 23, 24 and 25 by other observers.

Mrs. Laskey had a singing Parula Warbler at her home from July 7 through August 31. On Aug. 5 a second Parula Warbler appeared for the day — not a singer.

Unusual is the fact that we have records of four House Wrens: one singing in his yard during May (JO); two singers on her street from 5-14 to 7-15 (ARL); and one singing in Centennial Park 9-28 (HM).

Some late summer records are: Ruby-throated Hummingbird (1) 10-1 (AFG); Prothonotary Warbler (1) 9-15 (JR); Hooded Warbler (1) 10-4 (ARL); and Northern Water-thrush (2) 10-4 (ARL).

Harry Monk reports a late nesting date for the Robin. Development of two young birds found on 9-9 indicated they had left the nest about 9-1. He kept a close watch over Mourning Dove nests in the Centennial Park area and reported 9 active nests on Sept. 1. These were vacated on the following dates: 1, 2, 9, 10 (one nest failed), 15, 16, 17, 19 and the last on the 22nd, (2) fledglings.

The only arrival dates for winter residents are as follows: White-throated Sparrow (1) 10-1 (CEG) and (1) 10-2 (ARL); Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (1) 10-4 (HM); Swamp Sparrow (1) 10-5 (HM) and (1) 10-6 (ARL).

MRS. W. F. BELL, 210 Carden Ave., Nashville.

LEBANON. — Insects have been in dearth, many common kinds apparently absent, most kinds late in attaining their usual numbers. We attribute this to a generally mild winter with recurrent abnormally warm spells followed by keen cold snaps, alternately luring insects from their over-wintering places and then freezing them. The general effect has been good — for instance, the best fruit season in half a century — but the specific effect on our bird population may not have been good.

From an abnormally high Bluebird population over several seasons, we dropped this year far below normal. There were apparently fewer nesting birds throughout the area, fewer birds hatched per brood, fewer broods per pair of nesting birds.

Among purely insectiverous birds, a similar situation has been even more noticeable. Purple Martins did not come at all to some of the boxes where they have nested regularly. Barn Swallows were absent from many of their accustomed nesting places. Where Purple Martins and Barn Swallows did nest, they came later and departed earlier than usual. Chimney Swifts have nested at most of the usual places but in smaller numbers than commonly.

Post hoc, ergo propter hoc? We are certain of the *post* but not of the *propter*. At any rate, other factors than the dearth of insects may have been operative.

Perhaps the high point of our season was the discovery of nesting Lark Sparrows. (see Round Table). Apparently they have not remained near their nesting sites. We have found none since a few days after the young birds left the nest.

Some excitement was caused by the presence of a pair of American Egrets during the nesting season. We are not sure, however, that they nested here.

Drought, unrelieved throughout summer and fall, has not resulted in any diminution in the number of birds about our usual places of observation. However, the drying up of the kind of watering places that they can best use may be the determining factor in the apparent early departure of Swifts, Swallows and Martins.

DIXION MERRIT, RFD 6, Lebanon, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA. — Summer temperatures were near normal except September which was unusually cool. Rainfall was subnormal though evenly distributed.

The season has been characterized by several unusual occurrences. It was reported to the writer that 9 Canada Geese were still at Hiwassee Refuge at the end of July. Herons were unusually abundant at two locations. The first spring record of a Little Blue Heron was April 21. From August 5 to September 13 up to 9 were seen at one time, the peak being 5 adults and 4 immatures on August 19. From August 15 to 21 Yellow-crowned Night Herons were much in evidence at a marsh and pond bordering a dump in the city. The largest number was 4 immatures and 1 adult.

Lou Boyd, Hamilton County Conservation Officer, reported seeing an estimated 2,500 Nighthawks on October 5 as they passed over Chickamauga Dam for one and one half hours.

The city swamp that produced the night herons also had a family of 5 King Rails feeding in the open and not very shy. There was sufficient size variation to distinguish the immatures from the adults.

A number of species were seen earlier than previously recorded. They are Wilson's Snipe on October 7, Pectoral Sandpiper on August 15, Least Sandpiper on August 19, and Savannah Sparrow on October 6.

New species added to the Chattanooga area list recently are the Semipalmated Plover and Least Tern on August 5 and Semi-palmated Sandpiper on August 19. The Least Tern is the first Tennessee record east of Nashville.

Broad-winged Hawks paraded past Elder Mt. Fire Tower on September 22 to the total of 317. The aid of the fire warden was enlisted in tallying the passage of the broad-wingeds during the rest of the season. This has also been productive and will be reported to the census coordinator at a latter date.

Quite a few August nests were found this year. Two coveys of newly hatched Bob-whites were seen on August 22. Cardinals were incubating on August 8. Field Sparrows had young 3-5 days old on August 22. Brown Thrashers at the writer's home nested three times and all nestings are thought to be successful. Incidently, the second nest was used for both the second and third nesting.

ADELE H. WEST, 1625 S. Clayton Ave. S. E., Chattanooga, 11.

KNOXVILLE. — The migrants of late summer and early fall arrived here mostly on schedule. Unusual records were three Worm-eating Warblers, one Cerulean Warbler and a flock of eleven Black Terns. The warblers were seen on September 3. The Black Terns were seen on Loudon Lake on Sept. 14 by J. T. Tanner.

The Knoxville Chapter held its Fall Field Day on September 30, and the eleven parties, consisting of about 25 individuals, succeeded in compiling a list of 90 species. Warblers were few in numbers of individuals, probably because of the warm weather on that day and the preceding one, but several unusual records helped to swell the total list. Eleven Shovellers on Loudon Lake and Stock Creek (JTT) made the first fall record for this duck. On Stock Creek was a flock of 350 Blue-winged Teal, the largest flock of this species I have ever seen; observations of Teal in other areas brought the total count to 430, and this makes the latest record we have for this species in Knox County. Two other latest records were Bobolinks, a flock of 23, and a pair of Blue Grosbeaks. Both species were seen by Paul Pardue and Mrs. E. E. Overton. Other later than usual birds were Little Green Heron, Spotted Sandpiper, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Hooded Warbler, and Wilson's Warbler. On the other hand, a single Blue-headed Vireo, seen by J. C. Howell, was the earliest fall record we have had. Rare fall migrants were one Bald Eagle, one Osprey, and four Gray-cheeked Thrushes. The bird observed in largest numbers was the Cowbird, with 1300 individuals; Magnolias were the most common warblers.

The weather has been poor for observing hawk flights, but Dick Laurence saw about 140 Broad-wings near mid-September on Clinch Mountain.

JAMES T. TANNER, Zoology Dept., University of Tennessee, Knoxville

GREENEVILLE. — Normal rainfall of the 1956 summer provided a contrast to recent past seasons of lrought. No observations substaniate the speculation that there may have been a consequent rise in abundance of food supply for birds.

The first nesting in Greene County of the Baltimore Oriole was observed by Mrs. M. E. Darnell. (see Round Table).

The Sora Rail, seen before as a migrant, was here in the summer; an adult was in a Roaring Fork hay field June 21. On September 13 and for several successive days three immature Sora Rails were seen.

The Darnells found Ravens on Camp Creek Bald in June.

A Blue Grosbeak sang as late as August 20, and a Yellow-billed Cuckoo was feeding grasshoppers to young in the nest August 25.

Solitary Sandpiper and Woodcock on August 1, Semi-palmated Sandpipers (2), Solitary Sandpipers, Little Blue Heron (1) and American Egrets (5) were seen on August 11 and 12. (MED). She also saw a flight of over one hundred Nighthawks on September 3.

RUTH REED NEVIUS, Rt. 1, Greeneville, Tennessee

ELIZABETHTON. — Lacking one inch from being the greatest in the past six years, our rainfall from April first through the third week in October measured 26.87 inches. The wild cherries, wild grapes, dogwood, pokeweed, and spicewood berries were unusually abundant this fall. Because of this available food supply many thrushes, tanagers and Rose-breasted Grosbeaks lingered later than usual. For birding in this area, this season has been one of the best.

On our fall census, September 30, one flock of 133 Blue-winged Teal swam on the Watauga River below the North American Rayon Corp. (Lee R. Herndon) Later in the day several smaller flocks of Blue-winged Teals were found throughout our county. Our group logged 97 species that day including 22 warblers — the same number found on our spring census on April 29.

Many of our early and late dates have been altered so far this year, and some changes were extreme: Hooded Merganser (LRH), Oct. 7 (32 days early); Baldpate (LRH, et al.), Oct. 7 (20 days early); Sora Rail (LRH and HPL), May 22 (15 days late); and Connecticut Warbler (HPL, et al.), May 8 to 12 (see Round Table).

Some records extended our dates considerably: Prothonotary Warbler (LRH), April 29 (5 days early) and two Bobolinks, (Mrs. E. E. Overton and HPL), Oct. 7 (7 days late).

A Blue-gray Gnatcatcher on September 30 (LRH & Gary Bullock), a Summer Tanager on October 7, and a Purple Finch on September 30 (Brownings) extended our early-late dates by only one or two days.

Again this year the Elizabethton Chapter of T.O.S. held an East Tennessee Fall Get To-gether on October 7. Birders from Greeneville Bristol, Knoxville Maryville and Kingsport helped our chapter to extend early-late dates for four species of birds. All October 7 dates mentioned above were reported on one of the scheduled field trips. Seventy-eight species were recorded The group accepted the invitation of the Kingsport Chapter to be host for the Fall Get To-gether in 1957.

Several unusual birds for our area were observed that were worthy of special notice. Our choice find was a Surf Scoter on Wilbur Lake (see Round Table). Another first record for our county was a Chuck-will's-widow in Herndon's backyard on June 3 (LRH). On September 25 near a feeding station and at close range, a Philedelphia Vireo was found (HPL). A Long-billed Marsh Wren (LRH) on October 7, our third record; Olive-sided Flycatchers on May 8 (HPL) and September 29 (Mrs. Ruth D. Hughes); and an American Bittern (LRH) on April 22 constitute some of our unusual observations so far this year.

H. P. LANDRIDGE, Rt. 7, Elizabethton, Tennessee

The Round Table

KIRTLAND'S WARBLER.—While doing my early morning work on September 28, I noticed an unusual amount of bird activity in the woods near by. Looking out the window, I saw many Palm Warblers that I had been watching for in migration. The yard and the garden seemed to be alive with the busy little birds. Taking the binoculars and bird call, I went to the woods a short distance back of our home. The first bird to come near was one that I had never seen before. It had a very dark back, all yellow below, dark streaks on its sides below wings, faint white wing-bars, and an eye-ring that didn't seem to be continuous; and it continually wagged its tail. When I found what look like it, I wasn't so sure that I was right about it; so I followed it around for about half an hour while it was feeding in low pines and watching me. Part of the time it was with a Myrtle Warbler and compared closely to the size of the Myrtle. After observing it for some time and studying its description and habits in the three books that we have, I am postive it was a Kirkland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*).

MRS. M. DARNELL, Rt. 7, Greeneville, Tennessee

SHARP-TAILED SPARROW IN CHATTANOOGA AREA.—On October 14, 1956 while visiting Long Savannah Creek, a backwater of Chickamauga Lake, I flushed a sparrow that I expected to be a Swamp Sparrow. However, it was immediately apparent by use of my 8x40 binoculars that this bird was a stranger, or nearly so. It was possible almost immediately to tell that it had a very short tail and the first few glimpses showed an almost orange coloration on face and upper breast, paling somewhat along the flank. The bird first flushed into the base of a small willow with many thin trunks. As I circled the willow, he alternately moved a few inches or ignored me. Apparently I came closer than he could tolerate and he moved a few feet, diving into a thick stand of marsh grass nearly 2 feet high. "Squeaking" brought him to the top in 3 or 4 moves and I was then able to observe him well for several minutes. Much gray was in evidence about the side neck and even on the back. The crown looked blackish from all views. No parting line was apparent. Light conditions were excellent and I was able to approach very closely a number of times. Though my attention was distracted by a group of barn swallows passing by, my arm and body movements did not cause the sparrow to flush.

The Long Savannah Creek area is actually a flat. At this time of year the water level is being lowered by TVA, exposing a sizeable beach frequented by killdeer and a few shorebirds. In places, the beach is bordered with marsh grasses, small willows, and buttonbushes, the latter being scatteringly used by Red-wings for nest sites.

My only previous experience with this species was near Charleston, S. C. about 4 years ago. However, I believe this individual was a Common Sharp-tail rather than one of the other forms.

ADELE H. WEST, 1625 S. Clayton Ave., S. E.

BLUE GROSBEAKS IN ELIZABETHTON. — While Mrs. Herndon was preparing supper on the evening of April 30, she glanced out the kitchen window and saw a male Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerula*) perched on the edge of our feeding shelf-trap. She called for me to come quickly and we both observed it briefly before it flew away. We lamented the fact that it did not linger and feed on the cracked grain on the shelf. While we were eating supper, Mrs. Herndon returned to the kitchen to find the bird feeding in the center of the shelf-trap. She pulled the string to the trigger and captured the bird. We immediately called several members of the Elizabethton chapter of T.O.S., some of whom had never seen a Blue Grosbeak, and invited them to see it. Several arrived within the ensuing few minutes and had an opportunity to observe it at close range and see it banded and released. This was our first opportunity to band a bird of this sepecies. Two other birds of this species had been observed in this area, one 5-4-46 (THE MIGRANT, **17**, 26, 1946) and the other 5-13-48 (Not Published).

On May 4, Mrs. J. C. Browning and Mrs. John R. Sheffey observed one and possibly two males near their homes on Carter Boulevard, only a few blocks from the location of the one we banded. They were able to observe one at close range, both with and without binoculars for several minutes in the shrubbery of the Browning's yard. When the bird under observation flew away, a second bird joined it from a near-by maple tree. In flight the birds appeared identical.

Late in the afternoon of our fall census day, 9-30-56, Gary Bullock and the writer observed a female of this species near the north end of Holly Lane at the Watauga River. We were able to approach within about 40' of the bird perched in a small elm bush. The brownish color of the under parts and wing-bars together with the heavy dark bill were unmistakeable. In the near-by trees and horse-weeds there were numerous Rose-breasted Grosbeaks with which it compared favorably in size. This is the only fall record we have for this species in this area.

LEE R. HERDON, 1533 Bargle St., Elizabethton.

LARK SPARROW NESTING NEAR LEBANON. — On May 20 of this year, Frank Holloway found a Lark Sparrow's (*Chondestes grammacus*) nest in a pastuure lot on his farm five miles south of Lebanon on Highway 231. The nest contained four eggs which were already being brooded when found. Despite repeated visits over a number of days by members of botr Lebanon and the Nashville Chapters of TOS, each visit causing the mother bird to leave the nest, all four eggs were hatched and the young reared successfully. They left the nest June 8.

Though the mother bird always left the nest at the approach of visitors, she invariably flew to a brushy fence row less than a hundred feet from the nest and usually remained perched in plain sight.

The nest was under a clump of prickley pear on a rocky outcrop in a pasture containing numerous trees. The surrounding country is hilly and wooded with both plowed and mown fields interspersed, wholly different from the prarie-like area near Gladeville on which Lark Sparrows have been observed for the past several summers. It is, however, similar to the area in which I established the first winter Lark Sparrow record last Christmas. This nest is about five miles, straightaway from the Gladeville area, hardly more than a mile from the site of my winter find.

On June 16, when the Lebanon Chapter held its monthly meeting at the Holloway home, a pair of Lark Sparrows was observed carrying nesting materials in an adjoining pasture. Jennie Riggs of the Nashville Chapter and I had observed one and we thought two Lark Sparrows at about this spot while the nest above described was being brooded. Whether this nest-building is preparation by the same pair for a second brood or is the work of another pair remains undetermined.

The first Lark Sparrow that I knew of was spotted here at my place by Raymond Evans of Granville, Ohio—Dennison University in April 1952 Though I had worked with Evans in Ohio, Maryland and the District of Columbia and knew him as a careful observer, I hooted when he called "Lark Sparrow". That bird, however, was about as accommodating as the brooding one at Holloway's. It waited for me to get a good view. I regarded it as a freak of migration, until Prof. Jeames W. Shaw of Cumberland University found Lark Sparrows on the Gladeville flats.

The time is too short, one nest studied and individual birds observed at three widely separated spots is not sufficient data to justify a statement that Lark Sparrows are becoming established as nesters in this area. But I believe that to be the fact.

DIXON MERRITT, R. F. D. 6, Lebanon, Tennessee

NOTE: Lark Sparrows were found nesting near Gladeville as early as June 4, 1933. (THE MIGRANT 4, 22, 1933). Ed.

A SUMMER RESIDENT HOUSE WREN AT NASHVILLE. — On May 14, 1956, a male House Wren arrived at my next-door neighbor's home where he sang and carried material into a nest-box nailed to a tree trunk. On May 29, a singing Bewick's Wren arrived at a nest-box near the one on the tree. The House Wren left immediately although the Bewick's Wren stayed only two days; but Charles Hunt found the House Wren singing at a nest-box near his home, about two-tenths of a mile from the tree-box. Charles or I heard him daily in that vicinity until July 15. In June, another House Wren appeared and sang for a month at nest-boxes seven-tenths of a mile west of the other male. No females appeared.

This is the first known instance of a House Wren in July at Nashville; but in June of 1952, Eldie Gleaves observed a wren which sang and carried nest material into a box near his home on Murphy Road for about three weeks. At that time, he did not realize the significance of the record and failed to report it until a long time afterwards although he believed that his bird was a House Wren. Since then he has heard the songs in Ohio and is sure of his identification.

It seems inevitable that House Wrens will be found nesting in the Nashville area as they are extending their breeding range to the south. Anne Stamm has summarized the published records of House Wrens in Kentucky and has found only one nesting record prior to 1930, but in the last two decades, a considerable number of records has been published of nests in northern, central and southern Kentucky (1951, Ky. Warbler 27 (4): 47-56).

In 1950 one male and two female House Wrens nested at Athens, Georgia, raising several young in three nests (1951, Auk 68 (3):357-366).

AMELIA R. LASKEY, 1521 Graybar Lane, Nashville, Tennessee

NOTE: See THE MIGRANT **27**, 22-30, 1956 for complete review of the status of the House Wren in Tennessee. —Ed.

REPORT OF YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRDS IN NORTH CHATTANOOGA. — On Aug. 23, '56, Mrs. Jack W. Thompson, a member of T.O.S., telephoned me that her mother, Mrs. Mary-Sims Taylor, had seen a flock of unfamiliar birds in their yard about noon that day. Mrs. Thompson was in a hurry to leave for an engagement and didn't take time to look at the birds. When she returned from the engagement some hours later, her mother described the birds and showed her the picture of the Yellow-headed Blackbird.

The newspaper agreed to publicize the report and readers were asked to telephone me if they had seen the birds. I received five calls and believe that two of the callers actually may have seen the birds, judging by their answers to my questions. All information received indicated the observations were made on the same day in the same general area.

Two days after the original report, I searched that part of the city without success.

Mrs. Taylor said there was a tree full of birds. Every one she looked at had a yellow head. However, it is not certain that all the flock consisted of one species.

All members of the Thompson family are very bird conscious. They have a well visited feeding station and are very familiar with all the resident birds and many of the migrants. Unfortunately, there is no scientific proof of the visit of Yellow-headed Blackbirds, but even a "doubting Thomas" would wonder with what species it could possibly be confused.

ADELE H. WEST, 1625 S. Clayton Ave., S. E.

CONNETICUT WARBLER NEAR ELIZABETHTON. — Shortly after dawn on May 8, 1956, an unusual song and call note attracted my attention The song and the harsh "tich" call note came from dense low bushes near my home. Brief glances at the partly hidden quick-moving bird only served to whet my curiosity and confirm my suspicions that this bird was new to me. Finally the bird hopped into the open within eight feet. It was a Conneticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*).

During subsequent observations of the bird on May 10, 11, and 12, it was continually found within four feet of the ground in or near dense underbrush. The song did not resemble "beecher, beecher" as stated by Peterson, but more like the "free-chapple, free chapple, free chapple, whoit" mentioned by Chapman in Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America. To me the song had a horned-lark quality.

In this same area on May 12, several members of the Elizabethton Chapter of T.O.S. found the warbler and heard its song. For only other spring record see (THE MIGRANT 21, 66, 1949)).

H. P. LANGRIDGE, Rt. 7, Elizabethton, Tennessee

SURF SCOTER. — On the occasion of our East Tennessee Fall Get-to-gether, on October 7, a bird was observed on Wilbur Lake which caused considerable discussion and speculation as to its identity. In addition to a variety of binoculars, the bird was observed through a 35X spotting scope by all who cared to look. While under observation the bird spread its tail, twice, somewhat in the manner characteristic of the Ruddy Duck. It had two white spots on the sides of the head, one in front of and the other behind the eye. The tops of both spots were about on a level with the eye. Also the extremely heavy bill was noted. Since we were running late for lunch, it was tentatively identified as a Ruddy Duck, although Canvasback and Scoter were suggested as possibilities. On our return trip, later in the afternoon, the telescope was brought into use; and the bird was studied in more detail. The identifying features of the bird were the very thick bill at the base, the practically straight line from the tip of the bill to the top of the head, the two separate and distinct white spots on the side of the face, and the almost black crown which ran from the eye level up and from the base of the upper mandible over the top of the head and in a narrow strip down the nape.

No white was visible in the wings although a silver lining was distinctly visible when it flapped its wings. The fore part of the wing appeared less silvery than the hind part. The wings, back, and tail appeared darker brown than from the wings down to the water line. Because of the uncertainty of the identification and since only one Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*) had been reported for Tennessee (THE MIGRANT, 22, 33, 1951), H. P. Langridge and the writer returned to make further observations on the morning of Oct. 9. The bird was at the same location and was observed for about 45 minutes through telescopes with 35X and 60X and compared in size with a Pied-billed Grebe which was in the telescopic field simultaneously. The bird in question was appreciably larger than the Grebe. We were able to observe it in good sunlight and could discern the feathers that extended about one-half inch along the top of the upper mandible. When the bird turned up on its side to scratch its head with its foot, the foot and leg appeared dark and the belly a dull white. After the first few minutes of observation, the tail-spreading act was never repeated during the three periods of observation totaling more than an hour. After careful study and consulting all available literature, we concluded that the bird was an immature Surf Scoter. The bird remained in approximately the same location for about a week and was last seen on October 13.

In a personal letter from Mr. Preston W. Lane, Refuge Manager of the Reelfoot National Wildlife Refuge, Samburg, Tennessee to H. P. Langridge dated October 29, 1956 he states:

"Two surfscoters were inspected by Mr. C. K. Rawls, Jr., of the Tennessee State Game and Fish Commission, Tiptonville, Tenn., during the waterfowl hunting season in 1954. These birds were taken by a hunter on the Mississippi River, approximately six miles west of Reelfoot Lake."

In "Birds of Reelfoot and Lake Isom National Wildlife Refuges" the Surf Scoter is listed as having been recorded only one or two times.

We know of no other records for this species in Tennessee.

LEE R. HERNDON, 1533 Burgie Street, Elizabethton, Tennessee

SNAKE GRABS A DOWNY WOODPECKER. — About 10:30 a.m. July 18, 1956, as I stood at th edge of a blackberry thicket, overgrown with vines, in Percy Warner Park, I heard a thud as something near me struck the ground. Beneath the end of a dead tree which had fallen to a nearly horizontal position, but still remained about five feet above the ground, overgrown with vines, a large dark-colored snake had dropped from the log. In its jaws was a fluttering, struggling Downy Woodpecker, held by its rump. As I stepped a bit nearer, the bird gained its freedom and flew across the road to distant trees, apparently unharmed.

Probably the snake had been resting on the tree trunk when the woodpecker arrived without discovering it and became engrossed in the search for insects, thus giving the snake an opportunity to grab it from the rear.

AMELIA R. LASKEY, 1521 Graybar Lane, Nashville, Tennessee

BIRDS EATING BAG WORMS. — A tall arbor-vitae tree planted near a window of our home about 25 years ago became heavily infested for the first time with bag worms (*Thyridopteryx*) in June, 1956. Soon it was evident that numerous birds were feeding in that tree several times each day during the infestation period and for that reason, I did not use a spray recommended to kill the bag worms for fear of poisoning the birds. The chatty calls of Carolina Chickadees were frequently heard as three of them arrived together. Each would bite off a cocoon, transfer it to a twig under their toes to peck out the larvae. Titmice, Carolina Wrens and at least one Blue Jay fed simultaneously in a similar manner. Twice in July, I watched a male Parula Warbler that joined the group. He was seeking a meal also, but his feeding habits had not adapted him to extracting concealed larvae from a hanging cocoon so he tried to rob a species smaller than himself, a Chickadee. Each time the Chickadee flew in haste with the worm in his bill and the warbler in pursuit. In one chase, the Parula got so close that he pecked the other bird on the back, but the outcome of the chases is not known because the birds would fly behind a building. Daily, I found the empty cocoons caught among the arbor-vitae leaves.

AMELIA R. LASKEY, 1521 Graybar Lane, Nashville.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE NEAR GREENEVILLE.— The last week in May a male Baltimore Oriole was heard singing several times in the Mt. Pleasant Community. Soon a female appeared busily carrying nesting materials. A long piece of white wrapping twine she evidently needed quite badly was fastened between two trees. She returned and tried to pull it loose several times. She quickly took it as soon as it was made available for her. A few days later the nest was located about 18 feet from the ground on the end of a hickory limb. On June 10 the female appeared to have the nest completed and the business of producing the eggs begun.

Vacation interrupted the observation. The Orioles were not seen after July 4. On Aug. 1 the limb was cut. The nest is a typical Oriole nest made of fine grasses, rootlets, white chicken feathers and the long twine was woven mostly around the top of the nest and around twigs and leaf stems in truly remarkable ways.

ELVA DARNELL, Rt. 7, Greeneville, Tennessee

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT VISITS BIRD BATH. — Early this fall I had the happy thrill of seeing a Yellow-breatsed Chat take his morning dip in the bird bath only a few feet from my bedroom window. It was 7:00 a.m. and near the first of September. Twice before, I had seen him in the cedars and shrubbery back of the house, but never expected that he would make use of the bath on the less protected side of the house. I had never heard him make any of his calls, so evidently his nesting-site was nowhere near. I live on a farm and have heard a chat down the creek (about one-fourth mile away) where there is plenty of undergrowth.

MRS. HENRY WATERS, Box 326, Greenwood Farms, Lebanon, Tenn.

MAGNOLIAS UNDAMAGED BY ROOSTING STARLINGS. — The use of the broad-leaved tree, *Magnolia grandiflora*, by Starlings and House Sparrows as a favored roosting place in winter is well known. As use of these trees continue into the winter the Starlings, if in large numbers, gradually break off most of the leaves, whiten the branches and leave the trees in such condition that we often wonder if they are not permanently damaged. Such a condition has prevailed during the past several winters on the narrow lawn in front of the Nashville post office, which fronts on busy and well lit Broad Street. Most of the several thousand Starlings using this roost concentrated in two of the young magnolias which are about 25 feet tall and efforts to drive them out were unsuccessful. By February 1956, the trees were nearly stripped of their leaves, but I am now glad to report that during the following summer they have grown new leaves and are again in fine foliage.

ALBERT F. GANIER, Nashville 12, Tenn.

LAWRENCE'S WARBLER REPORTED NEAR CHATTANOOGA. — Although I have never seen a Lawrence's Warbler, I have two birdwatching friends who recently reported the species independently of each other. They live less than a mile apart on a peninsula of Chickamauga Lake. The first report came to me just before May 26 when I was leaving for a 6 - week absence. I neglected to record the exact date because I did not feel it was desirable to report the incident for publication. However, soon after my return to Chattanooga (July 8) I received full details of the second observation by two friends (one of whom accompanied me on field trips before the chapter was organized). The two saw the bird together, watched it for some minutes, and claim to have seen it very well. They then went to the house and each took a different bird book and simultaneously located on the color plates what they had seen. As one voice, they said, "Iv'e found it. It's a Lawrence's Warbler."

All the observers referred to have and use binoculars regularly and are conscientious bird students. In addition, the bird was close enough for easy observation. I personally believe they all saw a Lawrence's Warbler. The couple making the second report could not furnish an exact date, but could say for certain that it occurred on either June 3 or 10.

ADELE H. WEST, 1625 Clayton Ave., S. E.

The five references to Lawrence's Warbler occurring in THE MIGRANT are as follows: **20**, 31, 1949; **21**, 65, 1950; **23**, 8, 1952 and **27**, 31, and 34, 1956. —Ed.

Book Review

THE FLAMINGOS: THEIR LIFE HISTORY AND SURVIVAL. — By Robert Porter Allen. National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Ave., New York 28, Research Report No. 5. 285 p. $3.95.

If some present-day naturalist were able to describe a flamingo to us for the first time, we would not believe him. For here is a bird with the proportions of a heron, a most unlikely bill, and the voice of a goose; one that lives in large flocks in saline lakes where few other birds survive, and eats, of all things, mud; and so to accentuate its oddities, its plumage is mostly red. It is no wonder that many myths have arisen about flamingos; this report disproves many of these, but the facts described make flamingos no less bizarre.

This report describes research that was undertaken primarily to find ways of conserving the West Indian Flamingo. Its author extended his work to deal with the six flamingo species of the world, and by doing so he was able to provide a background against which observations of the West Indian species were made more meaningful. Topics discussed include distribution and movements, numbers, food habits, breeding cycle and behavior, causes of mortality, and conservation. The book is illustrated by a color plate of the flamingo species, painted by Roger Tory Peterson, color and black-and-white photographs, and many drawings. Numerous early descriptions of flamingos and their habits, some quite fanciful, are quoted or summarized. Thus the report has breadth in space and time, resulting in a bulky volume and occasionally in a diffuse treatment of the subject that makes it difficult to follow the main course; though it has lost in this way, it has gained in throughly covering the history and biology of flamingos. This is one aspect of the work, and the report is a valuable repository of knowledge about flamingos. The other aspect concerns conservation; besides the information necessary for the preservation of flamingos, the report expresses ideas and concepts that should be read by anyone interested in the philosophy of conservation.

Most of the field observations by Allen were made in the Bahamas where two-thirds of the estimated 21,000 West Indian Flamingos survive (in 1955). This is only about a fifth to a fourth of the numbers that once lived in the West Indian and Carribean area. The history of flamingos in the Bahamas in the last few years helps to explain the disappearance of the birds from other areas. Allen has shown clearly that the acticities of men have been directly responsible for much of the decrease in flamingo numbers, but that many of the people responsible should not be blamed for their depredations because their poverty forced them to acquire food however they could. The flamingo conservation problem is also a human conservation problem.

JAMES T. TANNER.

Reichert Lectures On Binoculars

There will be a talk on "Binoculars for Birding" by Mr. R. J. Reichert, covering: How to use your glass to best advantage, how to choose the model best suited to your purpose, and how to check a glass — both for condition and for the claims made for it. He will also briefly review the binoculars

currently available, with reference to their country or origin. He will have a simple chart and diagram to illustrate details every birder should know, and an assortment of binoculars and scopes of various types and powers including a couple of "phonies" as examples of misrepresentation.

Mr. Reichert will also show some color slides of birds he has photographed through binoculars (the new Bino-Fotography).

Members who would like to ask Mr. Reichert about their personal glasses, may bring them along, and consult with him after the meeting. Mr. Reichert is the author of "Know Your Binoculars" published in Audubon Magazine, as well as numerous other articles, and is listed in "Who Knows — And What" as an authority on binoculars.

Dates of Mr. Reichert's Lectures:

Memphis Chapter — Friday, December 14, 1956
Nashville — Monday, December 17, 1956
Knoxville —Tuesday, December 18, 1956

NEW TELESCOPE OFFERED BIRD STUDENTS AND CONSERVATIONISTS. — Bird students, conservationists, and others interested in using telescopes will find authoritative information in the new 48-page manual, "The Telescope," published Monday, Aug.. 27 by the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Major sections of the new manual have been devoted to outlining the use of telescopes in nature study and the problems involved in choosing the right telescope for every purpose.

Also included are chapters covering the use of telescopes in astronomy, photography, trophy and varmint hunting, target shooting and for "just plain looking" by outdoor fans and hobbyists.

Prepared under the supervision of experts in each of the fields covered, the manual is said to be the most complete ever published on the use of telescopes in such a wide variety of activities.

Copies may be obtained free by writing the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., 635 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y. Ask for Manual G-36.

THE MIGRANT

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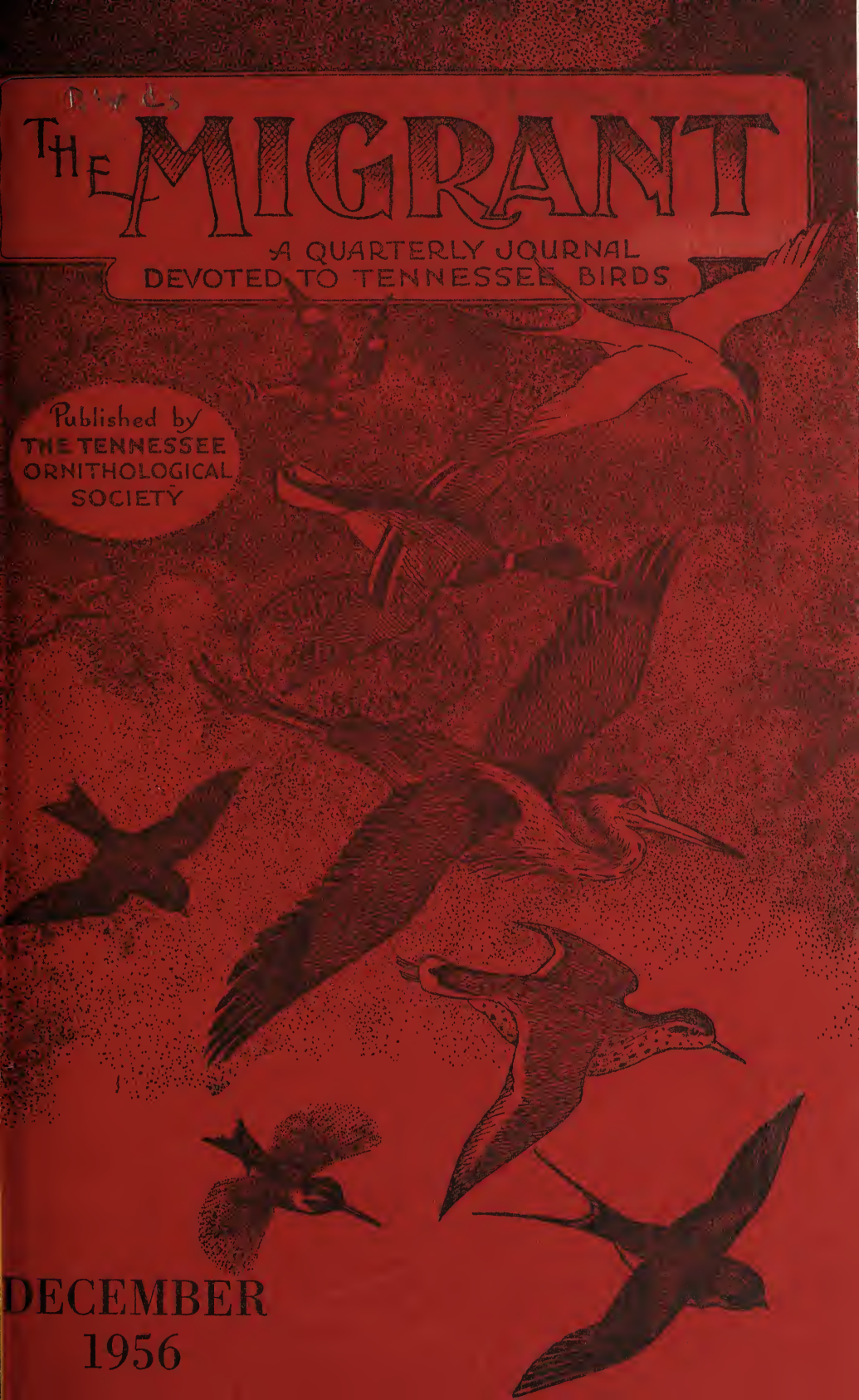

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WHIP-POOR-WILL IN THE MID-SOUTH IN SUMMER

By Ben B. Coffey, Jr.

Field work since 1947 but especially in recent summers, has shown the Whip-poor-will to be locally present, from singles to small pockets, in our area during summer. We have recorded it in twelve counties of West Tennessee, west from the Tennessee River to a line roughly from north of Dresden south to La Grange. Those nearest to Memphis are found from La Grange to near Somerville and Williston, as close as 32 miles from the city limits. In North Mississippi records are from ten counties. Curiously enough our early efforts there were unsuccessful as we kept looking in the northeast corner, with little success. At Woodall Mountain (800 feet) we have only three records (from 1935), but our largest group in the state was on the Fairview ridge just below Pickwick, Tenn. When B. B. Cooper reported Whip-poor-wills present at Hickory Flat (just south of town, in Union County), our attention was fortunately turned to the north central part of the state. From Hickory Flat north, and east into Tippah Hills, the species is in certain areas; also along the Tennessee River divide to the east. On June 24, 1955, B. B. Cooper again extended our known range when he heard one northwest of Winona, again there June 29, 1956, plus one at a second locality. We failed to find it there July 9, 1955, or May 19, 1956, but on the latter date Mrs. Coffey and I heard one northeast of Winona. This is 100 miles south of the Tennessee line. Intermediate pockets are about five miles east of Oxford and of Toccopola. Elevations have only been about 450 to 600 feet in either state. Along the Alabama line we tried the Greenwood Springs area twice without luck, and, even skipped to the high ground around Meridian.

Our Arkansas trips have been almost confined to the area of the Memphis summer camps, principally at Hardy, and including Mammoth Spring. Much farther north than the Mississippi localities, with elevations from 360 at Spring River to 700 feet on ridges, we hoped for it at the camp areas (variously since 1929) without success. An early trip on the highway to Ash Flat produced none, as it does now, about twenty-five years later. Recently a few have been spotted two miles southwest of Kamp Kia Kima and along Nine Mile Road (to the north in Sharp County). Others are scattered along the ridge from five miles south of Hardy to the Wirth area, and west and southwest of Mammoth Spring. One moonlight night we damaged a muffler driving up Salem Knob (1,092'), and heard one Whip and ten Chucks from the top. No Whips on other drives in the area.

JUN 1 1 1957

June 9-10 of this year we worked high ground, including a long ridge at about 1,100 feet from near Batesville, Ark., to Heber Springs, and again Edgemont-Shirley-Mountain View (1,400′ once), expecting to find many but only heard about four (near Mountain View). The Chucks were calling well, except about 9-10 p.m. (when we held up, awaiting more continuous activity). We hesitate to consider the results conclusive. It still appears, tho, that the map in "Birds of Arkansas" by Arthur H. Howell (1911) shows the summer range about as it is now, on the east. However, the similarly mountainous area south of the Arkansas River is not included and I would expect it to be present there. W. J. Baerg (1927) does not list it for Magazine Mountain while Wm. H. Deaderick (1938) in his Hot Springs list, calls it a fairly common summer resident there.

Even tho we worked selected areas (and only when Chuck-will's-widows were calling) we often would list only one Whip-poor-will per night or even none. Selecting two of the better trips, counts were: June 18, 1955, 7:31 pm - 12:37 am, Ashland, Miss. area, 148 Chuck-will's-widows, 12 Whip-poor-wills; July 2, 1955, 7:45 - 11:20 pm, Wirth, Ark. circuit and US 63 south to Hardy, 173 Chuck-will's-widows and 9 Whip-poor-wills. Our mileage this current season was about 5,000 miles which, of course, includes that required to reach the areas worked. Because of spring vacations, coverage on four previous seasons were necessarily not so intensive. The trips must be made from late May to early July for adequate results. More field work is planned for future seasons.—672 North Belvedere, Memphis.

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CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW IN UPPER EAST TENNESSEE

KINGSPORT — The T. O. S. Chapter records beginning in 1949 indicate that the Chuck-will's-widow is a fairly common summer resident in the Kingsport territory except on Bay's Mountain where only the Whip-poor-will occurs. In some areas, as the Dobyn's Addition of Kingsport, both species may be found during the breeding season. In general the Whip-poor-will will be found at the higher elevations along the wooded ridges, while the Chuck-will's-widows occur at the lower elevations near the larger streams and lake shores. The earliest date on record was April 27. First dates for the season occur the first week in May more frequently than the last week in April; therefore the average arrival date would be around the first of May. The birds continue singing into the third week of July, after which they sing infrequently; however, they probably remain in the area for several weeks but are neither seen nor heard. Their departure date is not known because they are so seldom seen and they stop singing soon after nesting activities are completed.

Most of the Whip-poor-will records are from Bay's Mountain. Because this area is somewhat inaccessible and infrequently visited by bird students, the chapter records are limited to a few records each year. The earliest records are during the last week of April. The birds undoubtedly arrive in the area several weeks in advance of this time, but because of the remoteness of the area they are not observed immediately after arrival. The latest record for this species was during the third week of June. Judging by the records for these two species, the Chuck-will's-widow is more abundant than the Whip-poor-will.—ANN H. SWITZER, 1620 Fairidge Place, Kingsport.

SULLIVAN COUNTY — Sometime prior to 1935 Robert B. Lyle and the writer visited Spurgeon's Island which is now inundated by the waters of Fort Patrick Henry Lake and situated in Sullivan County. We approached the head of Spurgeon's Island, by boat, as the sun was waning and the moon rising over the mountain. Our attention was drawn to the bird notes coming from the wooded island. Bob said: "Whip-poor-will" (*Antrostomus vociferus*). Bruce was quiet but soon came to when he had assured himself of the presence of Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*). This was one of the scenes (though darkened) of birdland with which one meets once in a life time. Along the shores, amid the trees of Spurgeon's Island, and from the cliffs came "Chuck-will's-widow" in super-abundance. The birds appeared to cover the hills above the cliffs. At our distant approach we distinguished only the latter part of the call — "will's-widow" but when we were in the midst of them we heard plainly the initial call "Chuck" (emphasis on the "Chuck", a slight pause) then "will's-widow", repeated and repeated.

As to its occurrence, Bob's records show nesting, June 6, 1929. Ganier's "Birds of Tennessee" published in 1933 shows "rare summer resident in low lands".—BRUCE P. TYLER, 215 West Unaka Ave., Johnson City.

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GREENEVILLE — The Chuck-will's-widow is a fairly common summer resident in Greene County in the woodlands attractive to this species. Locations in which its song has been heard during June 1956 are Bluff Mountain and surrounding woods; the ridge west of Mosheim; the hills north of Lick Creek at Albany; the Baileyton road out of Greeneville and the White-Irvine mill near Tusculum.

Chuck-will's widows were once common in a Roaring Fork woods where, since dense undergrowth followed cutting of mature trees, they no longer occur except on migration. On April 10, 1956 one sang but did not stay. Curiously, the only Whip-poor-wills we have heard on Roaring Fork sang on migration April 24, 25 and 26, 1956.

Alfred Irvine, familiar with the area immediately south of the Nolichuckey River from Jones-Bridge through Camp Creek to River Hill, finds there instead of the Chuck-will's-widow the Whip-poor-will. At the river the elevation differs little from that of the Lick Creek valley, but the vegetation assumes some of the characteristics of the nearby Unakas, where the Whip-poor-will occurs.—RICHARD and RUTH NEVIUS, Route No. 1, Greeneville.

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ELIZABETHTON — The only record we have for the Chuck-will's-widow in Carter County was in Elizabethton on the night of June 3, 1956 at about 8:00 p.m. when one sang briefly from the stone wall in our back yard. The elevation at this location is almost exactly 1,500 feet. Whip-poor-wills are quite common up to elevations of about 3,000 feet. They arrive early in April and depart about the middle of September.—LEE R. HERNDON, 1533 Burgie Place, Elizabethton.

TELEVISION TOWERS AND NOCTURNAL BIRD MIGRATION

By Amelia R. Laskey

From October 5 to October 19, 1956, I examined 68 birds of 27 species that were gathered under a group of television and radio towers and wires in Nashville. Three towers, ranging in height from 300 to 1,000 feet, are built on a hill which is about a thousand feet above sea level, 7 miles south of my home.

As television towers are increasing in number and height over our land, they have become a serious hazard to night-migrating birds in both spring and autumn, particularly on foggy and overcast nights, but also on any night during the peak of migration. This problem differs from the one caused by ceilometer beams and other brilliantly-lighted structures where birds are attracted by the light, are blinded, fall, and are killed by striking hard substances. The red lights on television towers apparently are not brilliant enough to lure birds to them, but these widely-spaced lights do not serve as danger signals to the birds. Night migrants are not conditioned to avoid structures reaching several hundred to two thousand feet into their domain of sky. When such obstructions loom in their path, birds collide with enough force to be fatal. Some that we picked up showed external injuries, mainly gashes near wings and head.

Television towers are a fixture of modern America and there seems to be no way to alleviate this toll of bird life, so we should utilize these samples of nocturnal migration in the interest of ornithology. The field of investigation seems unlimited and scientific data of great value may be accumulated by systematically collecting the dead specimens for study.

We can obtain a record of species passing overhead in the darkness for comparison with daytime observations, we may obtain an extension of the migration period of a species by finding an earlier arrival or a later departure, we may learn that species rarely found in the field are passing over in great numbers in the night, we may discover a very rare or new species for our state or our area. There is a splendid opportunity to study plumages as an aid in our field work. Most of the casualties, if gathered early in the morning, are excellent material for museum and private collections as mounted specimens, study skins and skeletons, thus utilizing waste material and conserving our living birds.

Harrison B. Tordoff and Robert M. Mengel of the Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, have contributed an outstanding example of the valuable data that may be amassed and the problems that can be studied by using the birds killed at a Kansas television tower during the autumn migration in 1954. They took notes on molt, recorded weight, sex, age, fat condition, measurements and preserved many as study skins and skeletons. They made a theoretical computation of the number of migrants passing through a certain area; they discuss a differential migration of sex and age groups, and many other significant theories and problems. They say: "Repeated and thorough analysis of accidental kills should provide a mass of valuable data bearing on many questions and problems which thus far have been little studied." *Studies of Birds Killed in Nocturnal Migration,* 1956, University of Kansas Publication, V. 10, No. 1, pp. 1-44.

I am indebted to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Fentress, Mrs. H. Goodlett and my husband for help in gathering the birds. The identification was my responsibility. The list follows: Sora Rail, 1; Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 5; Black-billed Cuckoo, 2, (including one on Oct. 13, a new late date for Nashville); House Wren, 1, on Oct. 14; Long-billed Marsh Wren, 1 on Oct. 6; Catbird, 8 (last one on Oct. 18); Brown Thrasher, 1; Wood Thrush, 2; Gray-cheeked Thrush, 1 on Oct. 7; Red-eyed Vireo, 2; Black and White Warbler, 2; Tennessee Warbler, 2; Parula Warbler, 1 on Oct. 5; Magnolia Warbler, 8; Myrtle Warbler, 2; Black-throated Green Warbler, 1; Blackburnian Warbler, 1; Chestnut-sided Warbler, 4; Bay-breasted Warbler, 6; Palm Warbler, 1; Ovenbird, 9; Northern Water-thrush, 1; Redstart, 1; Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 1; Indigo Bunting, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Swamp Sparrow, 1, (Oct. 6).

Although five additional trips were made after October 19, the last on November 1, no casualties were found. The greatest number was gathered on the mornings of October 5 and October 6 when observations started and the previous nights had been foggy. The night of October 31 - November 1 was very foggy, but by that time, migration of land birds was practically over for this area.—1521 Graybar Lane, Nashville 12, Tenn.

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THE MEMPHIS SEASON — Activity and results were very low, especially compared with the almost continuous field work of spring and June which was reported, in part, in Mid-South Bird Notes (1956: 17-18). At this off season, Mud Lake, Tenn.-Miss., often compensates but this year dried up too early. My first chance to visit the lake was July 14 when I found 5 immature White Ibises there (3d Tenn. record), 45 Wood Ibises (overhead), 60 Am. Egrets, at least 12 Snowy Egrets, 200 immature, 100 adult, and 15 "pied" Little Blue Herons. About half the lake was dry. The only shorebirds were 2 Solitary Sandpipers and 60 Killdeers but on July 21, 6 Spotted, 10 Pectoral, and 60 Least Sandpipers were present, and about 60 Pectorals on July 28, near a room-sized puddle, soon gone. About 100 small herons were there July 21 plus 3 of the White Ibises. Oliver Irwin visited the northeast corner of President's Island practically every evening from Aug. 15 thru Sept. 30, the shoreline being under water 3 short periods in August. He reports about 30 "peeps" (to 75) and 5 (to 12) Pectorals on the average with Semipalmated Plovers from 8 on Aug. 30 down to one on Sept. 7. (The writer observed also, a Western Sandpiper on Aug. 4 and 5 on Sept. 1) Oliver logged a record migration (for this area) of Black Terns and Caspian Terns. On Aug. 18 he listed 17 and 14 Blacks and on Aug. 30, 31, and Sept. 1, about 100 each visit with the largest flock, 65 on the 31st.; 2 on Sept. 2 and 17 on Sept. 5 were his last. His first Caspians were 9 on Aug. 21 and last, 4 on Sept. 30. Of the 18 dates on which he saw them, those with over 10 were: Sept. 11,—25; Sept. 14,—70; Sept. 16,—17; Sept. 17.—100; Sept. 18,—40; Sept. 26,—13. His first Blue-winged Teal were 8 on Sept. 2, with about 1,500 on Sept. 17. Seen overhead but chiefly at nearby Riverside Park, were Broad-winged Hawks (1 or 2) and Mississippi Kites. Possibly a pair nested in Overton Park, (BC). Blackbirds began building up in the roost, normally thruout September. Oliver reported 1,000 Purple Martins here, July 21 and 29, Ellen Stringer 500 at the Hugh Tuckers' (Locke) on July 22, and at Hardy, Arkansas (Alice Smith, LC, BC) over 1,000 on July 7 and 2,000 on July 28. Mrs. Stringer also saw with the Martins about 2,000 other swallows, predominantly Trees but including Bank Swallows.

At Reelfoot Lake the Arlo Smiths found Tree Swallows and Rough-winged Swallows very common Sept. 1, and on Sept. 30, with the Memphis Chapter party of 21, the Tree still very common, along with the American Egret. All reported a very interesting time, especially out on the lake, viewing Soras, Coots, Blue-winged Teals, and 2 small flocks of Mallards. A fair number of transient warblers were seen, including a male Wilson's. Results at our Penal Farm were poor, — a handful of Upland Plovers, once only, — Sept. 2. No Blue Grosbeaks were found (four trips) east of there, where seen once last year. R. Demett Smith, Jr., reported Alder Flycatchers, Aug. 5: one south of Rogers Springs, Tenn., and two singles east of Ashland, Miss. Mrs. M. L. Torti had a Worm-eating Warbler in her yard, Sept. 17.—BEN B. COFFEY, JR., 672 N. Belvedere, Memphis.

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THE 1956 CHRISTMAS SEASON BIRD COUNTS

By T. O. S. Members

The count was appreciably lower this year than in the two immediately preceding years. In the 1954 and 1955 counts the total was 122 species each time, which are all time highs, while this year it was only 111 species, excluding subspecies. Ten localities reported those years also this year. Reelfoot Lake which had higher counts both years than any other locality is absent from the list this year. Only five counts have equaled or exceeded this one and they are the five successive years immediately preceding this one.

A comparison of the twenty-seven annual state wide counts published in THE MIGRANT reveals some interesting facts. The first two counts for 1930 and 1931 were of 70 and 77 species respectively. The next five were 90 or less, while for the next eleven years the counts were in the nineties except in 1942 the count was 107. Beginning with 1948 and including 1956 each count has exceeded 100 except in 1950 when the count was 95. For the first five years an average of 12 waterfowl were listed as compared with 25 for the last five, including 1956. This group included 5 species in the 1955 list which do not appear in the 1956 list. A similar comparison of passerine species, from House Sparrow through Snow Bunting reveals an average of 19 species for the first five years and 28 for the last five year period. From this group the 1954 list had 6 species and the 1955 list had 8 species which do not appear in the 1956 list. Five of these species occurred on both the 1954 and 1955 lists. Of these, three are considered northern species, as they do not breed here while the other two do.

Of outstanding significance is the absence of the following species from the 1956 list. The Red-breasted Nuthatch was absent for the first time since 1939. Pine Siskins were missed last in 1939. Red-crossbills were missed for the first time since 1944.

Three species occur on the list for the first time. They are: Bonaparte's Gull, Rock Wren and Baltimore Oriole. The number of new species is about average for the mid-winter lists.

In the table which follows the localities are listed from west to east. Under the heading "Information on the Counts" are given the locations and other pertinent data relative to the counts as supplied by the compilers. The species and numbers of individuals observed at each locality are listed in the table. The numbers listed are as accurate as could be ascertained,

except where numbers were so large that accurate counting was impossible, in which cases estimates were made. The number of species for each locality occurs at the end of the table. Additional information or comments regarding the observation marked with an asterisk (*), in the table, will be found in the paragraph pertaining to the locality involved.

INFORMATION ON THE COUNTS

MEMPHIS, TENN. — (1953 areas generally; wooded bottomlands 25%, deciduous woods including city parks 20%, pastures, airfields, farms 25%, suburban roadsides 28%, river's edge 2%). — Dec. 23; 6:40 a.m. to 5:15 p.m., overcast & part cloudy; temp. 51 to 66; wind W, 0-12 mph. Seventeen observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours 81 (57 on foot, 24 by car); total party-miles 168 (46 on foot, 122 by car). Total, 79 species; about 1,013,854 individuals. The Rock Wren, a 1st Tenn. record, was collected; the Green-tailed Towhee (2nd. Tenn.) at 30 feet, good light (Mrs. Burford). Starlings and blackbirds estimated at Elmwood Cemetery roost; Starling 250,000, Redwing 350,000, Bronzed Grackle 250,000, Cowbird 150,000. The number of Robins were 6,334, White-throated Sparrows 1,278. Mr. and Mrs. Ben B. Coffey, Jr., (compilers), John T. Bigham, Mrs. Floy Burford, Miss Mary Davant, Luther F. Keeton, Lawrence C. Kent, Edward M. King, Mrs. J. H. McWhorter, S. Jack Rini, Mrs. Henry A. Schiller, Miss Alice Smith, Mrs. Arlo I. Smith, Jerry Smith, R. Dermett Smith, Jr., Mrs. M. L. Torti, Mrs. Rose N. Woolridge.

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JOHNSONVILLE, TENN.—Dewatering Area of Tenn. Nat. Wildlife Refuge at confluence of Duck and Tennessee rivers, including complete circuit by road. River-bottom farm land 50%, marshes 10%, open water and shore line 10%, woods and brushy land 30%. January 1st, 1957. 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., partly cloudy, temp. 40-50 degrees; wind W. 5-10 m.p.h.; ground bare and wet. 10 observers in 1 party. Total party-hours 8.5 (5.5 on foot, 3.5 by car); total party miles 18 (3 on foot, 15 by car). 59 species. The number of species listed was below "par", for the reason that the observers remained in one party and concentrated on water birds. The immense aggregation of Mallards was the greatest number our observers has ever seen on this refuge. Some corn and maize fields in which they were feeding were literally green with the heads of Mallard drakes. Refuge personnel estimated that 100,000 Mallards and 2,500 Canada Geese were in the entire refuge. Other large flocks of ducks as well as geese were on the sloughs and on the open waters of adjacent Kentucky lake. Our list of Starlings, Redwings, Grackles, etc., did not include an immense flock seen converging at dusk to a roost in the refuge. The Fox Sparrows were in song. The 45 Amer. Egrets were considered a find. Many of the Great Blue Herons were using the heronry as headquarters and some of the 14 eagles seen were doing likewise. Two white-headed Bald Eagles sat close together for a long time on a cypress tree in the heronry and were apparently mated and ready to nest. Deep water in the cypress tree heronry prevented a search there for the nest.—A. F. GANIER.

NASHVILLE, TENN. — Same area as in past 6 years. Dec. 22; 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. Overcast, visibility poor after 2 p.m.; temp. 53-57 degrees; wind n-w, 5-8 m.p.h.; ground bare; sloughs dry. 22 observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours 49 (40 on foot, 9 by car); total party-miles 96 (26 on foot, 70 by car). 76 species; about 20,500 individuals. The winter temperatures have been moderate and wild foods are abundant. The Robin-Starling figures were chiefly from a large roost on Golf Club lane. Robins have been present in numbers all thru December which is unusual. Most of the ducks were found on Radnor and Bush's lakes. The Brown Thrashers were at three locations. For notes on the Harris' Sparrow (collected)and Brewer's Blackbirds, see Round Table section.—ALBERT F. GANIER, compiler.

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LEBANON — (area same as in previous years) Jan. 1, 1957; House Sparrows were noted as being common. 35 species, about 634 individuals—MILDRED BOUTON (compiler).

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CHATTANOOGA — (area slightly changed from previous years, centering in Warner Park). Dec. 29, 1956; 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Partly cloudy; temp. 25 to 33 degrees; wind almost constant and up to 21 m.p.h. 5 observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours 15 (10 on foot, 5 by car); total party-miles 106 (7 on foot, 99 by car). 53 species, about 1,700 individuals. Mrs. Eugene M. West (compiler) 1625 S. Clayton Ave., S.E., Chattanooga 11. The Bonaparte's Gulls occur on the Christmas count for the first time this year and from another area in addition to this one.

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GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK — (same area as 1937 and subsequent years). Dec. 23; 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Rain, irregular, over ½ inch; temp. 50 to 69 degrees; wind variable, 5 to 20 m.p.h.; ground wet and bare. 22 observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours, 67 (47 on foot, 20 by car); total party-miles, 276 (37 on foot, 239 by car). Total, 53 species (1 additional subspecies); 1,742 individuals. The absence of northern finches is of interest—no red Crossbills, Pine Siskins, Purple Finches or Evening Grosbeaks. Also no Nuthatches were recorded. Dr. James Becker, Jane Briscoe, Mary Ruth Chiles, Claude Coile, Jr., Jessie Dempster, Mary Enloe, Elizabeth French, Vernon C. Gilbert, Jr., David Highbaugh, Philip A. Huff, Elsie Janson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Frank Leonhard, Dorothy J. MacLean, Joe F. Manley, Mrs. Alice D. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Monroe, Mrs. E. E. Overton, J. B. Owen, Paul S. Pardue, H. B. Reed, Jr., Arthur Stupka (compiler), Dr. James T. Tanner, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Tipton. (Tennessee Ornithological Society, National Park Service and guests).

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GREENEVILLE — (same area as in previous years). Jan. 6, 1957; 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Heavy fog to occasional rain; temp. 32 to 35 degrees; wind 0 to 5 m.p.h. 10 observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours 20, total party-miles 65 (10 on foot, 55 by car). 54 species, about 8,830 individuals—RUTH and RICHARD NEVIUS (compilers).

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KINGSPORT — (same area as last year). Dec. 30; 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Cloudy to clear, light snow on ground, strong west wind; temp. 28 to 38 degrees. 10 observers in six parties. Total party-hours, 30. Total, 44 species, 2,950 individuals.—THOMAS W. FINUCANE (compiler), 1434 Watauga Street, Kingsport.

BRISTOL — (center of the area in Bristol). Dec. 29; 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Snow, wind up to 20 m.p.h. 6 observers. Ernest Dickey (compiler), 801 Prospect Ave., Bristol, Va. The Bald Eagle was seen flying over South Holston Lake near the dam. It was an immature and some white was observed on the under surface of the wings. Mrs. Judith A. Abbott and Mr. R. A. Ambler of Hampton, Va., who has been observing Tidewater Birds for several years corroborated the identification. The Bonaparte's Gulls were observed flying in a group on South Holston Lake. The Baltimore Oriole has appeared at my (JAA) feeding station regularly since Dec. 26 and has been studied at close range. It was a juvenile and was very shy at first but has become less so. It has eaten suet, seeds and apple but prefers the latter. The Snow Bunting was seen on the highest ridge before reaching South Holston Dam at an elevation of about 2,000 feet. It was observed with a flock of Juncos, both, with and without binoculars. Peterson's "Field Guide to the Birds" was consulted on the spot and the identification was unmistakable (JAA, RAA).

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ELIZABETHTON — (same area as in past years). Dec. 30; 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. About 1 inch of snow on ground at beginning. Snowing to clear and sunny; wind 5 to 35 m.p.h., temp. 30 to 40 degrees. Seven observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours 37½ (29 on foot, 8½ by car); total party-miles 145 (20 on foot, 125 by car). Total species 55; about 2,033 individuals. Canvas-back and Red-breasted Merganser were new for our area list. J. C. Browning, Glenn Eller, Harry Farthing, Lee R. Herndon (compiler), H. P. Langridge, Roby D. May, Jr., Frank Ward.

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THE 1956 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

	Memphis	Johnsonville	Nashville	Lebanon	Chattanooga	Great Smokies	Greeneville	Kingsport	Bristol	Elizabethton
Horned Grebe	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Pied-bl. Grebe	8	.....	10	.....	5	1	.....	14	.....	4
Db.-c. Cormorant	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grt. Bl. Heron	1	60	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2
Black-crowned Night Heron	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amer. Egret	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Heron	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Goose	61	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mallard	252	30,000	47	.....	100	.....	2	2	.....	8
Black Duck	.....	75	3	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gadwall	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pintail	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grn-wg. Teal	.....	600	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baldpate	1	50	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Shoveller	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redhead	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ring-nk. Duck	3	25	48	.....	15	.....	.....	2	.....	6
Canvasback	.....	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lsr. Scaup Duck	72	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Am. Golden-eye	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bufflehead	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ruddy Duck	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hood. Merganser	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red-b. Merganser	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Turkey Vulture	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	14	2	.....	.....
Black Vulture	2	.....	5	3	.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....
Sharp-sh. Hawk	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cooper's Hawk	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	4
Red-tld. Hawk	20	5	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Red-sh. Hawk	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Eagle	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bald Eagle	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Marsh Hawk	2	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sparrow Hawk	48	2	12	3	6	4	4	1	.....	7
Ruffed Grouse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bob-white	74	.....	47	.....	8	17	3	2	.....	16
Coot	.....	7	300	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killdeer	354	5	118	18	25	16	27	13	.....	44
Wilson's Snipe	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1
Herring Gull	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ring-bi. Gull	15	32	6	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonaparte's Gull	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Mourning Dove	185	34	185	.....	221	43	133	8	13	129
Barn Owl	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Screech Owl	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Gr. Horned Owl	1	.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Barred Owl	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blt. Kingfisher	5	2	7	1	3	5	4	7	.....	11
Flicker	115	2	32	5	11	3	3	5	.....	11
Pil. Woodpecker	3	2	6	1	4	9	7	1	.....	3
Red-bel. Wdpkr.	49	3	34	.....	4	.....	2	3	.....	2
Red-hd. Wdpkr.	5	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yl.-bl. Sapsucker	15	.....	12	2	1	6	2	1	.....	2
Hr. Woodpecker	18	1	7	2	.....	1	.....	.....	10	1
Dn. Woodpecker	45	8	53	3	6	9	15	18	29	21
Phoebe	1	.....	2	.....	1	10	3	3	1	9
Prairie-ho. Lark	74	.....	152	.....	.....	6	100	.....	.....	55
Blue Jay	282	3	43	11	24	20	54	25	15	36
Raven	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amer. Crow	57	750	290	53	45	100	5,000	74	23	183
Bl.-ca. Chickadee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Car. Chickadee	121	8	105	18	18	91	55	45	63	70
Tufted Titmouse	54	3	63	12	42	54	41	44	92	43
White-br. Nuthatch	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	14	14	.....
Brown Creeper	4	.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	3

Winter Wren	25	.....	2	1	1	9	5	2	1	2
Bewick's Wren	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Carolina Wren	100	4	66	3	12	30	42	31	9	28
Rock Wren*	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mockingbird	170	3	123	20	17	3	57	26	11	36
Br. Thrasher	14	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robin	6,334	6	3,600	152	12	134	500	.....	3	6
Hermit Thrush	17	.....	9	.....	2	7	2	.....	.....	3
Bluebird	11	4	106	20	14	29	26	12	1	41
Gld-cr. Kinglet	13	.....	1	.....	3	46	4	1	1	10
Rub-cr. Kinglet	7	.....	.....	.....	4	5	2	1	.....	2
Amer. Pipit	19	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprague's Pipit	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ced. Waxwing	14	1	13	.....	65	31	21	10	.....	14
Lgr.-hd Shrike	45	3	7	1	1	2	5	.....	.....	8
Starling	250,000	1,000	9,000	.....	480	180	2,000	2,000	53	495
Myr. Warbler	62	.....	38	1	9	6	41	16	7	31
Pine Warbler	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Palm Warbler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
House Sparrow	617	75	230	*	9	84	66	250	128	135
E. Meadowlark	517	60	160	106	80	23	38	8	.....	16
W. Meadowlark	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red-winged Blackbird	350,000	3,000	30	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....
Balt. Oriole*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ru. Blackbird	260	7	.....	.....	4	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Brewer's Blkbird	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grackle	250,000	3,000	58	11	50	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Cowbird	150,000	3	5	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardinal	702	50	193	31	36	72	85	65	104	134
Purple Finch	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goldfinch	228	35	295	28	35	43	63	27	1	41
Gr.-tld. Towhee*	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rd-ey. Towhee	35	1	63	4	29	9	25	19	5	12
Savan. Sparrow	42	7	25	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Ves. Sparrow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sl-col. Junco	503	15	135	114	80	182	46	84	42	100
Tree Sparrow	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Field Sparrow	114	.....	65	.....	13	139	65	32	.....	63
Harris's Spar.	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wh.-cr. Sparrow	79	4	80	.....	.....	.....	39	8	12	16
Wh-th. Sparrow	1,278	60	140	10	83	189	113	39	70	86
Fox Sparrow	91	15	15	.....	6	2	2	.....	.....	1
Swamp Sparrow	96	35	72	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	7
Song Sparrow	265	40	102	.....	9	4	35	20	7	67
Lapl. Longspur	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith's Longspur	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Snow Bunting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total Species	**79**	**59**	**76**	**34**	**53**	**53**	**54**	**44**	**33**	**55**

Total Individuals — 1,088,697.

ROUND TABLE

SNOWY OWL — On the afternoon of Dec. 1, 1956, a group consisting of Mr. Stuart Maher, Mr. Herbert Tiedemann, Mr. Stephen Collins and I were returning to Knoxville from the Tennessee Academy of Science meeting in Murfreesboro via. U.S. Highway 70-S. At a point approximately 1½ miles west of the White-Cumberland County line, a large white owl was noticed in the top of a dead tree about 50 yards north of the highway. Mr. Maher and I noticed it at about the same time and called it to the attention of the other two members of the party. The bird was perched with its back to the road and from that distance appeared to be entirely white with no other markings. The head was definitely round and did not have "ears" or tufts protruding. We estimated the height of the bird to be around two feet, but as the owl remained perched on the limb no estimate could be made of the wing-span. Both Mr. Maher and I identified the bird as a Snowy Owl, at the time. The area in which the owl was seen was about twenty to twenty-five miles from Center Hill Reservoir, the nearest large body of water. It was on top of the Cumberland Plateau and the average elevation in this vicinity is 2,000 feet. The approximate latitude and longitude of the locality is 36° 00' N and 85° 15' W.—JOHN M. KELLBERG, Geologist, T.V.A., 510 Union Building, Knoxville.

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UNUSUAL SPARROWS FOR CARTER COUNTY — Drawn frequently into the field this fall by exceptional birding, TOS members found sparrows not usually recorded here. The Leconte's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*) was seen twice; the Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*), twice; and the Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Ammospiza caudacuta*), once. All of these sparrows, except the trapped specimen of the Lincoln's Sparrow, were seen at the County Farm four miles north of Elizabethton.

On the sunny windy afternoons of November 11 and 18, 1956, two separate groups of observers found our first and second Leconte's Sparrows.

Although Dr. Lee R. Herndon, Ed Davidson and the writer flushed this first sparrow several times, it was loath to leave its cover, an isolated strip of weeds. We finally drove the bird into the open and surrounded it. Our binoculars could only be used effectively part of the time, as most of our observing was done from six to ten feet from the bird. Presently, the sparrow approached within twelve inches of ED's feet, repeatedly cocking its head and surveying us in a curious and unalarmed manner, and actually passed through a three inch opening between my feet. After about fifteen minutes of note taking, checking with Peterson, and sketching, we allowed the bird to scurry away.

On November 18, after Mrs. Ruth D. Hughes and the writer flushed this second Leconte's Sparrow, it flew into brush formed by a wild cherry tree that had been felled into the weed field. The weeds had grown among the branches furnishing sparse cover for the sparrow. By keeping the bird between us and moving cautiously, we maneuvered it so that we had, in the following twenty-five minutes, many excellent views of the bird at distances ranging from four to fifteen feet. Although the bird seemed nervous because of our presence, it didn't fly but walked on the branches near the ground and moved away from whoever stepped toward it.

Because careful notes of the markings on both birds and both drawings were compared, I am certain that these birds were different. Below are some of the markings we noted.

On both birds we saw a narrow white line down the middle of the black crown, a gray patch under the eye, dark short streaks on the side following along the wing, a whitish throat, two white stripes on the back, black mark behind the eye, and a short sharp tail.

Although the breast, superciliary line, and sides were a buff color on both birds, the plumage of the second sparrow was much duller and less striking. The first bird had pink lines on a purplish collar, whereas the second bird had bright chestnut lines on a grayish collar. The dark line behind the eye of the second bird was not completely formed.

At her home on October 18 Mrs. Lee R. Herndon rescued a trapped Lincoln's Sparrow, our fourth record, from a cat, only to have it succumb later. The same night LRH brought the bird to the club meeting for everyone to identify.

On October 28, LRH and the writer, getting as close as ten feet several times, followed a Lincoln's Sparrow for about fifteen minutes along a bushy creek. We observed the buffy breast with the fine lines and stripes on the back, but of special interest to me was a distinctive light brown line starting near the bill and following below the auricular patch.

On October 27 a Sharp-tailed Sparrow briefly perched on top of a weed about twenty-five feet from LRH and eleven feet from me. Later in the day at the same location, Mrs. Ruth D. Hughes and the writer, cautiously following this sparrow, succeeded in getting five good views of it. The tall weeds were reasonably sparse in spots, allowing some observations on or near the ground.

Because of the extremely bright yellow-orange plumage and the faint indistinct streaks on the breast, we believe this bird to be a Nelson's. On some observations I was so close that a very thin black line separating the gray crown and the yellow-orange superciliary line could be seen. Streaks on the back, the distinctive facial pattern and a small gray patch under the eye were some of the other markings noted. This was only our second record of the Sharp-tailed Sparrow in Carter County.—H. P. LANGRIDGE, Rt. 7, Elizabethton, Tenn.

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EASTERN WILD TURKEY — Eleven individuals of this species emerged at dusk from the willow-thicket "Blackbird" roost on President's Island on Dec. 10, 1956, to feed on waste grain in a ditch coming from the stock yards. After being flushed, they flew to Desoto Park one mile away. At this time the river had begun a rise of 15' and the various species of blackbirds were no longer using the roost.—OLIVER F. IRWIN, 1789 Glenview Ave., Memphis 6.

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NESTS OF MISSISSIPPI KITE — On July 21, 1956, a nest containing a small nestling was found near No. 1 green on the golf course in Riverside Park at Memphis. This nest, resembling a crow's nest, was forty feet up near the top of a sweet gum tree growing on the roadside. On August 2, a nestling was teetering about the edge of the nest trying to reach a grasshopper held by an adult bird perched nearby. The young bird left the nest

on August 7 and was able to fly across the fairway on August 10. A second nest was found on August 12 one miles away near an east entrance sixty feet up near the top of a tulip poplar tree. A young bird able to fly was being fed in the nest. Activity at this nest was still evident on September 3. A third nest one mile further on in the extreme south end of the park was much earlier than the other two, as young birds were soaring in the air with adults on August 10. After arriving on April 21 at Riverside Park, the last kite was seen on September 4 prior to an electrical storm the following night and a drop to an unseasonable 55° at night on September 7.—OLIVER F. IRWIN, 1789 Glenview Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

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ROCK WREN IN MEMPHIS — On the Count of December 23, 1956, Mrs. Floy Burford and I visited the northeast corner of President's Island, one stop being at the river bank, which had been protected by stones. These vary in size, up to 1½ feet, largest dimension. A grayish brown wren attracted our attention, as it perched on one of the rocks, in full view, giving a somewhat harsh "churring". Since neither of us had ever seen a Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*) before, we identified it tentatively as such. Regretfully, it was thought necessary that the bird be collected, and the specimen, a female, is now in the collection of Albert F. Ganier, Nashville. Apparently there is but one race (*obsoletus*) in the United States and most of the range into Mexico, and this is the first record east of the Mississippi — by a few feet! The species does not seem to be a wanderer, like some other westerners. One casual record noted (**Aud. Fld. Notes** 1956: 266) was that of a Rock Wren at Laguna Atascosa Refuge, Texas, last winter, on Nov. 3, 1955. Mrs. Margaret Morse Nice, "The Birds of Oklahoma" (1931), reports it as a summer resident in western Oklahoma but Ben Coffey (**Mid-South Bird Notes** 1952: 16-17) found the species in the Wichitas at Ft. Sill, the year round, Feb. 21, 1943, - July 23, 1944.—R. DEMETT SMITH, JR., 4441 Quince Road, Memphis.

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BREWER'S BLACKBIRDS AT NASHVILLE — On Dec. 22, 1956, while taking the Christmas bird census, I discovered a flock of these birds feeding in a cow lot in Bell's Bend. They were with a larger number of Starlings and a few Grackles. The birds were studied at 150 feet with binoculars by the six members of our party. At that distance they could be distinguished from the Grackles by their smaller size, shorter tails, overall black color and their tendency to segregate when flushed. The smaller size of Cowbirds together with the latter's tendency at this season to erect their tails, serves to differentiate at this distance. Two days later I returned to the place with John Ogden and we found a flock of 8 Brewer's by themselves in a pasture across the road. From the car we observed them leisurely with our glasses at 80 feet as they fed in a wet place and we were able to distinguish the purplish head from the otherwise greenish-black plumage of the males. The four slate-colored females were observed to have the characteristic dark eyes of this sex instead of yellow as in the males. Desiring to collect a specimen, I called at the farmhouse and after securing permission with some delay, I returned and found that a larger flock had come in but all had gone. In this flock, Ogden had counted 110 of the birds, no other species having been with them. An hour later, they had not returned.

On Dec. 26, I again sought them and found a flock of 7 or 8 in the cow lot. After some stalking I finally ventured a long-range shot but all flew away and two hours later none had returned. This is the first Nashville record of this species although we have been on the lookout for them for years. The Rusty Blackbird is usually to be found in the Bell's Bend river-bottom sloughs but these have been dry the past two winters so this close cousin to the Brewer's has been absent during these two years.—ALBERT F. GANIER, Nashville 12, Tenn.

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HARRIS'S SPARROW AT NASHVILLE — On December 22, 1956, the day of our Christmas Count here in Nashville, I observed an immature Harris's Sparrow at the edge of a small woods in Buena Vista marsh. This marsh is located in north Nashville along the end of Ninth Ave. North in the Cumberland River bottoms near Bush Lake. The woods where the sparrow was found border a field that is covered with many shallow deserted clay pits. Most of the field has grown up in tall grasses and bushes which supply plenty of food for the large flock of sparrows which winter there.

Our party, which was working the marsh for the count, was first drawn to the small woods by a singing bird. We followed it through the woods before we identified it as a Fox Sparrow. Our party later found several Fox Sparrows, eleven altogether in that area.

It was while I was standing in the edge of the woods that I saw the Harris's Sparrow. It flew up into some bushes with White-crowned and Field Sparrows. The Harris's Sparrow did not seem to be alarmed as I approached it. The first markings I noticed were the dark splotches on its breast, its forehead and around its bill and white throat. I called to the other members of the party, but before they could get to see the bird, it flew out over the field and landed in the high grass. We could not find the sparrow again that day.

On January 3, 1957, Mr. Albert F. Ganier found the Harris's Sparrow in the same area. He also noted that the sparrow was curious but not alarmed. Mr. Ganier collected the bird and prepared it as a study skin. He identified it as a female bird.

This record of the Harris's Sparrow is only the third for Nashville. The two previous records are December 10, 1933, by Mrs. Amelia R. Laskey (THE MIGRANT **5**, 15, 1934) and on December 27, 1953 by Mrs. Katherine A. Goodpasture (THE MIGRANT **24**, 81, 1953).—JOHN OGDEN, 515 Fairfax Ave., Nashville 12.

———o———

OLD SQUAWS IN BLOUNT COUNTY — On December 8, 1956, two male and two female Old Squaws (*Clangula hyemalis*) were observed on Alcoa Lake—a small lake maintained by the city of Alcoa as a fishing lake for small boys and elderly men. The four were so near the edge of the lake that they could be easily observed without binoculars. We were amazed at their lack of fear of people and cars near the lake. All four were very active and were diving constantly. All were in winter plumage. On the following day we again checked the lake and found the males had left. On the following week end all had departed.—MARY ENLOE, Riverside Drive, Route 6, Knoxville, Tenn. RALPH ZAENGLEIN, 402 Willard Avenue, Maryville, Tenn.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER ANTICS — Red-headed Woodpeckers (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) have been coming to our home three years. I have fed them white bread, peanuts and peanut butter. This particular day, Sept. 8, 1956, I placed a large pile of potatoe chips on the back lawn. Perched on a dead elm were two mature and two immature Red-headed Woodpeckers. The first immature spied the chips and came down for a sample. At first he didn't like them, but after a few bites he seemed to relish them. As he perched contentedly, his twin attacked him from the rear, knocking him over. This angered him so that he spread his wings over the chips in an attempt to hide them. His parents and his twin constantly swooped down, grabbing chips, while he tried covering all of them with his body. The Starlings and Grackles also tried to steal from him, and despite his efforts the others would slip in at his side and grab a chip when he was looking the other way. Finally he jumped off the pile and proceeded to pick up dead leaves and toss them over his shoulder. Then the first adult came down and took a chip, but the first immature chased it away. While he was gone, the second immature came down and the second adult chased him. Around and around all of them flew, each time dropping for a chip and eating it in flight. An attempt was made to hold the pile by each bird. Soon it wasn't clear who was chasing whom. Finally one Grackle waddled over to the chips to feast and one immature dropped down to battle with him. While the immature was facing the Grackle and turning in circles with his back to the chips, the two adults and the other immature woodpeckers finished the entire pile.—MRS. CATHERINE E. GOODLETT, 636 Skyview Drive, Nashville 6, Tenn.

———o———

ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF SURF SCOTER IN TENNESSEE — In addition to the Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*) records occurring in THE MIGRANT, **27**, 57-58, 1956, Harry C. Monk has supplied other information regarding their occurrence in Tennessee. Birds of this species were observed on Radnor Lake near Nashville, 1 female November 17, 1929 (HCM and G. R. Mayfield); 1 October 26, 1930 (HCM and Compton Crook); 2 November 7, 8, 15, and 22, 1931 (HCM and CC). These records were published in The Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science **7**, 222 and 229, 1932. Still another possible record of this species for Tennessee occurred in the December 7, 1952 issue of the Nashville Tennesseean in a sportsmens column written by Bob Steber. The bird was reported as having been killed "on Elk River, near Fayetteville" presumably in Lincoln County about 70 miles south of Nashville. The exact date is not known but it was probably during the last week in November. Ed.

MR. JOHN B. WHITE

Mr. J. B. White, a charter member of the Greeneville chapter of the T.O.S., died December 21, 1956, at Mountain Home Hospital.

Mr. White unassumingly provided leadership for the chapter, whether serving as president or as a member keenly interested in advancing bird study. He guided the compilation of an annotated list of Greene County birds, a project considered by the chapter suitable for its beginning efforts and desirable as a basis for future comparison. Forseeing an end to his participation in making the list, Mr. White prepared it for publication earlier than he had planned. He expressed his own appreciation at being able to see in THE MIGRANT his "Birds of Greene County, Tennessee" (THE MIGRANT **27**, 3-8, 1956). To members of the chapter this list is a continuing example of the helpfulness and interest always shown by Mr. White.

The following biographical data are quoted from THE GREENEVILLE SUN, December 22, 1956, page 2:

"His boyhood was spent on the campus of Milligan College where he was graduated and where every member of his family got a degree.

"He also attended East Tennessee State College where he took courses in educational training and later taught school.

"He had an outstanding military record in World War I, having been one of two men in Greene County who received the Distinguished Service Cross citation. . . . He also received the Croix de Guerre citation.

"He was always vitally interested in young people and was enthusiastic about the Boy Scout Movement. He organized a scout troop here and was the first Scout Master in Greeneville. He never lost his enthusiasm for this work and through the years was the moving spirit of scouting here. He delighted in taking boys on hikes and camping trips and believed . . . that this agency was the most effective means of combating juvenile delinquency. He was awarded the Silver Beaver award for his 35 years of effort in this organization. . . . .

"He was . . . a member of the V.F.W. . . . his primary interest was the Christian Church of which he was a member. . . . For 30 years he served as Chairman of the Board and Superintendent of the Sunday School. . . .

"Mr. White was a modest man who never allowed his achievements to be discussed, but he had a quiet strength that was a bulwark in any organization to which he gave his support."—RICHARD and RUTH NEVIUS, Route 1, Greeneville, Tenn.

BOOK REVIEW

BIRD RINGING. By R. M. Lockley and Rosemary Russell. John de Graff, Inc. New York. $2.50.

This little book, first published in 1953 in England, is an excellent description of the technique of trapping and banding birds. It is designed for members of the British Trust for Ornithology as the "Bander's Manual" is for American banders. The authors use as subtitle, "The Art of Bird Study by Individual Marking," and include chapters on the history and value of bird-ringing which make the book of interest to many birders even though they may not band birds. In the last two chapters, "Trapping Birds," and "Rings, Records, and Field Equipment," a wealth of detail and illustrations of traps are given which makes the American publication of this excellently written book very timely, since our "Bander's Manual" is now being revised.

The authors have considerable experience in banding methods, R. M. Lockley in England and Rosemary Russell in the United States. The joint result is almost indispensable for the serious bander.—SAMUEL R. TIPTON.

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THE MIGRANT

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EDITORIAL

In this issue of THE MIGRANT occurs a summary of the information we were able to secure relative to the occurrence and distribution of the Chuck-will's-widow and Whip-poor-will throughout Tennessee. Both species are summer residents at certain locations. In some areas only one or the other occurs while in some areas their territories appear to overlap. If their territories do not overlap they approach each other so closely that both species have been reported from one listening post.

In west Tennessee Coffey has already started a study of this situation and has discovered some very interesting facts. The elevation of most of the territory he has sampled has been between 200 feet and 600 feet altitude. In some parts of middle and east Tennessee only one of these species occurs. As best we can determine, the Chuck-will's widow appears to occur up to about 1,500 feet. THE MIGRANT **19,** 38, 1948. The Whip-poor-will occurs from about 500 feet to the tops of all the mountains except portions of the Blue Ridge Mountains above 4,100 feet. THE MIGRANT, **19,** 38, 1943. The records reveal none above this altitude.

Your editor would like to propose an intensive state-wide study of this situation. Since it is impossible for any individual to collect adequate information on this subject, he would like to solicit the cooperation of all who will to participate in this study, beginning this spring and continuing as long as considered advisable. Information which should be collected would be: dates, particularly, first and last; location, with approximate altitude and any other information considered pertinent or of interest.

These birds sing mostly at dusk and dawn but sometimes all night on moonlight nights before and during the breeding season. Let me suggest that you cover as many likely locations as possible, from March through September, for first and last dates but during April, May and June for breeding locations. Several areas can be checked in a single evening by driving to a likely place, listening for a few minutes and moving on to another. Late afternoon picnics and over-night or week-end camping trips might reveal surprising results.

At the conclusion of the fall migration season, if you would forward your summary of findings to the editor, he will see that the results are coordinated and a condensed summary published.

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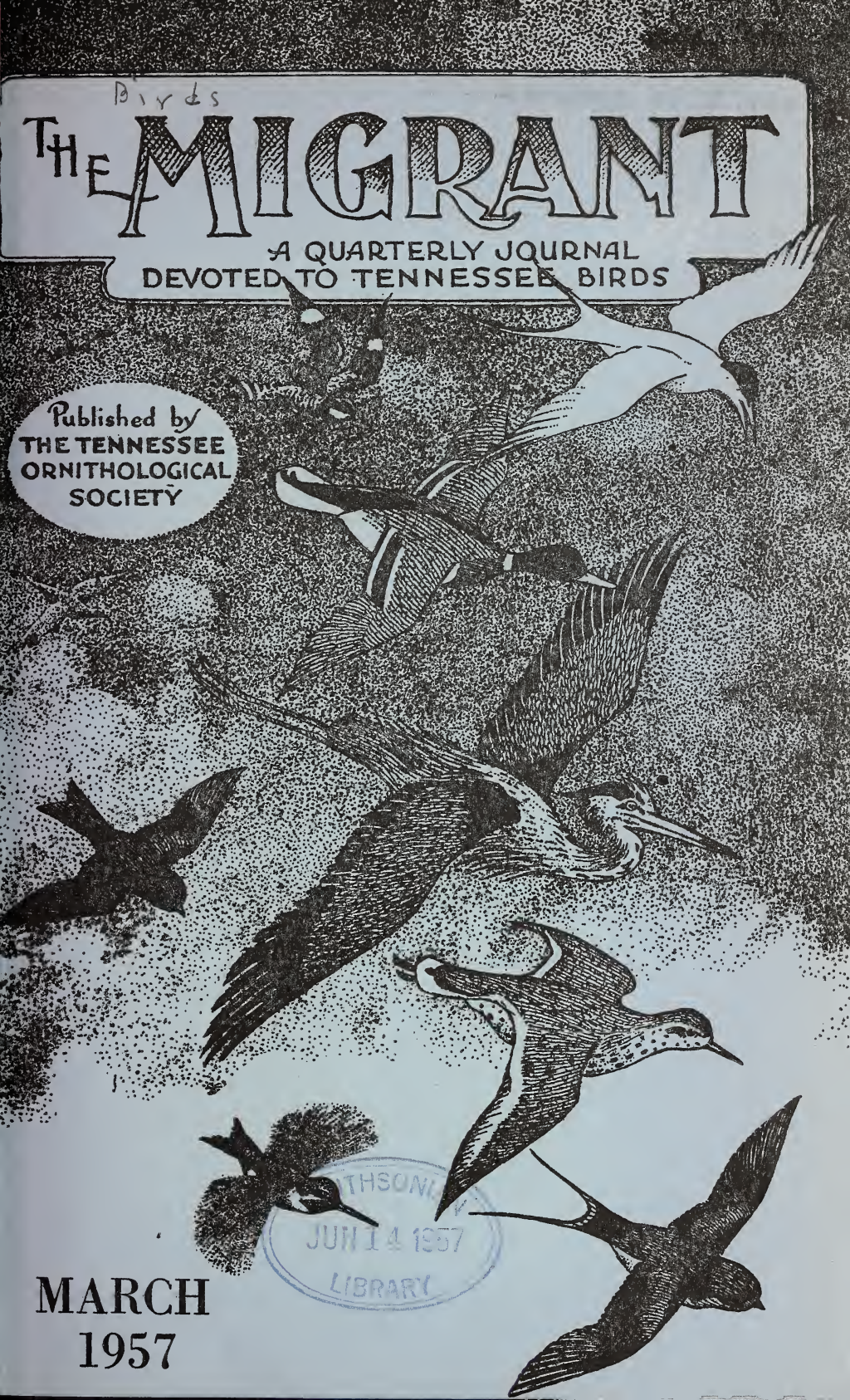

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VOL. 28 MARCH No. 1

ANNUAL AUTUMN HAWK COUNT 1956

By THOMAS W. FINUCANE

During September, 1956, members of the T.O.S. reported about 950 Broad-winged Hawks. Our total for this species, 981, includes a few August and October records and—not shown on the chart—75 observed in numbers from one to 13 by Fred and Mary Fern Behrend in the Holston Mountain area, Elizabethton, during noon-hour watches when the weather was fair.

The 1955 Broad-wing count was 532 and the total count 700, compared to 981 and 1170 for 1956. The local weather this year was better. There were 626 reported for Sept. 22 and 23, 1956. This number is two-thirds of the total for this species and greater than the total Broad-wings for the fall of 1955, and it represents seven separate localities. The best day at Hawk Mountain, Pa., was Sept. 19, according to Maurice Broun, who reported 3030 Broad-wings for that day.

Among the ten who took part in the T.O.S. hawk count this year but not last year, H. P. Langridge, of Elizabethton submitted four reports, and Paul Pardue, of Fountain City, submitted six reports and participated in several others. Amy Manous made two very fruitful 4-hr. morning expeditions to House Mountain, with five species on Sept. 22 and six on Sept. 29, for a total of nine species of hawks.

The Sept. 30 flight of 20 Broad-winged and one Red-tailed Hawk was seen by a group of Knoxville people eating lunch at the Ijams' residence, where they were making their Fall Field Day count, according to Jim Tanner.

The best count of the survey was made by the Wests, who spent six hours on the Elder-Mountain fire tower, Chattanooga, Sept. 22, while the fire warden, J. E. Lawson, remained below. All other reports listed on the chart for this fire tower (m) were made to Mrs. West by Mr. Lawson via telephone. Since the latter had had little experience in identification, he merely reported numbers to Mrs. West, who then assumed "that any group of five or more would be Broad-w'ngs". His four September reports, a total of 86, are thus listed on the chart as Broad-wings. On the other hand, his three October reports are listed as unspecified, where they do not affect late-date statistics. In addition, he informed the Wests on September 22 that about two weeks before he had seen three large groups of hawks. Interpretation of this information would indicate that at least 300 more hawks could be added to our total, which would then be about 1200.

The effort made by Mr. and Mrs. West to get cooperation from the fire warden must be applauded. Besides adding to our data and thus making the hawk count more interesting to those of us who follow it, the fire warden can become an expert observer and add to his enjoyment of life in a way which needs no explaining to readers of THE MIGRANT.

JUN 1 1 1957

In reporting 33 Broad-winged Hawks for Sept. 21, Mr. Langridge made the following comment:

"Hampton, in the town, 3:15 to 3:20 p.m. While observing Chimney Swifts, through binoculars, I noticed a stream of hawks soaring toward the SW. These hawks were not visible without binoculars."

It has been suggested that more people would have joined in the hawk count this year if a statement had been made last year that the hawk count was to be continued. Accordingly, be assured that it will be coordinated and published again next year, and, more important, most of our more active observers will be in the field again, to the extent such things are predictable. The project will not stop without advance notice. It has also been intimated that we no longer explain the purpose of the hawk count and interpret the data. We hope that the chart explains itself, and we refer the reader to the December issues of THE MIGRANT, 1949 to 1954, where the subject is presented in full by Mr. Behrend. We exchange information on hawk migration with Chandler S. Robbins, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland, who incorporates our data (some of which he receives directly from T.O.S. observers) into a large-scale study.

KEY TO REPORTERS

W—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. West, Chattanooga; B—Fred Behrend, Elizabethton; P—Paul Pardue, Fountain City; T—James Tanner, Knoxville; O—Holly Overton, Mary Enloe, Paul Pardue, James and Lois Becker, Knoxville; M—Amy Manous, Knoxville; A—J. T. Mengel, Paul Pardue, and Holly Overton, Knoxville; K—Paul Pardue and James Becker; L—H. P. Langridge, Elizabethton.

KEY TO LOCALITIES

a—Elizabethton Area ..... about 1700 ft.
b—Chattanooga Area
c—Loudon — West End
d—Fountain City — Black Oak Ridge ..... 1150 ft.
e—Sevierville — Base of Chilhowie Mt. ..... 1300 ft.
f—Hampton — in the town ..... 1785 ft.
g—Grandfather Mt., N. C. ..... 5280 ft.
h—House Mt. ..... 2000 ft.
k—Balsam Camp Ground ..... 5550 ft.
m—Chattanooga — Elder Mt. Fire Tower ..... 1800 ft.
n—Linville Falls to Green Knob, N. C.
o—Oak Ridge — Downtown ..... 1200 ft.
p—Green Knob Tower, N. C.
q—Lookout Mt., facing Chattanooga ..... 2200 ft.
r—Roan Mt.
s—Jane Bald
t—Knoxville, at the Ijams residence
u—Holston River — near Mascot ..... 1000 ft.

HAWK OBSERVATIONS FALL OF 1956

Date	8/28	9/3	15	20	20	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	23	26	27	29	29	29	30	30	30	10/1	6	7	8	8	9	11	12	14		Totals
Reporter	L	W	A	P	P	L	L	P	M	O	L	W	B	B	W	W	W	W	W	B	M	B	W	T	W	W	P	P	W	P	W	W	K		
Locality	a	b	h	d	c	f	g	e	h	k	a	m	n	p	b	q	m	m	m	r	h	s	m	t	m	b	a	e	m	o	m	m	u		
Duration - Hr.	1		2			0.1	2		4	9	1	6				3					4						5						8		45
Wind Direction	O		SW	SW	SW		V	O	SE	SW		SE									SE						SW	SW					S		
Miles Per Hr.	O		10	2	8	3	10	O	3	8	O	10				8											9	3					3		
Temperature °F	70		85	68	68	70		78	73	65	H	72				75					65						65	75					70		
Sky (weather)	F		V	V	V	F	F	F	F	F	F	V				PC					F						PC	F					F		
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1																										2								3
Cooper's Hawk																					6						1						2		9
Red-tailed Hawk									2		1	3									7			1			1								15
Red-shouldered Hawk									1																										1
Broad-winged Hawk	1	1	13	2	16	33	2		2	108		317	58	125	3	13	5	26	48	37	5	71	7	20	8	18									939
Bald Eagle																												1		1					2
Marsh Hawk			1					2				2									1														6
Osprey												1																							1
Duck Hawk									1																								1		2
Pigeon Hawk									1																										1
Sparrow Hawk												2																							2
Unidentified Accipters					1																3														4
Unidentified Buteos												4				2																			6
Unidentified Falcons																					1														1
Unspecified																				18		22						8		5	5				58

BALD EAGLES IN ANDERSON COUNTY, TENN.

On several occasions over a period of a month, I had glimpsed large birds soaring over a ridge along the Clinch River below Norris Dam but had not been able to identify them because of extremely low clouds and rain.

But Thursday, February 14, was clear and windy. At 1:15 p.m. I started to Cove Lake State Park; as I approached the section where US-441 begins to parallel the river, travelling north out of Norris, large birds were soaring quite low over the river; crows were in an uproar. I parked the car and got out to see what they were. At that point I could not see any large bird but the crows had moved farther upstream, northward from my location, and were still in an uproar. I returned to the car and travelled on north or upstream. On rounding the curve in the road where it first parallels the river, I discovered an adult Bald Eagle perched on a limb overhanging the roadway. Still sitting in the car and looking through the windshield with my binoculars, I discovered a second adult Bald Eagle. Both birds were within the field of view of my binoculars at the same time. Large trucks and other vehicular traffic directly under the birds failed to disturb them, but when I got out of the car, they flew farther away but still within range of my vision. I drove on to the TVA Tree Crop Nursery where I went in to use the telephone; while telephoning and looking out the window toward the river, I discovered more eagles. I counted two adult Bald Eagles and three immatures that afternoon. About 3:30 p.m. that same afternoon I was able to get Mrs. T. C. Swindell (TOS member) to come out to see the eagles. At one time we saw an immature eagle carrying sticks. Two of the immatures were as large as the adult birds and had some white coloring mixed in with the tan head feathers. The third immature was quite small (could it have been a "first year" bird?) On this day the birds were quite active. They were soaring quite a bit and quite high, but never very far from the river and the top of the ridge.

Friday, February 15, I visited the area below Norris Dam after 4:00 p.m. There was no wind and the eagles were perched low on limbs overhanging the river on the far side from the roadway. Mrs. R. G. Crossno, Mrs. Perry G. Cotter and Mr. J. J. Sowell (none of whom are TOS members) were with me. We saw five adult Bald Eagles and two immatures. The day before I had assumed that I was watching a family group — two adults and three immatures. But on seeing five adults on Friday, I quit assuming.

On Saturday, February 16, Mr. Ernest Wilson (not a TOS member) accompanied me to see the eagles. We saw the five adult birds but did not stay long enough to locate the immatures.

On Sunday morning, February 17, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Monroe (TOS members) came out to see the eagles. Without getting out of the car we saw five of the birds. That afternoon I went out again with my husband and Mr. and Mrs. Carson Brewer (none of them TOS members). Again we saw the eight birds. We watched an immature bump wings with an adult soaring low over the river and force the adult to drop a fish. On this trip we encountered Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Owen (TOS members) and I left my party to join them. In addition to the eagles, we observed two Red-tailed Hawks soaring and circling; but they were not on the same side of the river with the eagles and quite a distance northward. Mr. Carson Brewer is a reporter with the Knoxville News-Sentinel and plans an article on the eagles for his newspaper.

Each day February 17 thru 21, I checked on the eagles. On Wednesday, February 20, Mrs. Swindell escorted a Cub Scout Den to see the eagles and they counted **eight adult eagles.** On Friday, February 22, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Dunbar (TOS members) came to see the eagles and we enjoyed their calling; they were perched low in trees overhanging the river and calling back and forth to each other.

On Sunday, February 24, Mrs. Swindell and I went out at 8:30 a.m. and sat close to the river bank upstream from the TVA Tree Crop Nursery until 12:30 p.m. and watched the eagles. We had a ringside seat to watch two adult birds swoop down to the river, catch a fish and return to perch on a limb overhanging the river to eat. We could see the fish bones drop to the water below his perch. We have not been able to get close enough to tell whether or not these eagles wear bands. Binoculars are not powerful enough and we do not have a balscope at our disposal.

Each day of the following week, I checked on the eagles. I have not been able to go out at the same time each day, but I have managed to go out some time during each day. On March 4, I saw only four eagles, on March 6, three; March 8 was snowing and I found none; March 9 the snow was gone and I found two. Sunday, March 10, Mrs. E. E. Overton (TOS member), Mrs. Robert J. Dunbar, and Mr. and Mrs. Barclay came to see the eagles, but we found none. It was a bright sunny day and the afternoon sun was directly in our faces. I do not believe there were any eagles there that afternoon. There were too many fishermen in the vicinity. On March 11 I could not find any eagles at 8:30 a.m., but on Tuesday, March 12, two adults were on their usual perches at 9:30 a.m.

So far as I've been able to learn, individual bald eagles have been observed at various points over Norris Lake by fishermen, but no one has ever found such a concentration of them as represented by these eleven birds. I am not sure of the exact number. I have observed five adults and three immatures at one time. Mrs. Swindell counted eight adult birds at one time; so I assume there were eight adults and three immatures. State Conservation officers have told me they suspect eagles nest somewhere on Central Peninsula, but they have never located a nest. I am told that the section of the Peninsula where eagles may nest is so wild and rough the Conservation Officers have never penetrated it. Dr. Joseph Howell tells me there are no records of nesting Bald Eagles in East Tennessee.

Because of recent heavy rains and high waters, I thought that the feeding areas of these eagles had been ruined and they had come here along the river to feed on shad discarded by fishermen. Now I think perhaps they came because TVA has been drawing down the level of Norris Lake by opening sluice gates and some fish have been killed coming through the sluices. TVA ceased sluicing water at Norris Dam on Thursday, February 28, late in the afternoon. Four adult eagles were still present March 4. After that the number has dwindled. During the past week I have only seen two adult birds and one immature, but this pair of adult birds behaved as though they were settling down. Usually they were perched in the same tree and sat quite close together. I am not familiar with the courting antics of eagles but have seen acrobatics in mid-air resembling such activities of other birds so they may be mating.

I would like to know whether or not eagles have gathered along the river below other dams downstream from Norris where TVA has also been sluicing water.

At this writing — it is one month since I first discovered the eagles — one pair is still here. Could I be hopeful that they may stay?

FRANCES B. OLSON, Box 390, Norris, Tenn.

THE SEASON

MEMPHIS — The first few White-throated Sparrows noted were seen at three places on Oct. 6 and 2 other places Oct. 7, by members; the first White-crowned Sparrows, Oct. 7, and the first Harris's, Oct. 30, Mrs. Charles Seahorn, Germantown. Other common species arrived Oct. 6-7-8, with a few transient warblers, plus House Wrens—1, Oct. 6, Coffey Grounds, and 1, Oct. 8, Overton Park (Noreen Smith & Ellen Stringer). At President's Island Oliver Irwin reported 2 Myrtle Warblers, Oct. 5, 2 Song Sparrows, Oct. 8, and a Vesper Sparrow, Oct. 19; a build-up of the blackbirds roosting there, Oct. 28-Nov 7, with a huge roost Nov. 18. The blackbirds began using Elmwood Cemetery about Nov. 11, almost entirely by Nov. 30 (OI); as noted on the Christmas Count, about 1,000,000 there (LCK, RW) Dec. 23; others in the area were apparently going to the Marion, Ark. roost, and possibly other roosts. The roost near Fletcher Field had apparently moved closer to Clarksdale, Miss. (Dec. 29, BC et al). Noted at the Penal Farm, Oct. 20 (BC), were American Pipit 1, Sprague's Pipit 1, Western Meadowlark 3; on Oct. 27, Brewer's Blackbird 6. A check Dec. 15, first Saturday after our vacation, showed 1 and 22 Smith's Longspurs, 3 Sprague's, 13 Brewer's and 11 Western Meadowlarks; unfortunately not all remained, accessible at least, for the count a week later. Meanwhile, at Field 21, 4 Sprague's were found Oct. 28, and, on the Count, 2 Sprague's and 2 Smith's Longspurs. Tree Swallows totaled 865 at the Farm, Nov. 4 (none Nov. 11); 8 seen in Rugby (ES) and 5 over Glenview (OI) on Nov. 5. A Blue-headed Vireo was seen

in Overton Park, Oct. 18 (Lula Coffey). We learned again on a Christmas Count, that some species, loosely thought of as common, are often hard to find. Meanwhile the Sprague's Pipit, tho in lesser numbers, was recorded on our four Counts (Memphis, Lonoke, Natchez, Columbus) and again near Clarksdale and Madison, Miss.; the Leconte's Sparrow on all but Memphis (the Field 21 site had been mowed). Mrs. C. E. James contributed the Barn Owl, after a 3-hour watch at her home, giving Memphis 4 owls for the first time. The Rough-legged Hawk, Herring Gull, Short-eared Owl and Fish Crow, were again missed. More northern and more southern species were again absent, with westerners filling the gap, especially the Rock Wren and Green-tailed Towhee at Memphis, and, Dec. 30, a male Black-throated Gray Warbler, spotted at Natchez, Miss., by R. Demett Smith, Jr., and watched repeatedly (BC, LC, Alice Smith).

The season's most intensive field work was by Ben and Lula Coffey on all sides of Memphis (approximately 100 mi.) in cultivated grassy fields, pastures, airfields, brushy roadside thickets, and other open country in general, in order to help complete the record picture of the western invasion of the past several years. Our twenty inches of rain to date prohibiting early plowing of fields possibly accounts for lack in numbers of Golden Plover; 8, Mar. 3, south of Lakeview, Miss., 2 on Mar. 16, and flocks of 13 and 22 on Mar. 23, at Penal Farm, 21 at Field 21, and 52 and 30, 2 miles east of Crawfordsville, Ark., on Mar. 23. As in past years Western Meadowlark continues in fair numbers at Penal Farm; records include 13 on Feb. 3rd and Mar. 2nd, and 4 on Mar. 23. Our second and third locations outside Shelby County in Tenn., are to the north 5, at Fort Pillow, and 2 at Ashport on Feb. 2nd. A fourth location to the east between LaGrange and Somerville, 3 on Mar. 10. Brewer's Blackbird 10, 5 miles south of LaGrange, Mar. 10. Brewer's found throughout season at Penal Farm and Lakeview, Harris's Sparrow, 2 separately, ½ mile apart at Hernando, Miss., Feb. 17, and 1, one mile south of Luckett, Tenn., Feb. 2nd. The first record for Sprague's Pipit at previously covered Dyersburg, Tenn., airfield, 5 on Feb. 2nd and continued records at Penal Farm and Lakeview areas. Smith's Longspur, 9, at Field 21, Feb. 3, and Penal Farm, 2, Mar. 2, and 3, Mar. 16.

Early and first records for the season continued from Jan. 20 when Coffey saw an imm. male Pine Warbler, our first for Overton Park, and one of the very few for Shelby County. Pectoral Sandpiper, extremely early, at Union City airfield Feb. 2, (L. Coffey). Short-eared Owl 1, Halls, Tenn. airfield, and 4, Union City airfield, Feb. 2. Harlan's Hawk in dark phase Mar. 3, on Lakeview levee in Tenn. and Miss. Least Sandpiper 3, Penal Farm and Lesser Yellow-legs 1, south of Howards at Lakeview, Miss., Mar. 16. Long-billed Dowitcher Mar. 3, south of Lakeview at New Hope slough in Miss. Upland Plover 2, Greater Yellow-legs 1, and Barn Swallow (first Mar. record) 2, Mar. 23, at Penal Farm. American Egret at Coro Lake Mar.

13, (Oliver Irwin). Little Blue Heron, 35 adults at Marion, Ark. heronry, Mar. 23. Tree Swallows, two flocks approximately 60 each, Mar. 21, Horseshoe Lake, Ark. (Dr. W. L. Whitemore). Red-cockaded Woodpecker 2, Mar. 10, Pocahontas, Tenn., our only dependable area in West Tenn. for these pine-woods birds. Memphis arrivals are Purple Martin, pair Feb. 24, at Lancasters. Irwin reports Chimney Swifts Mar. 22, and Gnatcatchers, La. Water-thrush, and Chipping Sparrow at Overton, Mar. 24. Whip-poor-will at Overton on Mar. 27, 28, 29, (Coffey). Unless stated, records are Ben Coffey's.—DEMETT SMITH, Memphis

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NASHVILLE. — The winter season has been an uneventful one, except for a few items: a Robin's egg which was laid in December — nest was later deserted and the egg disappeared (HCM).

Our weather has been unusually mild, as one observer said, "A satisfactory winter for a large winter bird population." Two species which have seemed more abundant than usual are the Hermit Thrush and the Fox Sparrow; also many Robins have used the roost on Woodmont Boulevard through November and December, whereas our heavy population of this species does not usually arrive until early January. Filling of Old Hickory Lake in the fall has added a sizeable number of ducks to our otherwise meager water bird population.

No Purple Finches have been seen the entire winter. This was the first Christmas Count in at least eight years when they have not been found. Short-eared Owls were not found in Buena Vista Marsh Christmas, as they have been for the four previous years. On 12-22, 3 Golden Eagles (1 adult, 2 immatures) were seen near Joelton (OCA). Some early arrival dates are as follows: 3-2, 4 Greater Yellowlegs (JO); 3-2, 4 Least Sandpipers (JO); 3-10, 1 Pectoral Sandpiper (JO). Four Brown Thrashers were reported on the Christmas Count; this species began moving into breeding territories early in March, reported 3-2 and 3-7 by CH, 3-12 by GRM, 3-17 by SMB. Chipping Sparrows apparently arrived after March 10th, as first report was on 3-13 (1), 3-14 (2) and 3-15 (6) (ARL). Flocks of Canada Geese were reported by several observers as having been heard and seen February 8 and 9 — "A record spring flight in my experience." (HCM)

Two nesting records have been reported: a Mourning Dove was seen incubating one egg 3-1, but on 3-8 the egg was gone and the nest abandoned (C. Hunt); 3-16 one Killdeer egg was found in a nest which had been watched since 2-24 (HCM).—MRS. W. F. BELL, 210 Carden Ave., Nashville.

LEBANON. — Heretofore we have regarded water fowl, marsh birds and, in the main, shore birds as outside our province and have made little effort at reporting the few that we chanced to see. The ground that we patrol contained no area suitable to them. With the filling of Old Hickory Lake during the past twelve months, the situation changes and the reporting of such birds becomes our duty. We are by no means sure of our ability to discharge it. There is among us not a single experienced observer of birds in these catagories. Until we can acquire the requisite skill, we ask for charity of judgment.

Even now, we propose to restrict our efforts mainly to the Lock 5 Refuge Area, leaving the lower reaches of the lake to the Nashville Chapter. This refuge contains about 340 acres of land on both sides of Cumberland River in Wilson and Trousdale counties. In this and contigous areas, however, a great deal more land — up to ten times as much — will be planted to waterfowl food crops under the supervision of the Game and Fish Commission. Next winter, therefore, will be our first for extensive observation.

During the past winter, the first since the filling of the lake, not as many birds as had been expected came to the area. John M. Drennon, junior area manager, estimates that not more than 15,000 ducks of all species were present.

At least half as many birds as that, however, were observed in one field of Milo maize, partially submerged. Ducks identified were Mallard, Wood Duck, Black Duck, both Blue and Green-winged Teal, Gadwall, Pintail and Ring-necked. Both Canada and Blue geese were present as were Coots in numbers, some Pied-billed Grebes, and a few Cormorants. Mr. Drennon, who has patroled the area for a number of years as game warden, says this is the first time Cormorants have been seen along this stretch of the Cumberland. He thinks this was the first appearance, too, of Pintail and Ring-necked ducks. Anhingas are reported but I, personally, do not feel certain of the identification.

We are looking forward to the nesting season for the Lark Sparrow which, as previously reported, we believe is becoming an established nester in this area. I have twice — first on March 9 and again on March 12 — seen half a dozen individuals at points near my house. Each time they were mixed with other kinds of sparrows. They may have been in migration but I am expecting them to remain.

Horned Larks, observed both winter and summer for several years at one point in our area, have increased at that point from about 25 when first observed to not less than 50 this winter.—DIXON MERRITT, RFD 6, Lebanon, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA. — Recent heavy rains have flooded the usual resting places of the gulls dispersing them somewhat more than normal. Bald Eagles appear more numerous than in previous seasons. Trips to Chickamauga Lake produce from 1 to 4. The Red-cockaded Woodpecker was seen on 1-12 for the first time in eleven months. This was the first January record. It has been observed on six different occasions and each observation has been in a different month. Carolina Wrens started building a nest in a box on 2-14 and completed it within a few days. However, no egg had been laid as of 3-2. A male Maryland Yellow-throat was seen on 3-3—five weeks early. I am reasonably sure it was a migrant rather than a winter resident. Cedar Waxwings are quite common and Myrtle Warblers have been more common than normal all this season.—ADELE H. WEST.

KNOXVILLE. — The fall and winter season has been unusually open with no pronounced cold waves and practically no snow. The most pronounced feature of the winter was a prolonged (about twenty days) spell of rain in January and February. There have been a number of unusual records of birds during the fall and winter, but they show no connection with the weather.

Two Mallards and one Black Duck were reported on October 14, 1956, the earliest records here for these species. Three Black-crowned Night Herons were reported on October 20, the latest fall record we have had, until four of these herons were found roosting in a pine woods on the property of Kenneth Sanders, near Knoxville, in December. They were last reported on December 29 (JTT), and were not found again after a cold snap in early January. Four Snow Geese were seen by Mrs. Manous on November 10.

Several unusual waterfowl records have come from Alcoa Lake in the town of Alcoa and Laurel Lake near Townsend, by the observations of Ralph Zaenglein and Mary Enloe, who made regular visits thru the winter, and a T. O. S. field trip to these lakes on February 17, 1957. One Canada and one immature Blue Goose have been present at Laurel Lake most of the winter. The following records are for one or the other of these two lakes, except as noted: Pintail Duck, 5 on Jan. 5 and 10 on Feb. 28 (Loudon Lake); Green-winged Teal, 1 on Dec. 15 and 1 on Jan. 12; Shoveller, 1 just before Thanksgiving and 1 on Feb. 17; Redhead and Ruddy Ducks, from 6 to 12 each on Laurel Lake during much of the winter. Several other waterfowl have been present on these two lakes, but are the usual wintering varieties.

On February 17 the members of a T. O. S. field trip at Alcoa Lake were able to compare, in good light, two male Greater Scaup with a single male Lesser Scaup, and to make positive identification of the Greater Scaup. On February 20 a male Greater Scaup was killed in Knox County and brought for identification to Joseph C. Howell. These make the first identifications of the Greater Scaup in this area.

Another rare bird for this area was a Holboell's Grebe reported from Laurel Lake on Dec. 2 by Mary Enloe. No Horned Grebes have been reported this winter.

An unusual sight at Norris Dam has been that of from three to six Bald Eagles along the river just below the dam. These have been observed regularly by Mrs. Olson of Norris. The heavy winter rains resulted in sluicing torrents of water thru the dam, which has killed some fish; this is the probable reason for the eagles remaining there.

One Red-shouldered Hawk was seen on Feb. 10 and another on Feb. 17. There have been many more gulls on Loudon Lake this winter than last; the ratio of Ring-billed to Herring Gulls has been about six to one. A very large flock of Cedar Waxwings, 650 birds, was seen on Feb. 21, and other records indicate that Waxwings have been commoner than usual. Scattered Fox Sparrow records indicate that these are a little more abundant than usual. There have been the ordinary small numbers of wintering Brown Thrashers and Pine Warblers.

Extremely scarce have been Purple Finches, only 9 having been reported all winter. Pine Siskins have been absent, and there have been no reports of northern finches or grosbeaks from any of this region, including the mountains.

Two Great Horned Owls have been heard at different times between January 25 and February 10 by Paul Pardue and Mrs. E. E. Overton. Their hooting indicates that they are nesting on Sharp's Ridge at the very edge of Knoxville.

The earliest Purple Martins were reported by the newspaper on Feb. 27 and 28. The snow and freezing weather of March 8 may have been fatal to them. Bluebirds were seen building a nest on March 1.—JAMES T. TANNER.

KINGSPORT. — The first Dicksissels in the Kingsport area were observed July 8 (TWF). They were identified at four separate locations within one mile of the city. Various members observed them and they were checked almost daily until July 22, when they were last seen.

Last fall was long and warm with the first freeze occurring on Nov. 23. Chestnut-sided Warblers stayed from Sept. 18 to Oct. 15. The first White-throated Sparrow was recorded on Oct. 10. On Nov. 5 Great Blue Heron, Pied-billed Grebe, Herring and Ring-billed Gulls were seen by the Switzers. On Oct. 17 they watched a Hermit Thrush on their lawn. It had violent tremors in both legs, which did not stop their rapid vibrations during the half-hour period the bird was under observation. In moving along the ground it presented a strange spectacle, but its wings and flight appeared normal. On subsequent days Mrs. Switzer heard the song of the Hermit Thrush, a thrill not hitherto experienced by any TOS member in this county.

Three Albino House Sparrows were reported from different parts of our area. One remained all winter in the neighborhood of the Tennessee Eastman Research Laboratories, where it was seen by numerous people.

At least two Blue Geese were shot by hunters early in November. Just before Christmas several loons were shot from a group of eight on Patrick Henry Lake. At this same time loons were seen on Boone Lake. These are our first winter records.

Ducks seen frequently during the winter were: Mallards, Blacks, Pintails and Lesser Scaups. On Feb. 10, Mrs. Switzer heard Canada Geese flying over her home. All of the woodpeckers, especially Flickers, seemed scarce this winter. The Great Blue Heron was also scarce.

The Shobes recorded Wilson's Snipe, Feb. 27, our first report on this species in nearly two years. During February, Fox Sparrows were seen again this year, after being absent last year.

Golden-crowned Kinglets were abundant in winter on Bays Mountain. Robins appeared first on Jan. 29 — rather late. This species stubbornly refused to reveal itself for the Christmas Census.—THOMAS W. FINUCANE, 1434 Watauga Ave., Kingsport.

BRISTOL. — A long dry fall followed by a long, wet winter with temperatures ranging from fairly cold to severely cold on several occasions, characterize the season. Twenty-one successive days with rain raised South Holston Lake to the highest level ever recorded, runoff being effected by the spillway for the first time in TVA history. This was to allow adequate control in case of spring floods. Snows have been light and infrequent.

Nighthawks became numerous in late August but were few in mid-Sept. No large numbers were noted such as the Aug. 31, 1955 recording of 500 to 600. Chimney Swifts first appeared on Sept. 13 (12). These gradually increased until Oct. 9 when 800 to 1,000 were observed swirling and swarming over the big chimney of Junior High School. The next few days there were only three or four. On Oct. 14 only one was seen, and none thereafter.

The fall warbler flight yielded larger numbers than usual, of species frequenting city lawns and edgings. Bay-breasted Oct. 14 and 15; Cape May (1), Tennessee (2), and Magnolia (2) Sept. 29; Prairie (1), Orange-crowned (2), Blackburnian (1), Myrtle (1) and Tennessee (2) Sept. 17. Wood Pewees (2) and Grackles were seen on Sept. 22.

Mrs. R. T. L. Liston reported the following: Black-throated Blue Warbler (1) Sept. 19; Rose-breasted Grosbeak (1) Sept. 22. Olive-backed Thrushes were observed in large numbers from mid-September through Oct. 8, as were Redstarts and Ovenbirds. Hooded Warbler (1) Oct. 2; Ruby-crowned Kinglets and Gray-cheeked Thrush Oct. 19 and Vesper Sparrow on Oct. 30. White-throated Sparrows first appeared on Oct. 20. Hairy Woodpeckers have appeared in larger numbers than usual. Goldfinches have been on hand all winter as well as large numbers of Myrtle Warblers. Flickers appear scarce. A Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was seen on Nov. 17. A few Phoebes have been present all winter.

A Blue-headed Vireo was seen at Miss Pflug's cabin in Holston Valley on Nov. 10. A Fox Sparrow and two large concentrations of Cardinals were seen near the South Holston Dam area on Dec. 25.

Two Lesser Scaups were observed for about two weeks on the pond at King Springs, beginning Jan. 26. On Feb. 4 there appeared, besides the two immature scaups, an adult male. On Feb. 8 all had departed. As far as this writer knows this is the only recorded evidence of Scaups within the city limits of Bristol. The pond referred to is the result of damming up the old King Springs in southeast Bristol. The ground has been presented to the city for a local park and recreation area. Since it is also abundant in bird life the local chapter of T.O.S. has gone on record in the city commissioner's office recommending that all possible ecological features of the area be maintained in order to retain all possible bird life.

Cedar Waxwings were seen on Sept. 17 (5) and Mar. 1 (20) increasing to large flocks (75 or more) through March. Red-winged Blackbirds were first seen on Mar. 14—JUDITH ABBOTT, 700 Alabama Street, Bristol, Tenn.

ELIZABETHTON. — Perhaps because of the very mild dry fall, some birds observed in this area migrated very late. For example, the Bobolink was seen 53 days later than ever before—2 on 11-1 (HPL) and 1 on 11-12 (LRH, HPL). Another example, the Rose-breasted Grosbeak appeared 44 days later than ever before—1 on 10-20 (LMH), 10-25 (HPL) and 12-1 (LRH, HPL). Because of belated stragglers, extension of late dates by a week or more became common place this fall.

The following warbler dates exceeded our latest records: Magnolia, 10-31; Black-throated Green, 10-24; Maryland Yellow-throat, 10-28; Wilson's, 10-13 (LRH, HPL), and Parula, 10-23.

October 27 and 28 proved to be good birding days on the County Farm because several observers (Roby D. May, Mrs. Ruth D. Hughes, LRH and HPL) found 3 Short-billed Marsh Wrens (only previous record—see THE MIGRANT **21,** 63, 1950)—also 1 (RDH, HPL) on 11-1 and 1 (HPL) on 11-10, 3 Long-billed Marsh Wrens, 3 Orange Crowned Warblers, the Sharp-tailed Sparrow and the Lincoln's Sparrow (see THE MIGRANT **27,** 74, 1956.

On the morning of Dec. 22, Watauga Lake was mirror smooth as viewed from the overlook. Swimming birds were easily located by their conspicuous wakes in the smooth water. At a considerable distance off shore was a loon which preferred to be alone rather than join a group of four Common Loons which appeared larger, and darker, although farther away, and were diving as they proceeded up the lake. The smaller loon had a rather thin upturned bill, with uniformly gray head somewhat darker on the nape, light gray back, white throat, breast and sides at the water line. The bird was studied at some length through 35X telescope in good light and identified as a Red-throated Loon (LRH, HPL).

Some of the less common ducks seen in this locality were Shovellers (6) on 11-17 (HPL), Ruddy (1) on 12-8 (LRH et al.) Redheads on 1-6, and Greater Scaups on 1-19 (LRH et el.). The latter birds stayed on Wilbur Lake for several weeks.

On 11-10 a wounded mature Bald Eagle was reported on the upper Cherokee Lake area by a group of Elizabethton duck hunters. The Grasshopper Sparrow appeared on 11-3 (28 days late) and Northern Horned Lark, (1) on 11-25 (LRH).

The scarcity of some birds that usually winter here, the presence of some birds that rarely if ever winter here, and the late dates of many species indicate that some factors, perhaps weather, determined this unusual situation. In regard to weather, our rainfall, totaling 15 inches during January and February, was extremely heavy; but on the whole, the winter seemed fairly mild.

Some birds usually common in the wintertime were scarce or absent: no Purple Finches after October, no Waxwings (one flock on Census—Frank Ward) until 2-23, no Pine Siskins, one record of a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker on 2-25 (Ed Davidson) and fewer numbers of Goldfinches.

Along with this idea of a mild winter possibly influencing bird populations, the Rusty Blackbird (2) on 1-13 (LRH), the Red-winged Blackbird (1) on 1-6 (HPL, ED) and (18) on 2-10 (LRH, HPL), and the Bewick's Wren on 2-2 (ED, HPL) surprisingly turned up. Single Brown Thrashers on 1-2 (RM), 1-19 (HPL), and 2-16 (ED) proved to be our first records of wintering thrashers. The Pine and Palm Warblers seemed more abundant this winter. Two White-breasted Nuthatches, uncommon here, were seen regularly from Feb. 22.

On February 9 and 10 there was a great influx of dabbling ducks. On the 9th of Feb. LRH recorded Mallards (200), Blacks (54), Gadwalls (25), Pintails (24), Baldpates (11) and on 2-10, Wood Ducks (2). Through February to March 20 on the County Farm in a small pond, Mallards, Gadwalls, and a few Pintails were present in flocks totaling from 20 to 100. Three Green-winged Teal swam on this pond March 16 (HPL, ED); two, on 3-19.

An American Merganser—our only record this winter—appeared on Watauga Lake on 2-23 (LRH et al.). For about four minutes on 1-21 at the Bee Cliff three observers (RDH, ED, HPL) watched a Duck Hawk in flight. A Pigeon Hawk on 1-12 caused considerable discussion before it was identified after a half hour's chase (LRH et al.).

Ten to twenty Ring-billed Gulls and occasionally a few Herring Gulls were observed during the winter by members at Roan Creek. A Bald Eagle secured and ate its breakfast at Watauga Lake on March 16 (HPL, ED).

Making an excellent find on 3-13, Farthing and Eller saw a catbird 33 days earlier than ever before. A Pectoral Sandpiper appeared 28 days earlier than ever reported—one on 3-3 (HPL, ED), five on 3-13 (RDH, HPL), two on 3-16, 17, and 19.

To summarize the winter season, I think the main points are the unusual wintering and lingering of some species, the duck influx in early February, and the absence of some birds that normally winter here.—H. P. LANGRIDGE, Rt. 7, Elizabethton.

SAMUEL ARTHUR OGDEN — 1876-1957

Samuel Arthur Ogden, "Arthur", to his fellow bird enthusiasts, was born August 22, 1876, and died January 4, 1957. He was a faithful employee of Fidelity Bankers Trust Company for the last 37 years of his life. Arthur was always a lover of nature in all its forms but most especially of birds and he had always been a student of ornithology. With his lifelong friend, the late Harry Ijams, he did much hiking in the Smokies long before the Park was visualized as well as canoeing on the Tennessee, Holston and French Broad Rivers.

He was a lifetime member of the Audubon Society and a charter member of the Smoky Mountain Hiking Club and the East Tennessee Ornithological Society. For many years he indulged in his hobby of taxidermy at which he was particularly good at producing lifelike poses with his specimens. His experience as a painter, both in oil and water color, of scenery, flowers and birds was another expression of his appreciation of the beauty of nature. Mr. Ogden contributed much toward interesting younger generations in nature in general and ornithology in particular.—BROCKWAY CROUCH, 2233 W. Cumberland Ave., S. W., Knoxville.

GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE IN ELIZABETHTON, TENN. — About 9:00 a.m. March 24 while observing several White-throated Sparrows, from the kitchen window, in the vicinity of my bird traps, a bird of entirely different characteristics, attracted by attention. It was sleek looking, olive-greenish; somewhat larger than the sparrows and feeding in the door of the trap. Immediately, I called Mrs. Herndon to check my observation. The bird was about ten feet from our eyes as we looked down on the solid reddish-brown crown, gray face, neck and sides and olive-greenish back, wings and tail. No streaks were visible on the breast or sides and we could not see the white throat from our observation point. It continued to feed in and in front of the trap door, scratching among the leaves with both feet simultaneously, as is characteristic of towhees, for a few minutes before it flew away. By this time we were positive it was a Green-tailed Towhee *(Oberholseria chlorura).*

About five hours later it returned to the vicinity of the trap and was observed in a rhododendron shrub, about a foot above the trap. Almost immediately it hopped down on the ground and began to feed in the door of the trap. It was frightened into the trap and captured. It was transferred to a gathering trap for further observation and study by members of the Elizabethton Chapter of TOS. It was a life record for all of our members. It was not in bright spring plumage as the colors tended toward the drab or dirty side. The throat patch was not conspicuous nor was it pure white, although easily discernible when in the hand. Two small white patches were on either side of the larger white throat patch and separated from it by a fine gray line. The breast was ashy gray and the belly a dirty white with under tail coverts a pale light buff. The inner veins of wing and tail feathers were yellowish olive-green. The edge of the folded wing showed a thin line of golden yellow. The irises were a rich cinnamon brown, not very different from the color of the crown. It gave two different and distinct notes — the distress calls were a series of high pitched squeaks and the other similar to the "meow" of a kitten, usually only once but sometimes twice.

After thorough inspection the bird was banded and released. It was next observed on April 1 and almost daily until April 26 when it was last seen. It fed on cracked corn and scratch feed placed on the ground and was observed most frequently, early in the morning although it appeared at various times during the day, even in the late afternoon.

This appears to be the third Tennessee record. The first was reported by R. Demett Smith, Jr. on the Christmas Count for Dec. 21, 1952, also on 12-23 and 12-25 (see THE MIGRANT, 23, 68, 70, 71 and 76, 1952). The second was on the occasion of the 1956 Christmas Count at Memphis, by Mrs. Burford. (see Notes on Christmas Count, this issue). Other records of its occurrence east of the Mississippi River are: one at Northampton, Mass. from late Dec. 1946 to mid-March 1947 (AUDUBON FIELD NOTES, May 1947:125); one taken in Charleston County, S. Car., Jan. 18, 1921 and recorded in the **AUK, 38:**1921, 278 and another secured in Virginia in 1903. These latter references were taken from "South Carolina Bird Life" by Alexander Sprunt, Jr., and E. Burnham Chamberlain, page 522, 1949.—LEE R. HERNDON, 1533 Burgie Place, Elizabethton, Tenn.

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LEE R. HERNDON, Editor, 1533 Burgie Place ..... ELIZABETHTON, TENN.

EDITORIAL

TENNESSEE NESTING RECORDS

The status of breeding birds for an area as large and varied as the state of Tennessee appears to be undergoing change continuously. Our attention is called to specific species extending their breeding range from time to time. Sometimes the extension of range is attributed to the fact that the winters are growing milder. If this is true, it might account for some of the more southern species moving into more northern latitudes but perhaps just as often one notes the breeding range of other species extending their range in a southerly or southwesterly direction. Altitudinal extensions of breeding ranges may be undergoing change. The Cumberland Plateau and the mountains of east Tennessee would provide fertile territory for a study of this kind. Adequate data are not available although some material has been accumulated along this line. Much material is scattered all through THE MIGRANT. Some areas have been studied rather intensively for short periods during the breeding season while others cover small areas over relatively long periods of time giving specific data regarding nesting, with dates, eggs or young and other pertinent data.

The report by Henry M. Stevenson and Arthur Stupka (see THE MIGRANT **19**, 33-60, 1948) gives brief sketches of all the species which were known to winter or summer in the east Tennessee mountains. This list would provide an excellent beginning for the selection of species for an altitudinal study. James T. Tanner lists only the species (see THE MIGRANT **26**, 37-40, 1955) and the altitudinal ranges which they were known to occupy during the breeding season on the northwest slope of Mt. LeConte. More detailed reviews of individual species have been summarized and published in recent issues of THE MIGRANT. There is need for more work of this kind to establish the status of species which are thought to be extending their breeding range. Also species which are listed as probable breeding species for the state should be included.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of TOS will be coming up in October 1965. It would be a worth while accomplishment, if by that time, we could establish rather definitely all of the species which have been known to breed in Tennessee. Specific data should be presented for the rarer species or species listed as "probably breeding". Each member of TOS could contribute something to such a project as this. The Elizabethton chapter of TOS has on hand a printed Nesting Record card which could be used for this purpose. Anyone interested in reporting such nesting records as would be suitable for such a list will be supplied with card samples on request.—L.R.H.

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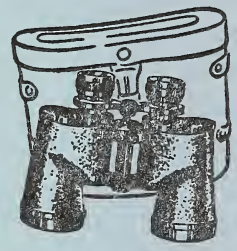

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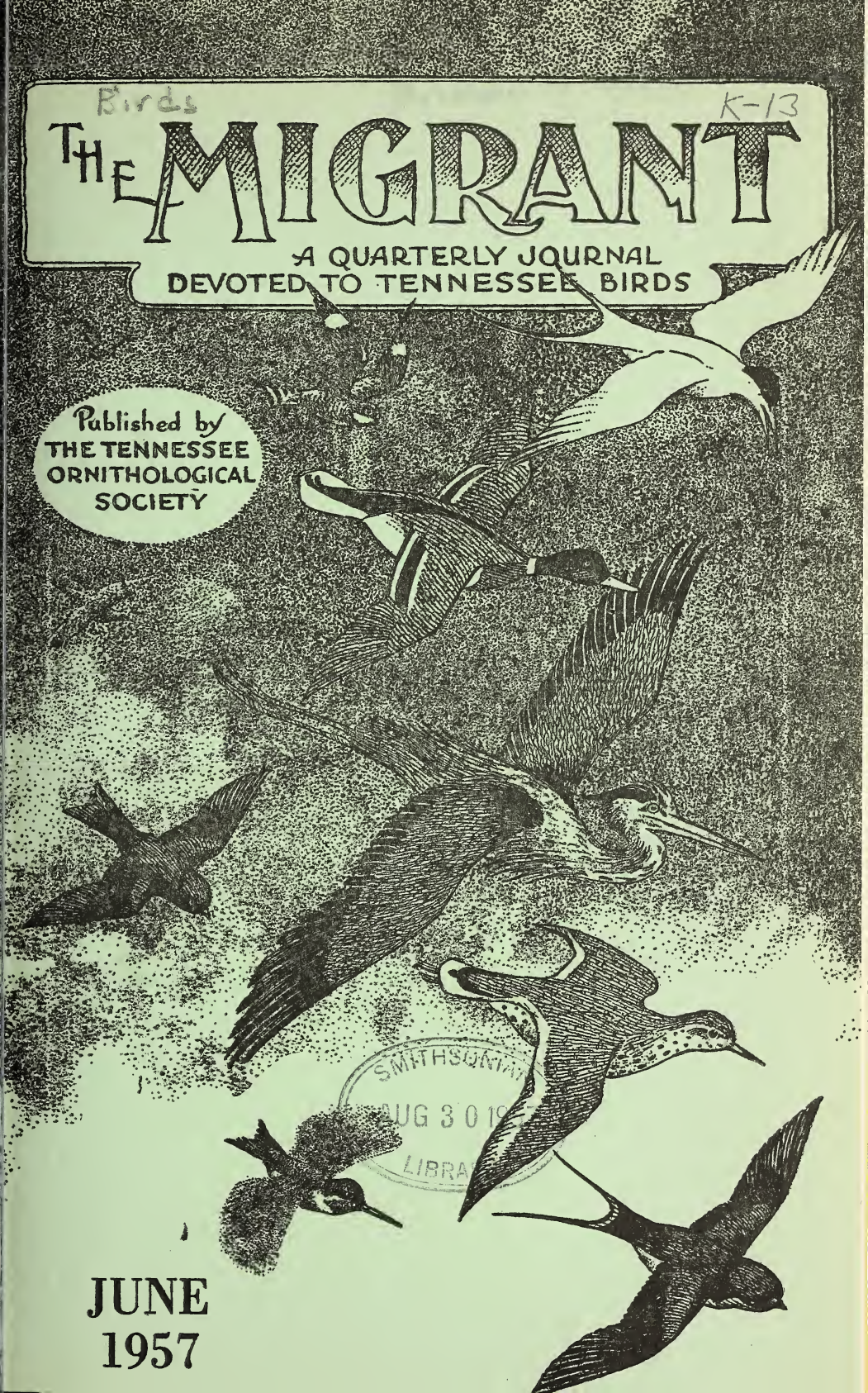

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VOL. 28 JUNE 1957 No. 2

ONE WEEWE HE PHOEBE

By DIXON and RUTH MERRITT

One Weebee He Poebe,
With the zeal of a Seabee,
Sought a site for his Shoebe to nest.

——o——

I don't know just how the verse ought to go from there but he found the site under the eves of the kitchen roof, on a narrow ledge over a window. That site had everything. It was overshadowed by a young box-elder and a young hackberry and between the two was a wonderful perch —a scrubby bit of a hackberry bush that had been shrubbed off until almost killed. It had a rosette of contorted green twigs at the ground and above that, a foot and a half high, was a dead snag with a knob at the top. Two ponds were not far away and only ten feet away was a colony of red wasps under the weatherboarding at the end of the house.

Oh, Sister, see what a site!

——o——

That squeamy She Phoebe —
Perverse little Hebe —
Just riffled her ruff of a crest.

——o——

Anyhow, she did not like that site — or pretended not to like it. Webee He Phoebe labored prodigiously for days to bring her around. Finally, he did so and they built their nest on that ledge. True to the tradition of the cliff-dwelling days, they covered it with green moss — which did harmonize with the roof but contrasted horribly with the wall. The eves sloped down to a line almost even with the ledge, leaving sight clearance of hardly more than two inches, and we were never able to see anything of what went on in the nest. We did, however, learn a great deal from what went on around it:

How Hoebe takes over sometimes at brooding;

How always at deep dusk he flutters, Hummingbird-like, at the nest in a seeming good night caress;

How, when one is on the nest, the other is on the knob of the blasted bush, darting out from it and returning to it.

We learned that they feed the young on fluttering wing, poised in front of the nest like a Hummer at a flower. At least, we know that this pair did. Maybe it was made necessary by the narrow space between nest and shingle overhang.

AUG 27 1957

We learned that Hoebe's call is not always querulous or irritated or angry, that sometimes it may be almost as sadly sweet as that of a Wood Pewee in the deep woods at dusk.

Once when we came home at twilight, we found Hoebe shut up in the screen porch, beating wildly at the wire. Opening the door to the unscreened part of the porch and working our way in through a bedroom, we shooed him out. But he could not realize that he was free. He lit on the back of a porch rocker, flitted to another, then to the cedar branch at the end, then out to the rim of the rock garden. Here the feeling of freedom came to him and he streaked it to his perch on the blasted bush. There, soft as a south breeze, he whispered, "Phoebe", and winged up for his good-night flutter in front of the nest.

We learned that Hoebe once in a while attempts, even if he does not quite have, a flight song. It somewhat resembles though, of course, it does not rival the flight song of his cousin the Acadian Flycatcher. He does not try it often. We never heard it except in the dim dawn or at deep dusk.

We learned that the wasps — but this requires some prefacing.

That colony of red wasps under the planking at the end of the house has been there for years and has defied all efforts at extermination. Last summer the wasps were very numerous and very waspish. They forced us to give up sitting on the porch, forced us even to go in and out of the house from the other side.

No wasps have pestered this year. Hoebe started on them early. His snapping bill cracked at their nesting hole millions of times. The knob of his blasted bush was only six feet from it.

Well, one twilight one young Phoebe perched on the rim of the nest and the heads of three others protruded over it. Next morning the nest was empty and we never saw the youngsters again.

Hoebe is still about. Querulous and sometimes angry, "from morn to noon, from noon to dewey eve a summer's day", he calls his Shoebe.

During the past few days, we have seen a couple or more of wasps about the old entrance hole back of the weatherboarding. And so we pray:

Now, hear ye, ye Phoebe,
Nest next time where woebe
And finish the job with that pest.

Cabincroft, Lebanon, Tenn.

THE 1957 SPRING FIELD DAYS

By T.O.S. MEMBERS

The 1957 spring field days were held from April 20 to May 12, with reports from nine localties from Memphis eastward to Elizabethton. The total of 179 species reported was identical with last year's count. The list was slightly above the average for the twelve years the results have been tabulated in THE MIGRANT. The first count in 1946, represented only three widely separated localities in the state, namely Memphis, Nashville and Eilzabethton, with 156 species recorded. The lowest count was in 1948 (152 species) with six localities reporting and the highest was in 1954 (197 species) with twelve localities reporting.

A review of the species of warblers reported during these twelve years reveals a very constant condition. During all of these censuses the species of warblers have varied between 32 and 35. Thirty-two species have been recorded 5 times; 33, three times and 34 and 35 twice each. Three species which are usually reported in considerable numbers have been represented by a single bird on one or more censuses. They were Pine (2); Palm (2) and Canada (1). The eight species or subspecies occurring the fewest number of times and in the smallest numbers were: Orange-crowned (2) and Lawrence's (1) once each; Connecticut and Mourning three times each; Wilson's six times; Nashville and Swainson's seven times each and Northern Water-thrush nine times with a maximum number of 5 individuals. Of these eight Warblers only the Swainson's breeds within Tennessee. It may be found in two widely different habitats — in the canebrakes of our lowlands and in the rhododendron thickets at altitudes up to approximately 3000'. In addition to the Orange-crowned Warbler being rare, it is a very early migrant which probably accounts for its occurrence on only one count.

The number of each species from each locality are listed in the "Tabular Record" which follows. The localities are arranged from west to east across the state. The general information from each locality follows with additional comments regarding birds marked with an asterisk (*). The designation "C" or "C+" refers to such common species as Starling, English Sparrow and Grackles where no attempt was made to count the individuals.

MEMPHIS — The area covered was Shelby Forest State Park, on May 12. The weather was fair with slight wind. Forty-three observers participated. Turkeys were observed by three different parties.

NASHVILLE — The areas covered were all in the vicinity of Nashville and were as follows: Warner Parks, Buena Vista Marsh, Radnor Lake, Bell's Bend of the Cumberland River and Old Hickory Lake. Bell's Bend is a foot and car trip, so in no way affects the Lake count.

LEBANON—off to a slow start under an overcast sky on the morning of April 20, we came in a little after midday having done not poorly — for us. The count was made immediately around Cabincroft — never more than an eighth of a mile from the house — over open pastures with scattered large trees, a wooded hillside and some thicket edges. A few species recorded were reported as seen on the way to the meeting — the Wood Duck, the Warbling Vireo, the Wood Thrush. The last named was reported by Judge Gilreath from his yard in Lebanon and I should wish this particularly to be of record because, in the 70 years that I have been cognizant of birds, no Wood Thrush has ever shown himself about Cabincroft. If one ever does, it will be an event.

Perhaps our most unusual find was the lingering Junco, here far beyond his due date for departure. A small flock — eight or ten — had been present up to about this time but we could find only the lone bird on this day.

Greatest interest was attracted by the flock of Goldfinches. They had been present all of the day before, in the tops of a row of old cedars, mostly in two or three trees near the middle of the row. This continued all day on the day of the count and all members of the party had ample opportunity to, and did, study the situation avidly. Though the calling of the birds continued incessantly and in chorus, we were never able to see more than a few birds at a time — as they flew out of and back into the trees. Nobody was ever able to see them at work in the trees. Never once did a single Goldfinch come to the ground, though all the area around was ideal feeding ground for them. No Goldfinches were present on any day after the count.

One of the three cedars in which the Goldfinches gathered now shows yellow throughout its entire height and is apparently dying. What insect was there to attract the Goldfinches and, their effort failing, to kill the tree? One would have suspected bagworms, then about emerging from the bags in which the eggs overwinter. But I can find no old bags and no indication of the presence of young worms.

Observers — Tressa Waters, Mary Franc Knight, Martha Campbell, Margaret Campbell, Mary Wharton, Margaret Bouton, Mildred Bouton, Jane Bouton, Sam B. Gilreath, Dixon Merritt.

—DIXON MERRITT

CHATTANOOGA—The same area was covered as on the Christmas count. Weather was clear, temperature was 58 degrees to 88 degrees F. Thirteen observers with Adele H. West as compiler. The Sora Rail was observed by the Wests and Mabel Norman as it climbed a willow from the ground level to about 15 feet.

KNOXVILLE—The usual area, a circle of 15 miles diameter centered on Sharp's Gap, was covered on April 28 by members of the Knoxville chapter. About 25 observers participated. The day was partly cloudy and hot, with temperatures between 65 and 90 degrees, winds varied from zero to 15 m.p.h. There was a notable scarcity of warblers and the total of 118 species was lower than for recent years.

The American Egret was seen early in the morning by Brockway Crouch and later what was probably the same bird was seen by Joseph Howell. The King and Sora Rails and the Long-billed Marsh Wren were observed by Joseph Howell, and the Golden-winged Warbler by Brockway Crouch. The House Wrens were reported nesting at the home of Louis Smith.—JAMES T. TANNER.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK—On the annual meeting of the T. O. S. in Gatlinburg, field trips were scheduled on May 4. One group of about fifty started at the Park Headquarters at 7:30 a. m., and went by the highway to Newfound Gap. About thirty-five of this group continued on to the end of the highway near Clingman's Dome and then hiked to Andrews Bald. Another small group started from Park Headquarters and went to Cade's Cove. On the following day there were shorter trips to Cade's Cove and to the Alum Cave Trail. No great effort was made to compile a complete list of all birds observed. The accompanying list was compiled by the leaders of some of the trips.

The Marsh Hawk, and also the Purple Martins, were seen flying high over Andrews Bald. The Chuck-Will's-Widow was heard calling in Cade's Cove about 10:00 a. m. on May 5 by Dr. Herndon and Mrs. Robert Dunbar. The Olive-sided Flycatcher was observed at 3900 feet on the Alum Cave Trail on May 5.—JAMES T. TANNER.

GREENEVILLE—The usual areas about Greeneville with Cold Spring Mountain and its Tennessee slopes. April 28, 1957, 5 a. m. to 7 p. m. Thirteen observers in 5 parties; Ruth Nevius, compiler.

KINGSPORT—The area covered was the western half of Sullivan County, more or less, including parts of Bay's Mountain, Patrick Henry Lake, the north and south forks of the Holston River, residential areas in and around Kingsport, and two fish hatcheries. Mr. Fowler's fish hatchery, which has been one of our favorite locations, has been forsaken by its owners, who have now established a new fish hatchery in a place where the supply of water is less uncertain. The 30 Pipits were observed early in the morning by Mrs. Switzer at the new fish hatchery. Two Pipits were observed there in the evening also. This is our second observation of Pipits on Spring-Census Day.

Our total species is lower this year than any previous year. Probably the major factor in this is that many migrants came late and left early. Consequently, our list, which is generally compiled two weeks later in the Spring than the others made in East Tennessee, was short. Nevertheless, we believe that our late list provides interesting information, and last year our total species was 116, compared to 111, the highest total from among the reports of our three neighboring Chapters.

The weather was ideal—cool and cloudy, with a few very light rains and not much wind. Observation started before 5:00 a. m. (Nighthawk) and continued to 9:00 p. m. (Whip-poor-will). Twelve people participated, for various periods of time, totalling less than usual for our Spring Census.

Neither the Wood Duck nor the Ruffed Grouse has appeared on our Spring Census before. The former was seen by Mr. and Mrs. Al Harris, who followed it in a power boat on Patrick Henry Lake. The Grouse was seen on Bay's Mountain by T. Finucane, compiler.

ELIZABETHTON—In addition to the usual area covered in the vicinity of Elizabethton, one party covered Cross and Iron Mountains for higher altitude observations. The day, April 27, was clear and the temperature ranged from the low sixties to the mid-eighties. Ten individuals participated in the count.

An unusual observation was that of a Common Loon flying over Cross Mountain very early in the morning. Hummingbirds were unusually scarce, only one being observed. Not a single Purple Finch was noted on the count in contrast to a year ago when they were abundant for several weeks before and remained for a week after the census. Only one bird of this species was recorded for this area this season and that on April 6.

TABULAR RECORD OF SPRING FIELD DAYS

SPECIES	Memphis 5-12	Nashville 4-27	Lebanon 4-20	Chattanooga 4-28	Knoxville 4-28	Great Smokies 5-4 & 5	Greeneville 4-28	Kingsport 5-11	Elizabethton 4-27
Common Loon	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	1
Pied-billed Grebe	....	4	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	2
Great Blue Heron	....	.....	....	....	2	....	3	....	.....
American Egret	....	.....	....	....	1*	....	.....	....	.....
Green Heron	....	9	2	....	5	....	17	8	9
Little Blue Heron	5	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Black-cr. Night Heron	....	1	....	....	7	....	.....	....	.....
Yel.-cr. Night Heron	....	3	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
American Bittern	....	1	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Canada Goose	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	10	....	.....
Mallard Duck	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	1
Black Duck	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	.....
Baldpate	....	7	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Blue-winged Teal	....	53	....	2	.....	....	15	5	8
Wood Duck	....	.....	1	....	.....	....	1	1	10
Ring-necked Duck	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	11
Lesser Scaup Duck	....	12	....	18	10	....	2	....	1
Ruddy Duck	....	1	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Turkey Vulture	2	12	2	1	3	5	32	4	20
Black Vulture	2	5	26	....	2	1	6	....	.....
Mississippi Kite	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Sharp-shinned Hawk	....	.....	....	1	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Cooper's Hawk	....	2	2	3	4	....	6	....	3
Red-tailed Hawk	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	....	1
Red-shouldered Hawk	....	1	....	....	.....	....	1	....	.....
Broad-winged Hawk	1	1	....	....	2	....	.....	....	1
Marsh Hawk	....	.....	....	....	2	1*	.....	....	.....
Osprey	....	1	....	....	1	....	.....	....	5
Sparrow Hawk	1	14	3	1	12	....	8	2	11
Ruffed Grouse	....	.....	....	....	.....	2	5	1	12
Bob-white	2	17	5	21	36	....	10	5	18
Turkey	3	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
King Rail	....	.....	....	....	1*	....	.....	....	.....
Sora Rail	....	1	....	1	1*	....	.....	....	.....
Coot	....	88	....	....	.....	....	1	....	.....
Killdeer	1	39	10	8	34	....	40	15	19

Wilson's Snipe	....	17	....	4	9	....	3	....	5
Spotted Sandpiper	....	27	....	5	5	....	1	6	5
Solitary Sandpiper	....	2	....	6	16	....	1	2	2
Willet	....	7	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Greater Yellow-legs	....	6	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Lesser Yellow-legs	....	4	....	....	2	....	.....	6	.....
Pectoral Sandpiper	....	2	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Least Sandpiper	....	10	....	....	.....	....	.....	6	.....
Semipal. Sandpiper	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	1	.....
Ring-billed Gull	....	.....	....	1	2	....	.....	....	7
Common Tern	....	4	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Mourning Dove	6	103	14	61	200	1	82	30	61
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	7	9	2	1	6	....	2	10	1
Black-billed Cuckoo	....	2	....	2	1	....	.....	....	.....
Barn Owl	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	.....
Screech Owl	....	.....	....	1	2	....	.....	....	3
Great Horned Owl	....	.....	1	....	.....	....	3	....	.....
Barred Owl	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Saw-whet Owl	....	.....	....	....	.....	4*	.....	....	.....
Chuck-will's-widow	1	1	....	5	16	1*	3	3	.....
Whip-poor-will	....	.....	2	....	2	.....	2	2	9
Nighthawk	1	9	....	1	13	....	25	2	3
Chimney Swift	5	74	25	16	145	4	72	24	63
Ruby-th. Hummingbird	7	6	4	5	10	3	1	1	1
Belted Kingfisher	....	6	1	....	8	1	6	6	8
Flicker	10	8	8	18	8	....	39	10	58
Pileated Woodpecker	3	8	2	....	10	3	13	2	3
Red-bel. Woodpecker	10	20	2	12	17	....	7	3	1
Red-hd. Woodpecker	4	8	....	14	16	....	10	2	.....
Hairy Woodpecker	....	3	1	3	.....	2	3	2	4
Downy Woodpecker	7	16	3	10	16	1	14	3	11
Eastern Kingbird	1	7	2	3	19	....	17	6	17
Crested Flycatcher	15	10	2	10	28	....	28	12	7
Phoebe	7	20	4	12	45	2	45	26	39
Acadian Flycatcher	25	2	....	1	3	4	.....	6	1
Least Flycatcher	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	4
Wood Pewee	14	8	....	12	10	1	13	10	11
Olive-sided Flycatcher	....	.....	....	....	.....	1*	.....	....	.....
Horned Lark	1	3	....	1	5	....	2	3	10
Tree Swallow	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Rough-wd. Swallow	4	16	....	22	50	....	15	10	49
Barn Swallow	....	34	3	....	29	....	99	15	13
Cliff Swallow	....	.....	....	20	.....	....	.....	....	11
Purple Martin	2	.....	....	26	77	6*	19	20	11
Blue Jay	17	89	19	64	215	6	94	28	102
Raven	....	.....	....	....	.....	1	.....	....	.....
Crow	6	28	18	38	115	8	175	25	86
Fish Crow	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....

Black-cd. Chickadee	....	.....	....	....	.....	8	.....	....	.....
Carolina Chickadee	11	31	6	15	95	4	39	12	40
Tufted Titmouse	21	42	25	23	87	1	43	14	50
White-bd. Nuthatch	....	1	1	9	6	....	2	....	10
Red-bd. Nuthatch	....	.....	....	....	.....	4	1	....	.....
Brown Creeper	....	.....	....	1	.....	....	.....	....	4
House Wren	....	1	....	....	2	....	5	12	4
Winter Wren	....	.....	....	....	.....	4	1	....	2
Bewick's Wren	1	20	9	1	3	....	16	3	4
Carolina Wren	15	43	6	18	140	2	73	26	68
Long-bd. Marsh Wren	....	.....	....	....	1*	....	.....	....	.....
Mockingbird	9	100	20	50	395	....	82	40	62
Catbird	1	12	....	8	20	2	28	3	40
Brown Thrasher	20	51	7	26	82	....	60	12	64
Robin	14	105	16	31	190	10	85	30	91
Wood Thrush	33	35	2	32	78	6	42	26	50
Olive-bd. Thrush	3	12	....	....	9	....	.....	16	.....
Gray-cd. Thrush	3	1	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Veery	....	2	....	....	.....	2	12	....	.....
Bluebird	6	75	20	33	105	....	47	14	29
Blue-g. Gnatcatcher	14	51	3	11	68	2	37	16	12
Golden-cd. Kinglet	....	.....	....	....	.....	6	1	....	.....
Ruby-cd. Kinglet	....	.....	....	1	4	....	9	....	2
American Pipit	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	30	.....
Cedar Waxwing	5	97	12	41	205	8	17	70	132
Loggerhead Shrike	3	5	4	....	7	....	1	....	3
Starling	6	C+	27	80	615	....	200	C	200
White-eyed Vireo	13	35	1	16	47	....	26	24	33
Yellow-td. Vireo	4	2	1	2	15	....	4	4	6
Blue-headed Vireo	1	1	....	....	.....	4	17	....	5
Red-eyed Vireo	16	32	....	19	79	17	39	80	36
Philadelphia Vireo	....	3	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Warbling Vireo	....	4	1	....	4	....	.....	6	4
Bl. & Wh. Warbler	....	2	....	12	49	3	23	20	28
Prothonotary Warbler	30	16	1	3	.....	....	.....	2	.....
Worm-eating Warbler	....	3	....	....	7	1	12	15	.....
Golden-wd. Warbler	....	2	....	....	1*	1	.....	....	.....
Blue-wd. Warbler	....	5	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Tennessee Warbler	21	32	....	....	5	....	.....	8	.....
Nashville Warbler	2	.....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	.....
Parula Warbler	10	.....	....	....	.....	....	2	4	15
Yellow Warbler	8	10	....	5	47	4	28	26	83
Magnolia Warbler	7	.....	....	1	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Cape May Warbler	....	3	....	3	10	1	1	1	5
Black-th. Bl. Warbler	....	.....	....	....	.....	6	54	1	21
Myrtle Warbler	5	149	....	27	105	50	10	....	28
Black-th. Gr. Warbler	1	.....	....	....	3	5	22	4	3
Cerulean Warbler	10	16	....	....	5	....	.....	10	.....

Blackburnian Warbler	1	.....	....	....	7	1	.....	....	11
Yellow-th. Warbler	2	9	....	6	5	1	.....	2	.....
Chestnut-sd. Warbler	2	1	....	....	13	12	54	....	21
Bay-breasted Warbler	22	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	2	1
Black-poll Warbler	....	10	....	8	9	....	2	10	1
Pine Warbler	....	.....	....	6	9	....	1	2	.....
Prairie Warbler	....	5	....	9	29	....	10	8	13
Palm Warbler	....	20	....	6	76	....	1	....	2
Oven-bird	3	.....	....	6	18	1	85	20	88
No. Water-thrush	....	2	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
La. Water-thrush	6	11	....	3	5	3	22	8	4
Kentucky Warbler	14	27	....	5	22	3	7	16	2
Md. Yellow-throat	14	22	2	10	95	3	18	28	33
Yellow-br. Chat	19	27	1	19	51	4	18	18	14
Hooded Warbler	8	1	....	4	10	3	26	30	23
Canada Warbler	....	.....	....	1	2	6	13	....	.....
Redstart	30	2	1	....	7	1	.....	12	16
English Sparrow	16	C+	45	25	115	....	85	....	300
Bobolink	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	3	....	20
Eastern Meadowlark	6	117	29	50	180	....	75	10	73
Red-wd. Blackbird	5	142	2	51	210	....	72	15	51
Orchard Oriole	4	44	7	3	46	....	30	10	5
Baltimore Oriole	4	8	....	1	3	....	1	2	2
Grackle	3	197	25	7	195	....	110	C	196
Cowbird	85	64	1	12	110	2	27	10	27
Scarlet Tanager	5	11	....	6	7	6	15	17	17
Summer Tanager	26	31	1	14	61	6	23	8	2
Cardinal	35	104	28	41	260	7	92	80	101
Rose-bd. Grosbeak	3	13	....	....	9	....	26	2	11
Blue Grosbeak	....	.....	....	2	1	....	.....	....	.....
Indigo Bunting	60	114	2	25	140	10	49	50	24
Dickcissel	10	.....	....	....	.....	....	6	....	.....
Purple Finch	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	15	....	.....
Goldfinch	....	54	50	47	160	31	50	8	102
Red-eyed Towhee	3	47	10	4	140	5	46	40	92
Savannah Sparrow	....	41	....	32	12	2	3	....	6
Grasshopper Sparrow	....	9	....	10	40	....	15	20	26
Vesper Sparrow	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	4	....	1
Lark Sparrow	....	.....	2	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Pine-woods Sparrow	....	.....	....	1	6	....	1	5	.....
Slate-colored Junco	....	.....	1	....	.....	15	28	....	2
Chipping Sparrow	....	55	28	8	77	4	47	12	36
Field Sparrow	4	57	12	19	90	....	23	40	56
White-cr. Sparrow	....	10	2	....	18	....	30	....	28
White-th. Sparrow	1	119	....	28	115	....	41	3	60
Swamp Sparrow	....	1	....	1	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Song Sparrow	....	.....	1	9	140	....	34	12	87
TOTAL SPECIES	90	122	65	99	118	65	119	99	114

GRAND TOTAL 179

THE SEASON AT MEMPHIS—Spring migration in the Memphis circuit continued much as in March, representatives of most species when expected but never any real waves of birds. Weather also continued — 43 inches of rain for 1957, through June. Shorebirds and kin in fair numbers with records of note: 6 Golden Plover (Ben Coffey), in Craighead County, Ark., and flocks totaling 280 in Poinsett County, Ark., on April 6; one April 12, at Lakeview, Miss., (G. Peyton). Black-bellied Plover (B. C.), one at Lakeview, April 20; Ringed Plover, 36 at Lakeview, May 4th, and 31 at Marion, Ark., May 5th (B. C.). Our third local record for Glossy Ibis was one at Lakeview, April 13 (B. C.). (Our first in Miss. THE MIGRANT, **3**, 28, 1932 and first Tenn. record THE MIGRANT, **12**, 58, 1941). Caspian Tern, 3 at McKellar Lake (Oliver Irwin), May 19 and 20. Late dates of westerners are Brewer's Blackbird (B. C.), 40 at Imboden, Ark., on April 6, and 6 at Penal Farm, April 14; Harris's Sparrow, one at Lakeview, April 20, (B. C.); and Sprague's Pipit, one at Penal Farm, April 21, (B. C.). Nesters and possible nesters include: 4th season at Penal Farm for Western Meadowlark (B. C.), April 21; Lakeview April 13; Crawfordsville, Ark., pair courting April 21; all dates conforming with previous nesting date. Lark Sparrow, rare at Memphis, at Tishomingo, N.E. Miss., on April 28 (B. C.) and Ashland, Miss., May 19, and June 2, (RDS). Blue Grosbeak, seldom at Memphis (6 casual records), pair at Penal Farm (B. C.), June 30; one at Whiteville, Tenn., June 15; Collinswood, Tenn., April 27; and (RDS) south of Grand Junction, Tenn.; and at Ashland, Miss., June 23. Cardinal (RDS), nest 4 eggs, Overton Park, April 11; Barn Swallow (B. C.) at Penal Farm, nest 5 eggs, May 4, with total of 47 birds—illustrating that at this latitude it is common to have individuals of same species both as breeders and as transients during months of April and May. Bewick's Wren, uncommon at Memphis was fairly common in and around Hardy, Ark. (B. C.) April 7; and is a fairly common permanent resident to east in hills of northern Miss., and West Tenn. Swainson's Warbler (B. C.) at Holcut, Miss., and 2 places at Ashland, Miss. (RDS). Wild Turkeys, hard to spot at Shelby Forest State Park, were seen by three parties on Spring Field Trip, May 12. Overton Park, as usual our best for land birds, furnished some arrival records of note: Green Heron, April 3; Wood Thrush (OI), Summer Tanager, Cerulean Warbler, April 5; Worm-eating Warbler, Ovenbird (GP), April 9; Baltimore Oriole (OI), Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Nashville Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, April 11; Gray-cheeked Thrush, April 15; and Blue-headed Vireo, April 19. —DEMETT SMITH, 4441 Quince Rd., Memphis, Tenn.

BREEDING BIRD CENSUS—For the third consecutive year the writer has conducted a breeding bird census in acreage which included his home, and another area nearby. Both areas are located about four miles east of Elizabethton, Tennessee, near Hunter. The results of the 1957 season are reported here. From April 1 through May 28 daily rounds were made, in one or the other areas, from six to seven-thirty a. m., excluding the days on which the Elizabethton and Greeneville censuses were held. In the case of inclement weather, observations were delayed to later in the day.

Area one covering 4.3 acres was primarily fringe area with a residence and lawn. Of ninety-five trees over twelve inches in diameter at breast height, red oak (29) and poplar (16) were the most common. Dogwoods form most of the understory; however, many spicewood bushes grow in the more open areas. About 30% of this area was an overgrown pasturefield covered with poplar, pine and cedar saplings from six to ten feet high.

Area two, covering 9.2 acres, was a weed-covered field with a strip of mature oaks lining one side. A seasonal stream covered with brush, bushes and vines divided the field. One end of the field was overgrown with honeysuckle vines, young locusts and sumac trees. This year two acres of this area were plowed and sowed in grass.

The nests were found of the following birds in area one: Screech Owl, Phoebe, Blue Jay, Carolina Chickadee (2), Tufted Titmouse (2), Carolina Wren, Starling (abandoned), Red-eyed Vireo (6/8), Cardinal, Summer Tanager (7/7), Indigo Bunting (6/8), Towhee, and Field Sparrow.

Nests were found of the following birds in area two: Carolina Wren, Brown Thrasher, Bluebird, Red-eyed Vireo, Cardinal, Chipping Sparrow, and Field Sparrow.

Although no nest was found, singing and their continued presence, indicated the probable nesting of the following species in area one: Mourning Dove (2), Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Whip-poor-will, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Downy Woodpecker, Wood pewee, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Blue Gray Gnatcatcher, White-eyed Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Black and White Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Kentucky Warbler, Hooded Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Scarlet Tanager, Indigo Bunting and Field Sparrow.

Singing and the continued presence indicated probable nesting of the following species in area number two: Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Wood Pewee (2), Carolina Wren (2), Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Blue Gray Gnatcatcher (2), Robin, White-eyed Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Yellow Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Cardinal, Indigo Bunting, Towhee (2), Chipping Sparrow and Field Sparrow (3).

On July 7 a Red-eyed Vireo was observed feeding a young Cowbird in area one.

The population density for area one was 8.1 pairs per acre or two and one-half times that of area number two, which was 3.2 pairs per acre. The records of preceding years have not varied greatly from the current year, therefore only the summary for the current year is given. The study shows a decided preference for fringe areas and a varied habitat which provides a variety of foods and cover, over open, overgrown or cultivated fields. — H. P. LANGRIDGE, Rt. 7, Elizabethton.

ROUND TABLE

SIGHT RECORD OF A SAW-WHET OWL IN THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS—Saw-whet Owls (*Aegolius acadica*) have been heard calling many times in the higher parts of the Great Smoky Mountains, and a few small owls have been seen in the semi-darkness that were assumed to be saw-whets. Arthur Stupka summarized his observation of this nature a few years ago (MIGRANT, **17**, 60-62, 1946) and A. F. Ganier described a similar experience (MIGRANT, **17**, 67-68, 1946).

Apparently the first positive sight record of a Saw-whet Owl in this area was made by Joe Manley at his home in Gatlinburg. On February 3, 1954, on a snowy afternoon, he saw one of these owls alight in a holly tree; he walked to within ten feet of the bird before it flew away and disappeared.

At the annual meeting of the T. O. S. in May 1957, several members drove at night to the higher parts of the Smokies and heard Saw-whet Owls calling near the highway between Newfound Gap and Clingman's Dome.

On May 29, 1957, I climbed Mount LeConte on the trail from Cherokee Orchard past Rainbow Falls. At about 10 a. m., when passing through a forest of spruce and birch at an elevation of 5400 feet, I heard a Saw-whet calling. It appeared to be only a few yards away, but its ventriloquial nature fooled me. I left the trail and started down through a thick tangle of rhododendron. Frequently I paused and whistled an imitation of the notes, and each time after a short delay the owl answered. It must have flown once because I had to double back through the thicket, but finally I crawled to a point underneath the owl. Unfortunately I did not know this until I heard it fly, but I saw it flutter through the rhododendron branches to a perch about twenty-five feet away. I moved closer and obtained a good view. The owl, an adult, seemed very alert and curious, constantly looking and peering, until I whistled its call or made small squeaks when it would focus its entire attention on me. It called while in plain view, and then its throat feathers rippled and fluttered. After several minutes of watching it, I returned to the trail and continued up the mountain. About 11 o'clock, when a switchback of the trail had brought me above the point where I had seen the owl, I heard it calling again.

Its call began with a low series of notes that did not carry far; these notes, all on the same pitch, were at first very slow, then they gradually accelerated and slowed again. This was followed by a much louder series of notes on about the same pitch and spaced regularly; this is what is usually heard from Saw-whet Owls. The entire call might be written as follows: a whistled "too.....too.....too.....too..too..too..too..too....too.....too.....too..... TOO.....TOO.....TOO.....", and so on.—JAMES T. TANNER, Department of Zoology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

GREAT HORNED OWLS NESTING IN GREENE COUNTY—In the spring of 1955 we heard a Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) calling from the woods not far behind our home. We were surprised and noted that we heard him several nights, but somehow, did not make any effort to see him.

Last January we heard one again in about the same area. Night after night we heard his ominous hoo, hoohoo, hoo,hoo. Efforts to see him were not too successful. During the middle of February we didn't hear him for about two weeks—so we presumed he was gone, but we were in for a surprise—I heard him calling again—this time about 6:00 o'clock in the morning. After hearing him regularly for several nights, our son, Dwayne and I started out Sunday morning, March 3, to really search for the nest, for by now we were sure there must be one. We had learned about what to look for, so, not finding any pellets in the vicinity, we began examining, through binoculars, all the Crow nests in the tall pine trees. We soon found it. Mrs. Bubo was watching us.

Since the nest tree was only 300 yards from our back door, we went often to observe developments. Less than three weeks later we could see a baby face looking at us with the same cold gaze as the mother gave us. Our interest increased and so did the number of trips made in that direction.

March 27 was a thrilling day for us. Mrs. Bubo was perched on a limb above the nest, and we could see two babies—they were growing fast. (I say Mrs. Bubo—we seldom saw the other member of the family, and I am just taking it for granted that the one we were watching was the Mrs.) By April 10 there was evidence that the young were getting out on limbs near the nest. Two things gave us a bit of concern—tree cutters were getting nearer—taking wood for pulp and Spring Count was two weeks in the future. We didn't want anything to happen to the cruel-looking owls and neither did we want them to leave before the "count". On April 20 we found they had destroyed the nest completely which, we understand is characteristic, and the fuzzy teddy-bear-looking babies were out on the limbs, where they remained for several days.

On April 27 we found them several yards farther up in the woods on limbs only about 20 or 25 feet above the ground—they were leaving us—it had been an interesting study and we were reluctant to give them up. A few days later Dwayne and I had an exciting experience of following one around in a grain field—getting within two feet of it while it snapped its beak and fluffed its large wings. They stayed around until the last of May and gave us the most thrilling experience we have yet had in bird watching.

The nest-tree has now been cut and Dwayne measured from the ground to the nest. It was 50 feet up, near the top of the pine tree.—MRS. M. DARNELL, Rt. 7, Greeneville, Tenn.

NOTES OF NESTING SCREECH OWLS — Throughout the winter Screech Owls (*Otus asio*) roosted frequently in bird boxes in my yard; so I was pleasantly surprised to find a Screech Owl partially covering two white eggs on April 7 in one of the boxes. Not until the bird was absent from the nest on April 24 did the complete set of four eggs become apparent. Two young were in the box with the adult on April 29, but four were counted on April 30. The adult's presence on the nest until April 15 made accurate observations of the number of eggs and young difficult.

This owl's nest afforded an opportunity to observe some eating habits of these nocturnal birds. Frequent observation of the nesting box revealed Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) feathers on April 7, a crayfish claw on April 24, the lower half of a Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla Mustelina*) on May 5, a headless house rat on May 10, and a bumblebee on May 13. As the young grew larger no uneaten food was found in the box.

The behavior of the fledglings after banding on May 23 proved to be interesting. At 6:00 p. m., all four young were banded by Dr. L. R. Herndon and were returned to the nest. At 9:00 p. m., although an adult owl swooped once, Glenn Eller checked the nest and found that two young had departed. The remaining two birds did not leave the nest until after May 26 but before June 4.—H. P. LANGRIDGE, Rt. 7, Elizabethton, Tenn.

LARK SPARROWS NEAR LEBANON—As noted in the report of the spring count of the Lebanon Chapter, two Lark Sparrows were found here at Cabincroft. They were undoubtedly a nesting pair, though the nest was not seen. One bird flushed from an area to which the other had been observed to make repeated trips. The site was in a rather featureless expanse of rye grass, fescue and white clover pasture with an overgrowth of weeds and the nest could not be located with the attention we were able to give it.

Nearly a month later, on May 18, we found three Lark Sparrows at the Chambers place on the lower reach of Spring Creek, four and a half miles north of Lebanon. They wandered rather widely and none appeared to be attached to a nest. Though we did not find a fourth bird, we think that two pairs had nested in that general area. There is the possibility that one or more of the birds we saw may have belonged to a brood of the present season.

The Cabincroft site is a mile and a half from the nest of last year on the Holloway place which we observed from egg laying to flight and which Ganier photographed. It is about five miles from the Gladeville area where Lark Sparrows have been observed at the nesting season for several years. The observation at the Chambers places is about nine and 15 miles respectively from the two old sites.

The observations of this spring strengthen our belief that the Lark Sparrow is becoming established as a nester throughout our area.—DIXON MERRITT, Lebanon, Tenn.

REUSED BIRD NESTS—Junior Members of the Lebanon chapter, John Couch and Bill Cook, fairly launched themselves on a career of nest collecting at our May meeting. Along with several worthwhile ones, they collected from a chink in a tobacco barn, a characteristically formless and rather messy nest of the English Sparrow. The nice nests remain merely nice. The messy one has become distinguished.

On his way home from the May meeting, John left all of his nests in the Bouton garage in Lebanon. Came on the June meeting and with it a chance to talk with a real expert on nests and nesting habits. John went by the garage to get his nests. The Sparrow nest contained five Bewick's Wren eggs. John brought it along, eggs and all, to the meeting—and the wonderment of everybody.

Another jolt to the theory generally accepted—hereabouts, at any rate —that Wrens do not lay eggs in old nests. It sort of props up my report of two years ago of a pair that raised two broods one year and one brood the next year in the same nest—and all without any apparent overhauling.— DIXON MERRITT, Lebanon, Tenn.

CASUALTIES AT "BLACKBIRD ROOST"—During January, February and March 1957 I made several visits to the Memphis "Blackbird Roost" which contained approximately 1,000 Bronzed Grackles, 50 Red-winged Blackbirds, 6 Rusty Blackbirds, 25 Cowbirds, 50 Starlings and 10 Robin casualties. Upon examination the following banded birds were found.

Species	Banded	Found	Location of Banding	Banded by
Bronzed Grackle	1-18-55	2- 7-57	Memphis, Tenn.	Oliver F. Irwin
Bronzed Grackle	2-14-54	2- 7-57	Memphis, Tenn.	Oliver F. Irwin
Bronzed Grackle	3- 4-54	2-22-57	Memphis, Tenn.	Oliver F. Irwin
Bronzed Grackle	7-22-56	2- 3-57	Memphis, Tenn.	Oliver F. Irwin
Starling	1-18-54	1-26-57	Memphis, Tenn.	Oliver F. Irwin
Starling	10-15-53	3- 9-57	Memphis, Tenn.	Oliver F. Irwin
Bronzed Grackle	7-10-56	1-20-57	Indianapolis, Ind.	Mrs. Byron Miller
Bronzed Grackle	8- 4-52	2-10-57	Blue Island, Ill.	A. H. Ruess
Bronzed Grackle	7-14-49	2-19-57	Zion, Ill.	Mrs. Louise M. Carsley
Bronzed Grackle	7-22-56	2-23-57	Horicon, Wis.	H. A. Mathiak
Bronzed Grackle	10- 7-55	3-15-57	Fargo, N. Dakota	W. W. Brentzel

—OLIVER F. IRWIN, 1789 Glenview Ave., Memphis 14, Tenn.

MOCKINGBIRD TRAPPED IN CHIMNEY—Our fireplace is merely ornamental. A piece of sheet metal blocks the entrance to keep out the cold. On May 9, I heard the calling of a Mockingbird and the patter of little feet on the metal inside the chimney. An adult Mockingbird was calling from the wire outside. I removed the metal and found a newly fledged Mockingbird. It was banded and placed in a forsythia bush outside. One of the adults called and it flew to another bush. It seemed strange that a bird which could fly so feebly could reach the top of the chimney and could not get out. About 5:30 p. m. I watched an immature Mockingbird hopping up the side of the chimney on the protruding bricks. Through binoculars, I saw the band and knew it was the same bird I had rescued from the chimney. Evidently this was the procedure followed in attaining the top of the chimney from whence it toppled earlier in the day. —MRS. CATHERINE E. GOODLETT, 636 Skyview Drive, Nashville 6, Tenn.

ORPHAN FINDS A HOME—On May 11, 1956 limbs were being removed from trees in our neighbor's back yard. A Robin's (*Turdus migratorius*) nest containing two naked young was destroyed. One survived on worms and bread soaked in milk until another Robin's nest was found containing three eggs. The orphan was banded and placed in the nest with the eggs while the mother bird watched at a safe distance. At 2:00 p. m., both adults fed alternately but had to peck the bill of the young before it opened. After ample feeding the mother brooded both eggs and orphan. On May 15 the orphan was dark and fuzzy; May 16 dark feathers could be seen and the eyes were open; May 17 the orphan and two other young were being fed; May 20 the orphan left the nest while two remained; May 25 the two remaining young left the nest but were caught on the ground and banded. It appears that Robins will accept and care for strangers while at the same time brooding their own eggs to hatching and safely fledging all.—MRS. CATHERINE E. GOODLETT, 636 Skyview Drive, Nashville 6, Tenn.

COOPERATIVE MIGRATION STUDY FALL OF 1957

Again a request has come from the Fish and Wildlife Service for more reports and more cooperators giving information on fall migrants. The list of species upon which data are desired is as follows: Canada Goose, Mallard, Broad-winged Hawk, Wilson's Snipe, Mourning Dove, Common Nighthawk, Chimney Swift, Crested Flycatcher, Catbird, Hermit Thrush, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Myrtle Warbler, Red-winged Blackbird, Baltimore Oriole, Purple Grackle, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Evening Grosbeak, Slate-colored Junco, American Tree Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow and Fox Sparrow.

The request runs as follows: "Thank you for your migration reports of the past seasons. We expect much greater coverage in 1957 than in past falls, and we shall appreciate your assistance in helping obtain new cooperators. There can **never be too many** reports even from one locality, as long as they are not duplicate reports on the same individual birds.

"As before, let us emphasize that a valuable report need include the arrival or departure dates of only a few of the species listed. Counts or estimates of the number of birds noted, and the dates of peak numbers are very helpful, but not essential. We ask only that you report just the birds which are believed to have arrived (or departed) on the date when seen or heard; but if in doubt, report anyway.

"The present list contains both nocturnal and diurnal migrants, early and late ones, solitary and flocking species, each one included for a specific purpose. In some cases the data will be used by research workers who are studying the movements of a particular species; in other cases they will be used to correlate bird migration with weather conditions.

"Please send your fall 1957 report, through your regional editor of Audubon Field Notes, or to Chandler S. Robbins, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland."

Forms may be secured from the above address or your Editor of THE MIGRANT has a supply on hand which he will be glad to supply upon request.—LEE R. HERNDON, 1533 Burgie Place, Elizabethton, Tenn.

T.O.S. ANNUAL MEETING, 1957

The Tennessee Ornithological Society held its annual meeting on May 3, 4, 5, 1957, at Gatlinburg, Tennessee and vicinity. Headquarters was at Mountain View Hotel. Upon arrival on Friday afternoon everyone was urged to go to Ak'n House, immediately back of the Mountain View, to register. Mrs. Monroe had made most attractive, bird-decorated name tags, no two of which were exactly alike. We were especially grateful for this beautiful work for Mrs. Monroe broke her wrist soon after finishing them. We hope she will have a speedy recovery and that her art work will continue to give us as much pleasure in the future as it has in the past.

After registration everyone stayed on for Open House, from 7-10 p.m., given by the Knoxville Chapter. Good bird talk and delicious refreshments were enjoyed with friends both old and new.

Field trips were scheduled to begin from Park Headquarters at 7:30 a. m., on Saturday. There were two choices of trips. The one to Cade's Cove had to offer: lowland birds, the possibility of seeing wild turkey and deer, and an unusually large patch of pink Ladies Slipper in full bloom, beside the old buildings and mill which were part of the early history of the Cove. The alternate trip was to the high mountains with stops along the way. This was led by Mr. Arthur Stupka, Park Naturalist, as far as New Found Gap. From there Dr. Tanner took over to continue the trip to Clingman's Dome and Andrew's Bald for those who were interested. Mr. Stupka took both groups to a spot within walking distance of headquarters where there were singing Golden-winged Warblers. The first stop on the high altitude trip was to take the ¼ mile walk over a beautiful nature trail where one would like to spend a day rather than a mere half hour in learning all the well labeled trees and flowers. The star actor on this latter trip was a Blackburnian Warbler, not the least camera shy, which posed at a distance of about 10 feet to the delight of picture takers. At least one photographer got his exact likeness in color. Getting higher toward the territory of the Raven a few of the many attractions were: Carolina Juncos, seemingly unafraid of humans, Black-capped Chickadees, Blue-headed Vireos, Winter Wrens in full song, a Red-breasted Nuthatch at its nest, Black-throated Blue, Canada and Chestnut-sided Warblers and a Ruffed Grouse, among many other equally interesting species. No less delightful than the birds were the white flowers of the Silver Bell and Service Berry in full bloom.

The business of the Society was cared for at the meeting of the Directors, at Akin House, following the day's field trips and their suggestions were approved by the membership at a meeting following the evening program. A summary of their actions is given below. Both meetings were presided over by the President, Mr. Lawrence Kent.

Dr. Herndon reported on the state of the Migrant. He anticipates no further trouble in getting the Migrant out on schedule.

Mr. Kent gave the financial report in the absence of the Treasurer, Rev. Hearn. The bank balance as of April 23, 1957 was $1,019.06. $855.24 was taken in during the year just passed and the expenditures amounted to $537.24. It was agreed that Life Membership dues be invested in Mass. Investors Trust, which has given good returns on other T.O.S. investments.

Mrs. West urged each chapter to get their membership paid up as soon as possible, preferably in Jan. at the latest. This would be a great help in getting the Migrant out to the proper persons.

It was decided that the 1958 annual meeting be held at Reelfoot Lake and that the time and arrangements be left up to the Memphis Chapter as host.

The following officers were elected:
President: Eugene Ruhr, Nashville.
Vice President for West Tenn.: Mrs. Arlo Smith, Memphis.
Vice President for Middle Tenn.: Dixon Merritt, Lebanon.
Vice President for East Tenn.: Mrs. E. M. West, Chattanooga.
Treasurer: Thomas W. Finucane, Kingsport.
Curator: A. F. Ganier, Nashville.
Editor: Dr. Lee R. Herndon, Elizabethton.
Director at large, West Tenn.: Mrs. B. B. Coffee, Jr.
Director at large, Middle Tenn.: Mrs. Henry Waters, Lebanon.
Director at large, East Tenn.: R. A. Dunbar, Oak Ridge.

The annual dinner was given in the main dining room of the Mountain View Hotel and the meeting afterwards was held at Huff House at 7:30 p. m. Mr. Arthur Stupka, the speaker for the evening, gave a most interesting lecture on The Great Smoky Mountains National Park, illustrated with colored slides. He had for exhibit a mounted Saw-whet Owl which was of special interest to those who had never seen that species.

Mr. Kent announced that there would be an organized trip to the high mountains led by Mr. Ganier for Sunday morning and that Cade's Cove was a possibility for those who had made the high altitude trip on Saturday.

After the night meeting had adjourned several of the stouter souls decided to go back to Clingman's Dome and listen for the Saw-whet Owl. They were amply rewarded for they heard a total of four.

The meeting as a whole was most enjoyable and we are grateful to the Knoxville Chapter especially for the large part they had in making it so successful.—RUTH CASTLES, Secretary, 7-B Forrest Hills Apt., Hillsboro Rd., Nashville, Tenn.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE WARBLERS OF NORTH AMERICA, Edited by Ludlow Griscom and Alexander Sprunt, Jr. 464 p. 1957. The DEVIN-ADAIR COMPANY, New York 10, N. Y. $15.00.

This is to tell you about a new and exciting book about birds—one that combines beautiful color plates and fine photography with ornithological information of a high order.

Some years ago, John Henry Dick, one of our most talented young painters, decided to paint the Warblers of North America and to do them in typical habitat during the breeding season. That he succeeded in sketching at first hand Colima and Kirtland's, is an indication of his determination to do a thorough job; that the quality of his work would prove to be as superior as it is, was a happy surprise to those unacquainted with his work. Ludlow Griscom—past president of both the American Ornithologists Union and the National Audubon Society, and Alexander Sprunt, Jr., Mr. Dick's South Carolina neighbor and co-author of "The Birds of South Carolina", liked the paintings so much that they volunteered to supply an Introduction and suitable text. Thus was born this much needed book, THE WARBLERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

This book exceeds in coverage any other treatment of the Wood Warbler family and will become a valuable and permanently useful addition to any birder's library. Printed in large readable type and designed by one of America's foremost topographers, it is also assured of becoming a collector's item.

In addition to the 33 excellent color plates, there are an equal number of black and white drawings plus breeding-range maps of all the species nesting north of the Mexican border. These useful maps are among the book's many unique features. Others consist of detailed analyses of the songs of 39 species, accomplished by play-backs of tape recordings of Drs. W. W. H. Gunn and Donald J. Borror; a table showing the foraging ranges —whether near the ground, part way up, or high up—in the trees—of 90 species; and a complete index of the entire Wood Warbler family, 118 species and 25 genera with both common and local names.—LEE R. HERNDON

—o—

COTTONTAIL RABBIT, By Elizabeth and Charles Schwartz, A Holiday House Life-Cycle Book. 40 to 50 p. Holiday House, 8 West 13th Street, New York 11, N. Y. $2.50.

There is no wild animal that a child wishes so much to cuddle as the shy rabbit. It is one of the most preyed-upon of mammals, and its only defense is to run and hide.

In this story we see where the cottontail rabbit flees and hides. Through an eventful year we observe its ways intimately. We watch it feed, play, mate, make nests, bear young, nurse them, and elude its enemies or finally become food for some other animal. A vegetarian itself, the cottontail is an important link in the "food chain" of the wild life community.

All this is narrated with clarity, tact, and mounting interest by two field scientists who are the parents of young children ready for this very kind of book.

—o—

WILDLIFE CAMERAMAN, By Jim Kjelgaard, Holiday House, 8 West 13th Street, New York 11, N. Y. $2.75.

Young Jase Mason's ambition was to be a wildlife photographer. To find out whether or not he had real ability, he spent a summer in the wilderness with his dog and his camera.

It was a summer filled with adventure. Living close to nature, boy and dog both learned a great deal about wilderness dwellers, from rabbits to bears and moose. They also became unexpectedly involved with game wardens and poachers. Through it all, Jase stubbornly stuck to his ambition to become a wildlife camerman.

Author of a score of books about the outdoors, Jim Kjelgaard here combines his mastery of open-air adventure with a story of youthful determination and hard work in the face of obstacles. He also shows how nature maintains its own balance among living things, and how man can maintain or upset that balance by his attitude toward conservation.

COTTONTAIL RABBIT is printed in large type, with clear, detailed illustrations in color on nearly every page. Reading level, grades 3-4; interest level, grades 1-6.

WILDLIFE CAMERAMAN is intended primarily for teen-age readers. —LEE R. HERNDON

THE MIGRANT

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All items for Publication should be sent to
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The simple truth about birds is interesting enough; it is not necessary to go beyond it.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I have been honored by the confidence that you have placed in me by electing me your president for the coming year. It will be my desire to satisfy that confidence and to try to leave TOS just a bit stronger when I retire from office. I follow a long line of leaders that will be difficult to approach in ability. I feel that you will agree that our organization has had a wealth of competent leadership in ornithology. I am also indebted to you members for the fine people that you have selected to serve in office with me. It is only with such assistance that your president can hope to serve you effectively.

TOS has been well led in the past. I cannot therefore see it necessary to plan a new program for our organization. My aim will be to tend to details that have been vital in the past and are still vital today. We must maintain a strong membership of active bird students. We must remember that although our long-standing members are the strength of TOS, young people are the life of the organization, and we must find ways to attract and keep them. I feel that TOS was well planned by our founding members. Therefore, we should not forget that we have an obligation to science if we are to stand for "the scientific study of birds". Much of our service to science will be through our organ, THE MIGRANT. Lastly, I would like to point out that birds are not so much dependent upon preservation of the individual for survival of the species, but are in need of suitable natural food and cover for their existence. TOS should therefore make itself a part of any sound conservation movement that exists or arises.

Although I was elected to lead the administration of the organization, I would welcome your comments, either in support of our program or suggesting changes. It will be my duty, of course, to evaluate those comments and act according to the will of the majority and the good of the organization.

Again may I say that I appreciate your confidence. I will look forward to talking with each of you and meeting those I do not already know.

With kindest regards,
GENE RUHR, JR.

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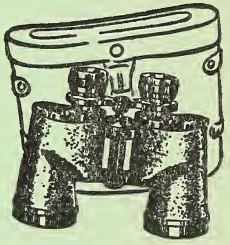

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VOL. 28 SEPTEMBER 1957 No. 3

OBSERVATIONS ON RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRDS

By ALBERT F. GANIER

In considering our wide variation of bird life, one is prone to think of the Ruby-throated Hummingbird* as just another member of the feathered tribe but on closer analysis, we come to realize that it is so totally different in many ways as to be unique. In the matter of flight for example, none of our Tennessee birds is so constantly on the wing, except the Chimney Swift, and its ability as a flyer is due to a remarkable difference in its anatomy and muscular development. The smaller species of hummingbirds are the smallest of all warm-blooded animals.

The Ruby-throat breeds all over the eastern United States and thruout eastern Canada. It migrates in winter to Central America and Mexico, with a fair number remaining in southern Florida. It has been observed making the long journey across the Gulf of Mexico with as much assurance as that of our larger birds, despite the almost infinite number of wing-beats involved in the long journey. It would be quite impossible for a hummer to soar long enough to rest its wings. Late fall birds that I have examined were extremely fat, this fat having been stored up to use up as energy for the long and final migratory flight.

While engaging in migration, our hummingbirds appear not to be nocturnal flyers for among the thousands of other migrant birds picked up dead at ceilometer disasters and reported upon, they have not been reported among the casualties.

Almost every year, one or more hummers are brought to me that have been picked up dead. The most frequent cause of their death has been collision with a window pane thru which the bird had attempted to fly upon seeing thru it another window on beyond. Several of these specimens have been prepared as study skins and needless to say, the process of removing the skin from the body and finishing it without tearing is a difficult though not an impossible task.

The small body that has been removed is very striking. The shoulders are developed all out of proportion and the humerus (shoulder to elbow) is relatively quite short. To it are attached a mass of muscles that connect with the forward part of the body. The rear section, containing the bird's tiny stomach, appears ridiculously small by comparison. The legs are so short as to seem little other than a connection for the foot.

**Archilochus colubris* (Linneaus) of the A. O. U. Check-list.

In spring, the hummer returns to us at about the same date as the majority of our other small birds. A compilation of the twelve earliest arrival dates at Nashville from 1915 to 1934 (Ganier, 1936), showed the average to be April 17. These dates were April 11, 13, 14, 15, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 19, 19, and 21. A similar compilation made to include the early records of succeeding years would probably advance the average to April 15th.

While their food is popularly considered to be nectar from the flowers of plants and trees, yet examination of their stomach contents (Lucas, 1893) revealed that a considerable portion of its food consists of small insects, particularly those which frequent flowers. The fact that hummers feed avidly upon sweetened water provided in artificial containers (Pickering, 1953) is good proof that nectar is no inconsiderable part of their food. Dr. Pickering's article, here referred to, is accompanied by a photograph of the birds in flight that is unexcelled as an example of high-speed photography.

One would think that a city's suburbs, with its gardens of flowering plants and shrubs, would be a favored location for hummers to choose as their nesting sites but such is apparently not the case. About Nashville, most of them repair to the woods of the Highland Rim where the altitude is from 700 to 800 feet, which is several hundred feet higher than the city and of a different ecological association. There, their choice is usually over one of the many little streams that come down out of the hills, on a horizontal limb and at a height of ten to twenty-five feet. It would seem that the open "lane" made thru the woods by the stream becomes attractive as a rapid access route, thus obviating what would be a zig-zag route thru tree limbs and foliage.

The nest is saddled upon the limb, rather than in a fork, and the diameter of the limb is usually from three-quarters to one and a quarter inches in diameter. The nest is placed far out upon it and preferably just under another limb, or under leaves, that serve to screen the two white eggs from above from such predators as the Blue Jay and perhaps tree-climbing snakes. I have examined more than a score of nests and find them to be quite uniformly built of soft fibres and plant down, covered with blue-gray lichens. Spider's web is used to hold the latter in place as well as to tie the nest to the limb. The lip of the nest curves inward to prevent spilling the eggs during windy weather.

Many nest locations however do not follow the orthodox pattern described above. I recall one nest, observed when I was a boy, that was built near the extremity of the limb of a big oak and twelve feet above the back yard of a dwelling. This back yard was the congregating place for the family's numerous chickens, ducks, dogs and cats, yet all the commotion below seemed not in the least disconcerting and I believe the hummers enjoyed it more than the solitude of the woods that grew all about.

Hummingbirds, or their succeeding individuals, are quite likely to return to the same locality and even to the same tree on successive years. On the J. J. Duke farm near Nashville, I found a nest in July 1955 on the limb of a sugar maple that grew above his lawn. The nest was twelve feet up and twenty feet from the rear of the dwelling. Since the young had recently left, one of our party procured a ladder and sawed the limb off so as to save the nest in situ. During August 1957, I again had occasion to visit the place and was shown a nest built within a foot of the end of the same sawed-off limb and was told that it had recently fledged a new brood.

The eggs are smaller than those of any other bird, as might well be anticipated when we consider the very small abdominal cavity of the bird itself. Instead of being oval like those of most birds, they are narrowly elypitcal with relatively flattened sides. The incubation period is said to be twelve days, which is the same as for many other small birds, but the fledging period is much longer. This is because the young must remain in the nest long enough to develop and toughen those powerful little wing muscles to the point where they can sustain themselves in flight when they finally take wing. In the excellent chapter on this species given in Bent's Life Histories (1940), Bradford Torrey is quoted as giving twenty days as the time from hatching to flight.

For some days before leaving the nest they vigorously exercise their wings, standing erect in the nest or upon its rim but not trusting to release their grip. Some years ago, my friend Dr. Harry Vaughn decided to cut down and photograph a nest in which he had observed the young to hatch about three weeks before. From his ladder, he did not examine the nest closely while taking it down but walked with it some distance to his cottage where he had set up his camera. Imagine his surprise, when in focusing on the ground glass, to see a nearly fledged young hummer sitting on the rim. The proceedure over, he tied the limb with its imperturbable little occupant, back to the location from which he had taken it.

About Nashville, the nests are built in deciduous trees, elms being given the preference. At Athens, in southeast Tennessee and where pines are abundant, Richard Gettys found many nests and pines were most favored (Ijams and Hofferbert, 1934). His dates for nests with eggs begin with May 4th (three), 7th (three), 10th (two), and continue into June. My earliest Nashville date with eggs is May 10th (one), 14th (one), 17th (two), etc., but from May 20 to 25th would cover the period during which most of the birds begin incubation.

During late August, hummers come into evidence in the city gardens and in the floral beds grown in the city parks. We assume that these are birds which have spent the breeding season in rural areas and include young of the year for there are few adults among them. Dr. Pickering has likewise noticed this at Clarksville. Their favorite flowers at this season are salvia and the red color of these is no doubt a welcomed sight to a hungry hummer. Cannas, morning glorys, etc., are greatly favored too in the city areas. In certain rural localities, where the jewel weed grows in boggy glens, hummers gather in numbers and Abernathy (1955) has recorded between sixty and one-hundred of them at one time in a lush patch of this growth, on Sept. 20, 1955.

Most of our hummers are well on the way southward when the first killing frost (average date, Oct. 30) has laid the flowers low. We continue to see them after most of our migrant species have moved on and when our winter birds from the north have come and established themselves about us. Those who maintain feeders for hummers find them well patronized into late October. Mr. J. P. Jones of Nashville is one of these and has many dates during the last ten days of that month. Dr. Pickering, in the paper cited above, records them at his feeders on Oct. 19, 21 and 29th. During 1954, he had one to come on Nov. 11, which so far as I know is the latest date for this area.

In closing, I cannot resist telling the fanciful little story about how the Hummingbirds are said to "hitch-hike" a ride southward. I am told that it is an old Cherokee Indian legend but be that as it may, it runs like this. Late October sees the Canada Geese wending their way southward and, having power to spare and plenty of down to offset the chilly upper air currents, they "honk" to the hummers below to come get aboard. The weight of a silver dime wouldn't be noticed, they say, so the hummers arise to mount their steeds, snuggle under the fleecy feathers and ride both in comfort and style to the lands of winter sunshine.

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2112 Woodlawn Drive, Nashville 12, Tenn.

RECOVERIES OF BANDED RED-TAILED HAWKS

During the past years, I have accumulated three recovery records of banded Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), supplying some data on migratory movements. The species is listed as a fairly common permanent resident of middle Tennessee by A. F. Ganier (1933, Dist. List of Tenn. Birds, Tenn. Ornith. Soc.)

No. 40-742209, banded in Nashville on March 20, 1943 was shot on October 26, 1943 at White Heath, Piatt Co., Illinois which is near Champaign. This bird had been found with a slightly injured wing at Camden, Tenn., by G. R. Mayfield in late winter and kept by W. R. Spofford until ready for banding and release.

No. 527-75258, first-year plumage, had been caught by a toe in a steel trap on a Goodlettsville farm. As the injury was slight and the bird in good condition, I released it immediately on Sept. 28, 1956 on a wooded farm in Williamson Co., about 15 miles south-west of Nashville. It was killed on January 19, 1957 near Jackson, Mississippi.

No. 507-97758, which had been banded October 8, 1956 near Two Harbors, Minnesota, was shot in Joelton, Tennessee (15 miles north of Nashville) on December 6, 1956. It was killed by an employe on a farm, adjacent to an immense Starling roost. The farm owner contacted me by phone, but could not identify the bird so I went out there, finding it to be a beautiful bird with considerable white in its plumage. It had been banded by Dr. D. W. Warner on the western shore of Lake Superior, a few miles north of Duluth, Minnesota. The farm owner at Joelton told me that another Red-tail appeared a little later, but this one was not disturbed.

From these records, it appears that northern Red-tailed Hawks may winter in middle Tennessee or may stop here enroute to wintering grounds further south.

Since 1939, I have banded 6 nestling Red-tails and another that was caught in a barn near Warner Parks. I have also cared for a number that had been injured by gunners. Seven of them recovered to be released in good condition and 3 kept in separate large, outdoor cages for their lifetime, as they did not attain good flight. One individual, obtained from Gainsboro, Tenn., as a first year bird on January 27, 1947, is still alive and in fine plumage. On March 9-10, 1957 when she was 10 years old, she laid two eggs although she had no mate or nest.

Red-tailed Hawks are very gentle and readily become tame. The birds that I have handled thrived in captivity on any dead natural food that I was able to find in fresh condition, such as mice, rats, snakes, small mammals, with pieces of Grade C dressed poultry as substitute food. The poultry is kept in a freezer and thawed as needed.

—AMELIA R. LASKEY, 1521 Graybar Lane, Nashville.

IMMATURE BLUEBIRDS HELP CARE FOR SECOND BROOD

On July 20, 1957, I was surprised to see a Blue Bird (*Sialia sialis*) in juvenile plumage carrying food into the nesting box. I had noticed a young bird on top of the nesting box several days earlier, but as this had been observed in other years I was not greatly surprised. On July 21 I decided to watch the nesting box from eight to nine a. m., so placed a chair concealed by bushes about forty feet from the box. I had found that if I was in full view the birds would not always go to the box as they invariably flew first to an observation perch, though not always the same branch. During the hour of observation the four young birds were fed sixteen times, six times by the adult male, three times by the adult female, and seven times by immatures. These also were seen removing the feces from the box. At least one bird appeared to be a young male with bright blue on primaries and scapulars as well as on the tail.

The nesting box is cylindrical and constructed of green roofing material. The feeding bird usually fed the young by putting its head inside the entrance hole while still clinging to the outside of the box. But occasionally the bird went all the way in. Once when a juvenile was inside, the adult male arrived with a bright green grasshopper. Junior promptly put his head out, grabbed the grasshopper and both birds pulled. The male soon released it and flew off, and junior went inside, returning almost immediately without the bug.

Both adults and immature Bluebirds frequent my suet feeder, but always approach the nesting box from the opposite direction where there is an expanse of lawn, usually bringing a small worm and only an occasional winged insect.

Subsequent observations indicate about fifty percent of the feedings by the immature birds. On July 22 between eleven and eleven forty-five the birds were fed thirteen times, twice by male four times by female and seven times by immatures. On July 23 I spent two hours taking a dozen or more color pictures with a Leica M-3 35 mm camera at five feet. The birds were most cooperative, coming frequently and showing no fear of the camera.

It appears that these young birds are taking half the care of the later brood.

MURIEL B. MONROE, 1424 Tugaloo Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE CHATTANOOGA AREA LIST

UPLAND SANDPIPER—This species, Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) has evaded us for the five years we have lived in Chattanooga until August 24, 1957, when we saw one with Kildeer, Solitary Sandpipers and a Pectoral Sandpiper at the tiny remains of a large cattail swamp which the city has taken over for a dump. Most of the cattails have been covered and the water drained, but one small muddy spot remains which is still popular with a few shorebirds.

DOWITCHER—A search of THE MIGRANT reveals no Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*) records east of Nashville. However, on August 18, 1957, two were found on the flats at Long Savannah Creek. One was in the brownish plumage of a spring bird. The other had a broken leg and was in the gray or fall plumage. On August 25, again 2 were seen, not including the lame bird which had disappeared. Two were present again at the same location on September 8. Both Mr. West and I have seen Dowitchers on several coastal trips and as recently as April 1957, had ample opportunity to study them in Florida and in quantity.

COMMON TERN—On September 11, 1956 a bird of this species was tentatively identified as a Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) at Long Savannah Creek. On September 8, 1957 25-30 Common Terns were observed feeding at the foot of Chickamauga Dam. Also one was at Long Savannah Creek on the same date. These were the first positive identifications of this species for the area.

BLACK TERN—On September 3, 1956, a tern was seen at Long Savannah Creek at a distance that made identification as a Black Tern (*Chlidonias nigra*) uncertain. I noted in my records that this was a questionable identification. However, on August 25, 1957 at the same location, a flock of about 25 Black Terns appeared while we were watching shorebirds. About two hours later another flock of about 25 arrived and were seen circling overhead at about 100 feet. As they reached us they descended rapidly and joined the others. From about 7:00 a. m. until we left at 11:30 a. m., about half of them were always feeding while the others sat on a narrow spit. Of the approximately 50 terns, only 2 were obviously adults. We were able to approach rather closely to the preening birds with a movie camera.

LARK SPARROW—On August 10, 1957, Mr. West and I made the first late summer trip to the flats at Long Savannah Creek to look for early shorebirds. After approaching the flats from the two usual directions, we took a road to a farmhouse in a third direction. Between the house and the water's edge was a cotton field and a fenced meadow on a gentle slope. As we walked down the slope, several sparrows flew up and away. One flew to a fence and perched on the top wire. I looked at it as a matter of course and immediately noticed the unusual face pattern and a breast spot. The bird held a caterpillar in its bill. It watched us for a couple of minutes, then flew to the ground where it squeezed the caterpillar repeatedly and ate it. I have seen many Lark Sparrows (*Chondestes grammacus*) in the western states and found this one very easy to identify, though not in good plumage. Either it was in a molting condition or it was an immature that had not reached the clean cut pattern of a spring adult. An attempt will be made next year to search the same vicinity for possible breeding birds.

—MRS. E. M. WEST, 2914 Haywood Ave., Apt. 1-D, Chattanooga 5, Tenn.

THE SEASON

MEMPHIS—Altho the Mississippi river gauge dipped below zero at the period's end, the local rainfall for July and August was about 9 inches or 50% above normal, with 1957 to date the wettest, for the same 8 months, since 1882. Temperatures were cooler than average. Mud Lake, Tenn.-Miss. remained too high for herons and few have been seen in the area. A cotton-field depression, about 300 yards long, designated "New Hope slough", west of Walls, Miss., had 8 species of shorebirds on July 27, was half dried-up on Aug. 10, but too high Aug. 24 and Sept. 8. The count there July 27 was: Semi-palmated Plover 4, Upland Sandpiper 1, Spotted 3, Lesser Yellow-legs 6, Pectoral 6, Least 15, Semipalmated 5, and Western 20; on Aug. 10: Spotted 4, Solitary 4, Greater Yellow-legs 2, Pectoral 85. Meanwhile Oliver Irwin had a few "peeps" at the "near" corner of President's Island, including 5 Semipalmated Plover, Aug. 4-6, (3 on Sept. 7, BC); he recorded the Spotted Sandpiper there on May 20, then again from July 18. On Aug. 24, he had several flocks of 12 to 35 each, of large terns, presumably Caspians. At the Penal Farm, Upland Sandpipers found, were 3 on July 6 and 3 on Aug. 3; the grass continued high. George Peyton, Jr., saw 4 Wood Ducks there, July 27, also 2 Solitary Sandpipers and a Lesser Yellow-legs.

Irwin located two nests of Mississippi Kites in Riverside Park, with a young on one, noted stretching wings, July 22. He reports he saw 35 of the Kites soaring there June 28; very unusual and, to the compiler, no substantiated explanation apparent for this concentration. At the island (OI) 12 Blue-winged Teal arrived Sept. 3, a total of 40 Great Blue Herons passed over, late on Sept. 4, and an Osprey was seen Sept. 7.

Swallows seen at the "New Hope slough", Walls, Sept. 7 (Bob McLean, BC): Tree 100, Bank 5, Rough-winged 10, and Cliff 15. Barns were only common at the Penal Farm, Aug. 17, — totaling 72. Irwin estimated 250 to 300 Purple Martins, Aug. 8, at the Island. (No flocks were noted at Hardy, Ark., as last year, but 25 Nighthawks flew down the South Fork, Aug. 25.) Irwin saw up to a male and two female Goldfinches near Riverside Park, July 10, 12, and Aug. 1 and 8. A pair were at the Penal Farm but on Sept. 8 we counted 10 adult males and 2 females in the sunflowers at one point there. It seems probable that these males, or most of them, would be non-nesters.

—BEN B. COFEY, JR., 672 N. Belvedere, Memphis.

NASHVILLE—For the second year in succession, Nashville has enjoyed a cooler-than-usual summer — this in spite of the fact that July and August were dry months. Whether these conditions have affected our breeding records cannot be said, though some interesting observations have been made along that line.

Mrs. Laskey reports that in the same number of available Bluebird nest boxes, there were 74 sets of eggs numbering 326 this year while in 1956 there were 97 sets of eggs numering 463, with 51% fledged from eggs laid in 1957 and 59% from eggs laid in 1956. The 1957 season started later and ended earlier than the 1956 season.

H. E. Parmer reports destruction by high water May 19th when the Harpeth river rose 9 feet. Fledglings of Rough-winged Swallows, Prothonotary Warblers and Cardinals were destroyed in the nests.

We have a first nesting record (so far as is known) for the Nashville and Middle Tennessee area: there were two nestings of the House Wren at the home of A. R. Laskey. "First nesting 5 eggs, 4 hatched, fledged June 10th; second nesting 6 eggs, 6 hatched, 6 fledged July 23rd. All were banded, all left by mid-August".

One later-than-usual Spring date was recorded when two Coots were seen on Old Hickory Lake June 30th. (CEG)

We think our earliest Fall record for the Rose-breasted Grosbeak was established September 5th when two males (one singing) were seen at Radnor Lake. (ARL, CEG) Last year none was seen September 15th when we had our Big Fall Day in this area.

Other Fall arrival dates are as follows: 9-5, one Pied-billed Grebe, 1 Olive-sided Flycatcher, 2 Least Flycatchers, 3 Tennessee Warblers, 1 Nashville Warbler, 2 Magnolias, 1 Blackburnian (ARL, CEG); 9-6 one Ovenbird (SMB), 9-7 one Chestnut-sided Warbler, (JR, RC). These are about normal dates for these species except the Grosbeaks. Some several species which should be here still have not been reported 9-10.

—MRS. SUE M. BELL, 210 Carden Ave., Nashville 5.

CHATTANOOGA—The season has produced several firsts for the area (see page 41) as well as several noteworthy records. Little Blue Herons appeared on Aug. 18. At one location was 1 adult and 8 immatures and at another 1 adult and 4 immatures. An immature Bald Eagle was observed on Aug. 10 which was the first August record for this area. A King Rail has been in a location in the city for the third successive year where a family was reared last year but did not appear to have a mate this year. Another was found at a second location. Two Pectoral Sandpipers on Aug. 10 were five days earlier than previous early date. A Semipalmated Sandpiper on Aug. 10 was nine days earlier than last year's first record.

—ADELE H. WEST, 2914 Haywood Ave., No. 1-D, Chattanooga 5.

KNOXVILLE—The late spring and summer seasons have been about "as usual", including the usual inactivity of most birders during the hot summer. The few records that are out of the ordinary concern one or a few individuals; there have been no unusual numbers of any species, nor have any been less common than expected, altho this latter condition is hard to determine.

A late spring migrant was a Ring-necked Duck seen on May 19 by R. B. Hamilton. Also late were two Least Sandpipers on May 19 and one on May 21 seen by J. B. Owen, a Wilson's Warbler on May 27 by Mrs. R. A. Monroe, and a Baltimore Oriole which stayed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mengel from May 1 to 17. The following were unusual spring migrants: a Pigeon Hawk on May 13 seen by J. C. Howell, two Woodcock on April 29 by S. R. Tipton, an Olive-sided Flycatcher on May 21 by J. C. Howell, and a Connecticut Warbler on May 16 and 23 by Mrs. R. A. Monroe. The Pigeon Hawk record was the first for Knox County.

Whip-poor-wills have been heard singing into mid-summer in at least two places around Knox County where they have not been present in previous summers. Other uncommon summer residents were a Worm-eating Warbler found on May 20 and 23 by R. B. Hamilton, a Cerulean Warbler on June 2 by a T. O. S. field trip to Roaring Springs, and two Scarlet Tanagers at the same time and place. Blue Grosbeaks were reported on April 25, an early date, by Paul Pardue, and two were observed at Concord on June 30 by a T. O. S. field trip. Pardue found another male on July 27. Pardue also saw one Dickcissel on May 20 and 28, and one was found on the Concord field trip on June 30; we had no records for Dickcissels in 1956. Frances Olson recorded a Rose-breasted Grosbeak and Scarlet Tanagers at Norris on July 27.

In the Great Smoky Mountains, Crossbills have been absent most of the winter and spring. Scattered individuals were observed in June by Arthur Stupka and J. T. Tanner. About eight individuals were observed on a T. O. S. field trip to the Mountains on July 21.

Mrs. R. A. Monroe, after making some observations on the flocking of Purple Martins, writes,

"For several years during August, Purple Martins have flocked in large numbers in a certain block in Knoxville. At sundown they crowd on wires and television aerials for a brief period before going to roost. Then they apparently spend the night in the cornfields which stretch from the houses to the river.

"In 1954 the birds numbered six or seven thousand, and were very spectacular in their restless flying and perching.

"This year Mr. Monroe and I drove down to watch them every evening for several weeks. We counted about 200 on August 1, 1000 August 6, and between 2000 and 3000 August 8, 9, and 10. All departed by August 18, when there were a few cold rainy days, considerably earlier than usual.

"Most of the Martins, at least ninety percent, were light-breasted, indicating a large proportion of the season's immatures. This fact makes their choice of the identical block year after year seem quite remarkable."

At the time of this writing, Sept. 4, the first signs of fall, besides the absence of Martins are the flocking of Robins and the appearance of a few migrant warblers.

—JAMES T. TANNER, Dept. of Zoology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

GREENEVILLE—The weather in Greene County seemed more nearly normal this summer, without the extreme heat and drought of the past three years.

Interesting nesting possibilities were noted. On June 8, Ravens in the trees immediately below Camp Creek Bald called, concentrating their short, below-tree-level flights about one area which we did not approach to inspect for a nest.

Blue Grosbeaks again presented a puzzle. Not until June 3 was a male seen and heard singing. Even when on July 18 the unobtrusive female was found scolding with the male from a densely grown fence row, we did not find a nest. However, on July 26 one newly fledged Blue Grosbeak assured us the nest had indeed been situated nearby.

A marshy area draining crop and pasture land in the Roaring Fork bottoms provided glimpses of bird life in a different habitat. Here on June 10 a Florida Gallinule, red frontal shield plainly to be seen, walked out of the grasses within feet of a tractor mowing bar. Here August 7 through 22 two singing Short-billed Marsh Wrens, each apparently maintaining his territory, suggested a nesting possibility. As late as August 31 one wren was in the usual place, in molt, calling but not singing. Here August 24 and 25 were around 25 Sora Rails, possibly on migration. They flushed before a mowing bar only to drop to the ground a few yards to the side of the tractor. With these on August 24 were two Virginia Rails, small but with long slim bills.

Yellow-crowned Night Herons were present, occasionally being seen singly in morning or evening flights along the same route. Late afternoon of July 6 a closer view of a probable family group was gained when two adults flew together rather high on a course paralleling the creek. Some minutes later three immatures appeared; they came up hill to perch in the lawn trees.

Late summer wandering had begun for two Blue-gray Gnatcatchers seen separately on June 3 and for two together June 27. On the latter date a Louisiana Water-thrush was also wandering, singing softly and calling, in roadside vegetation. On July 18 an immature Rose-breasted Grosbeak came into the lawn mimosas. No wandering American Egrets have been seen.

An early migratory movement occurred August 8, when a group of around 150 Barn Swallows fed in a low, loose canopy over the creek bottoms. At 7:40, deep dusk, the swallows collected and spiralled in a compact unit which, as it attained height, moved in a direct flight southwest.

At that moment, a second nesting of one pair of Barn Swallows was in progress on a porch. The four young of this late nesting left their nest August 19 and 20.

Mrs. Willis Clemens saw an instance of late nesting in a brood of mockingbirds which were able to leave their nest on August 25 and 26.

—RUTH and RICHARD NEVIUS, Route No. 1, Greeneville.

KINGSPORT—Black Vultures have been very scarce this year; no birds of this species have been reported. The Ruffed Grouse on Bay's Mt. have been observed much more often than in any other season since we started keeping records. Our first Hummingbird report was very late—May 11. Hairy Woodpeckers seemed rather numerous on Bay's Mt.

Early in the morning, April 9, the writer heard the Winter Wren and also the Hermit Thrush singing on Bay's. Both birds were singing somewhat subdued versions of their spectacular songs. The Winter Wren was heard on two other days last spring also.

Bewick's Wren was scarcer than ever before. The House Wren has become so numerous that its ups and downs are difficult to detect. Ruby-crowned Kinglets were very abundant in late March and early April.

Six Parula Warblers were seen on Bay's Mt., April 18. On the following day the writer saw 8 Yellow-throated Warblers at the confluence of the North and South Forks of the Holston River. As I walked along the railroad bordering the woods above the river, my eyes were at tree-top level; I could see these warblers chasing one another in circles above the trees. The chase was marked by shrill cries and interrupted, now and then, when a bird would perch just long enough to give forth the soft and rapid song of the Yellow-throated Warbler, a song which seems to come from deep tranquility and loneliness, not the helter skelter of the chase.

The Louisiana Water-thrush was numerous this year; first date was March 24, and five were heard singing on Bay's Mt., March 29. The Kentucky Warbler, whose numbers seem to vary greatly from year to year, was much more seen and heard, this spring and summer, than usual (Bay's).

No one reported Dickcissels, which we recorded last year for the first time, in July. (see THE MIGRANT **28,** 11, 1957). The Vesper Sparrow, perhaps our rarest regular summer bird, was last seen in April. A Lincoln's Sparrow, our first record for this species, was seen "skulking" and heard chattering at the Confluence, in Hawkins County.

—THOMAS W. FINUCANE, 1434 Watauga St., Kingsport.

ELIZABETHTON—The season has been about normal in this area with slightly more than normal rainfall for the year to date. The temperature has reached the low nineties only a few times and with few exceptions the nights have been cool and pleasant.

A few species of ducks departed later than usual. A Baldpate was present on May 5, three days late and Ring-necked Ducks remained until May 4 (10 days late) with 11 present on April 27. The last Osprey of the season was noted May 20 and none has been reported for the fall season although they are frequently observed a month earlier than this. A Virginia Rail was seen on April 30 (Roby D. May), which was the first spring record for the area, the only other record being Nov. 2, 1954. Spotted Sandpipers were absent from the area from May 11 to Aug. 11 when first reported for the fall. A Pectoral Sandpiper arrived March 3 (28 days early) and remained until May 8. The second Chuck-will's-widow for Carter County was heard singing about 10:00 p. m. May 14 (LRH) near Watauga Point. It sang several times during a fifteen minute period. Repeated checks at the same location and surrounding territory on several subsequent dates, by various individuals, did not reveal its presence again. What appeared to be a family group of 5 Ravens were seen flying over Roan Mountain late in the afternoon of Aug. 18. Swainson's Warbler was observed at Rock Creek Park, near Erwin on May 18. (H. P. Langridge, Ed Davidson). A Northern Water-thrush was found at the County Farm (HPL, RDM) May 1. Bobolinks were first noted in migration early in the morning of Sept. 2 when a flock of about 25 flew over traveling in a southward direction.

The fall migration appears to be progressing in about the normal fashion except that no herons or egrets have appeared during this season.

—LEE R. HERNDON, 1533 Burgie Place, Elizabethton.

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EDITORIAL

For the past several years THE SEASON has been run in the March and September issues with ROUND TABLE notes occurring in practically all issues. Usually the seasonal observations of unusual or significant character are prefaced by notes on the weather which may have had some marked influence upon the arrival or departure of migrating species of birds. That the weather, at least on occasion, does indeed have a pronounced effect upon migration, reference is made to Audubon Field Notes, 11:4, 312-325, 1957 "A Summary of the Spring Migration"—Aaron M. Bagg. While TOS was having its Annual Meeting in Gatlinburg in the Great Smoky Mountains on May 4 and 5, compiling a list of 65 species which was considered about normal for the higher altitude covered, the Gulf Coast, from Florida to Texas was experiencing a phenomenal influx of migrants of a variety of species. Many first records for several areas were recorded during the period. Weather maps accompanying the article provide a summary of conditions preceding and during the period which provide an excellent explanation for what took place.

Many other areas farther north experienced similar concentrations or "waves", both before and subsequent to the dates mentioned. The relatively low number of species reported for the Great Smoky Mountain area did not appear particularly unusual since the Knoxville Chapter had logged 118 species on April 28; Kingsport 99 species on May 11 and Memphis 90 species on May 12.

Perhaps the reason for publishing THE SEASON at those times is because of the inactivity of members with regard to ornithology and material is needed for making a reasonable number of pages for publication. At times there appears little to report except the weather, however, I believe there would be many more noteworthy observations as well as Round Table notes to report if our membership would exert themselves by getting into the field when unusual weather is predicted or immediately after abrupt changes in weather conditions.

Judging by the seasonal reports submitted for publication in the September issue, anything more than the usual spring influx of migrants was not even suggested. Perhaps our data are not analyzed adequately and we take such matters for granted without making comment.

If the membership would like a change in this or any other phase of the publication, your editor would appreciate your suggestions or comments. —LEE R. HERNDON.

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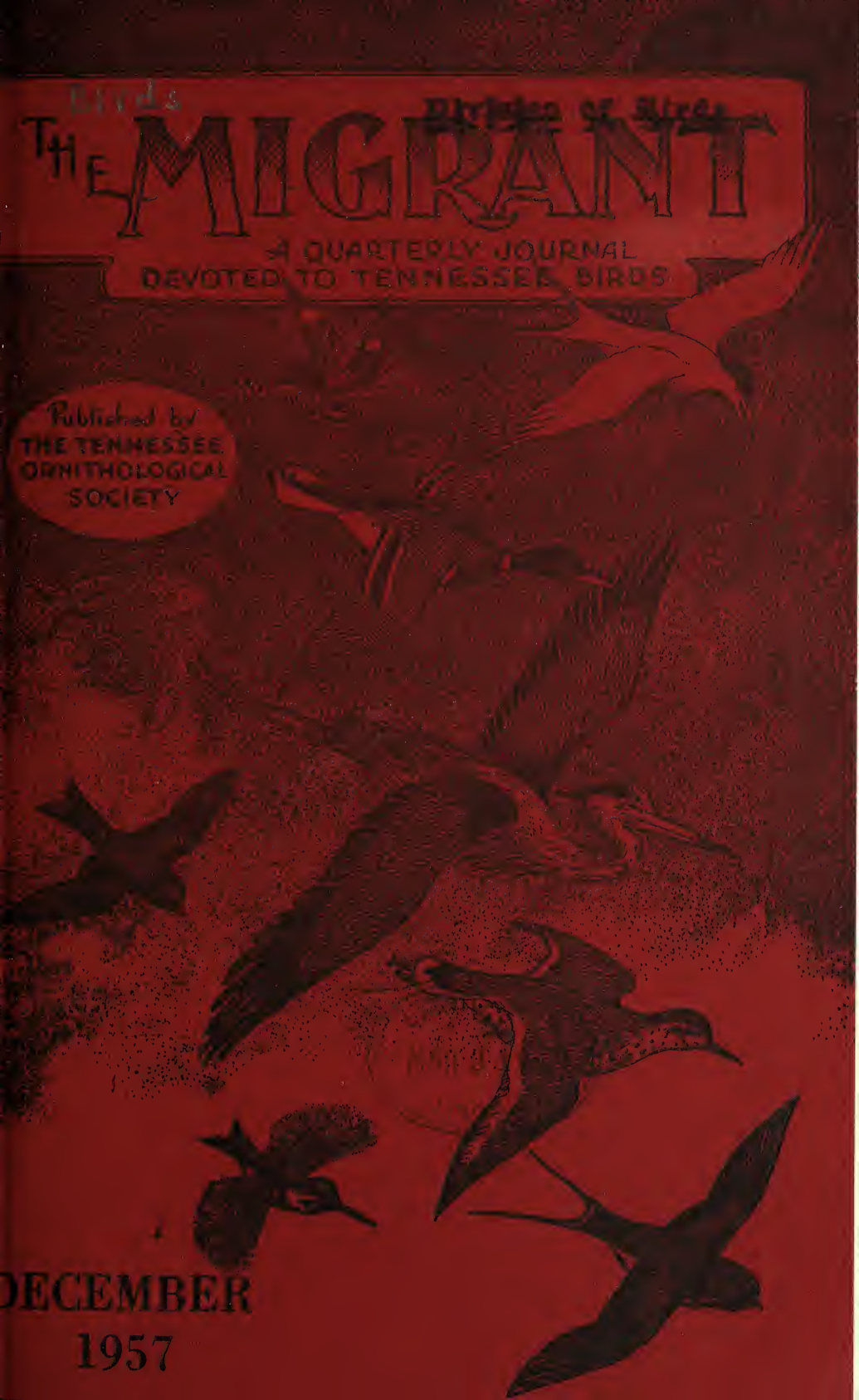

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THE COTURNIX QUAIL IN TENNESSEE

Lemuel A. Due and C. E. Ruhr

Tennessee Game and Fish Commission

INTRODUCTION

Throughout history, the Bobwhite Quail has borne the burden of upland gamebird hunting in the southeastern states. The Bobwhite thrived in Tennessee and neighboring states because there was an abundance of suitable cover and food plants. There was room for both agriculture and quail cover. In more recent years, however, improved methods brought about more intensive farming, and more and more quail habitat was exploited for agriculture. In time these fields lost their native fertility because of over-use, and, in more recent years, many acres of cultivated land have been turned to pasture. True, some of those old fields were allowed to return to scrub trees, and many acres of quail foods, such as Lespedeza, had been planted by conservation-minded farmers. But we were still lacking in quail habitat, particularly in the face of the increasing number of quail hunters.

The Tennessee Game and Fish Commission has for eight years carried on a habitat development program whereby food plants, such as Korean Lespedeza and bicolor Lespedeza and cover plants such as multiflora rose have been distributed to farmers and conservation clubs to increase quail habitat and for erosion control. There was still a need, however, for a game bird to fill the habitat too thin to support quail. One answer was the introduction of an exotic game bird. An outstanding example of this is the successful introduction of the Ring-necked Pheasant brought to the midwest to replace the near-extinct Prairie Chicken which was disappearing in the face of the plow.

In 1955 game biologists of the Bobwhite range set out to find a new game bird for the fields and pastures with cover too thin to support the Bobwhite. The biologists carefully noted the characteristics of the habitat which they wanted occupied. Then they went to similar habitats in other countries. Finally attention was focused on the Coturnix Quail of Europe and Asia. This bird apparently possessed most of the characteristics desirable for making it a suitable introduction. Such desirable characteristics were: (1) it must possess the qualities of a game bird; (2) it must be adaptable to conditions to which it was to be introduced in the United States; (3) if established in its new home, it must be available to the hunter; and (4) biologists must be assured that it would not endanger any native species of birds.

With these qualifications reasonably satisfied, the bird had to be given an ample opportunity to establish itself in the habitat selected for it to fill.

MAR 1 1 1958

It should be explained that this was not the first time that the Coturnix had attracted attention as a game bird in this country. In the 1870's and again in the period 1900 to 1925, various attempts were made to establish the bird both in Eastern United States and on the Pacific Coast. All attempts met with failure, probably due to insufficient planning and study prior to the actual introductions. Missouri was the first state to renew efforts to introduce the Coturnix when a project was designed in 1955 to study the bird's biology and ecology.

CLASSIFICATION AND RANGE

The Coturnix (pronounced Cô-tur'-nïx) is the Old World quail of Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia and various adjoining islands. Although in the same family as the Bobwhite (Phasianidae), the Coturnix is in a separate subfamily (Phasianinae). Peters (1934) recognizes five species of the Genus Coturnix and fourteen races. Of *Coturnix coturnix* he recognizes eight separate races. Various species and races are found in Europe as far north as 65° north latitude, south throughout Africa, Canary Islands, the Azores, and Madagascar; east through Arabia, India, Ceylon, southeast Asia, China, Japan, Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. References to the quail, which would most probably be the Coturnix, are made in the Bible. There, in the Books of Exodus, Numbers, and Psalms, the story is told of the hunger the Children of Israel suffered after they left Egypt with Moses and of how God sent quails in great abundance for them to eat. Munro (1944) states that *Coturnix c. japonica* was first released in Hawaii on the islands of Maui and Lanai in 1921 and quickly established itself. Thus it appears that the Coturnix Quail is an inhabitant of all temperate and tropical parts of the world except North and South America.

Studies of the ecology and game bird qualities of all known species and races of Coturnix led to the conclusion that the migrant Japanese quail *(Coturnix c. japonica)* was best suited for the habitat and purpose for which it was to be used in the United States. In its new role as an American game bird, *Coturnix c. japonica* is more commonly known as the Coturnix Quail without distinction to the race. In its native range, *C. c. japonica* is known to breed on Sakhalin and the Japanese islands. It winters to southern China, Siam, Indochina, Formosa, and Hainan. The stock with which the present program is being carried out in the Southeast was first secured by the State of Missouri from a game bird breeder in California in April, 1955. These birds were the 1954 progeny of quail brought from Japan in 1953. Quail used by other states in programs in the Southeast were obtained from Missouri.

DESCRIPTION

The Coturnix Quail is smaller than the Bobwhite—about the size of the Mourning Dove *(Zenaidura macroura)*. At nine months of age, the mature Coturnix weighs about 4¼ ounces (the Mourning Dove averages 4 ounces). The bird in the field appears even smaller than the weights indicate because of a very short tail. The Coturnix has a longer, thinner bill than the Bobwhite. Neither does it have the crest of the native quail. The Coturnix is said to walk and squat on a more horizontal plane than the Bobwhite. In this characteristic and general appearance, the Coturnix is said to resemble the meadowlark *(Sturnella magna)*. In flight, however, the feet often dangle—much in the manner of the rail. The wing beat is rapid.

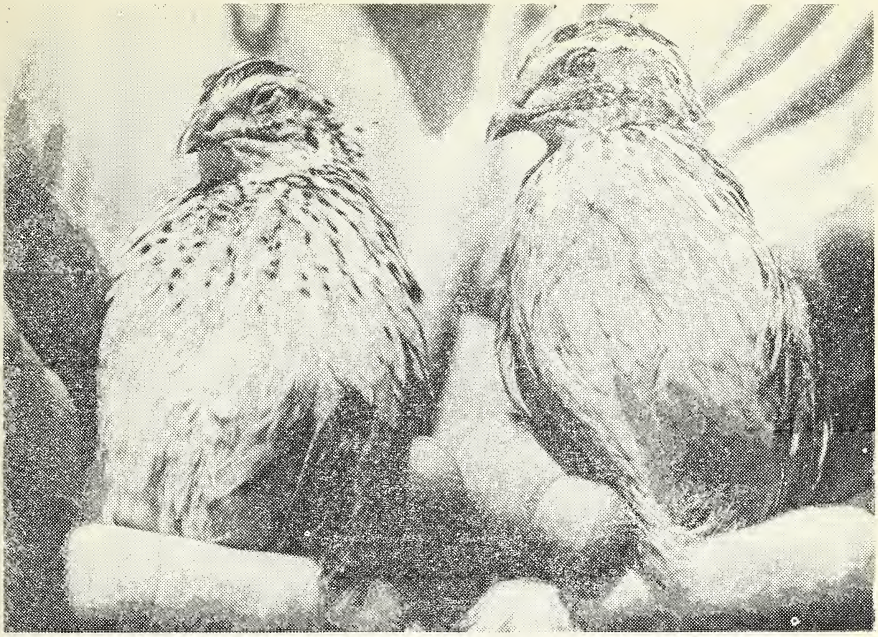

Figure 1. The male Coturnix Quail (right) may be distinguished from the female (left) by the ochraceous-brown breast and brick red throat. The throat of the female is creamy-white.

A description of *C. c. japonica* as quoted by Stanford (1957) from Taka-Tsukasa (1935) is as follows: "Adult male—forehead, crown and nape black with rusty-brown edges, except the median vertical and supercillary lines, which are cream white. Inter-scapular regions black with broad cream shaft stream and rusty bars; scapulars, black and rump similarly colored, but added with some cream transversal bars, and greyish edges and tinted with light brown. Wing-coverts greyish-brown with grey edge and black base; primaries dark brown speckled with rusty-brown at the tip of the outer web, and margined with the same color; secondaries similar to the primaries, but the brownish parts are larger and broader tertiaries patterned like scapulars, but no cream shaft streak. Lores, face and throat brick red, breast ochraceous-brown with white shaft streak; sides of the breast similar, but the base of feathers are tinted with rusty-brown, with very large white shaft streaks, on some larger feathers there are some black and buff markings of the webs. Abdomen and under tail-coverts pale cream; tail like the back. Bill dark brown, legs pale brownish-yellow, and iris brown.

"Adult female—similar to the male, but face and throat cream-white, except around the eyes and ear-coverts which are rusty-brown. Malar line also rusty, but has brown dots. Three black dotted lines with rusty base exist at the end of the ear coverts; one runs along the side of the neck, the second diagonally to the breast, and the third beginning at the lower front of the ear coverts, surrounds the fore-neck, but is generally interrupted at the middle of the throat (very old birds have pale brick-red throats.)" See Fig. 1.

CHARACTERISTICS

The Bobwhite possesses a high degree of gregariousness in its characteristic covey pattern. Stanford (1957) says that although the Coturnix can often be found in aggregates of some numbers, particularly in migration, the birds seem to range as limited-period family groups, pairs, or individuals. The family group is said to consist of the female and the young and is operative for only a short time before the young are on their own. While the Bobwhite covey, when flushed, usually bursts as a group and flies in one general direction with a certain degree of unanimity, any group of Coturnix when flushed will go to the four winds in singles.

The Bobwhite covey roosts in a close circle, but the Coturnix when roosting will squat separately without regard to those near him. They are said to roost separately even in zero temperatures in weather that would often kill Bobwhite roosting singly. Several Coturnix may be seen gathered on a good dusting ground, but when flushed they go their separate ways with no perceptible organization.

The Coturnix flushes with a rapid wing beat flying 6 to 10 feet off the ground going 100 to 200 yards away. When they hit the ground again, they move very little before holding tightly.

It would appear that the Coturnix chooses the borders and edges of grassy or open fields and seems to like small grain, cornfields, and especially stubble. The bird, when flushed, will often take to open grassy areas. It also will feed and nest in such cover. It may be found at times with the Bobwhite in Bobwhite cover. It is generally agreed by observers that it is not a bird of the forest.

NEST AND YOUNG

The Coturnix prefers a grassy nesting site. The nest is a shallow depression in the ground. It may be lined with a few strands of grass or other material from around the nest. Unlike the Bobwhite nest, the Coturnix nest may have no overhead cover at all.

Missouri nests observed by Stanford (1957) averaged 10 eggs per completed clutch. Although the eggs vary considerably in coloration, they generally have a ground color of pale to yellowish-olive to light gray, tan, or dark brown; and they are lightly to heavily blotched with brown, olive-green, or brownish-black (Figure 2). Markings vary greatly in shape and size. Eggs vary from 32.6 to 26.2 by 22.4 to 21.5 millimeters in dimensions.

The eggs hatch after approximately 15 days of incubation. This is about a week less than the time required for the Bobwhite eggs to hatch. The young birds develop very rapidly. Young may be flying and on their own at 12 days of age. Stanford (1957) speaks of 7-day-old birds that were struck by a car as they flew across the highway. Such rapid independence of the young birds may indicate that the old birds have time to nest a second time the same season.

RELEASE IN TENNESSEE

Tennessee's part in the over-all Coturnix program has been the experimental releasing of adult birds on designated areas. The first release was made on September 20, 1956, when 2,000 Coturnix Quail were planted in the Lock 5 area along the Cumberland River in Wilson County. (Table 1). In 1957, 12,865 Coturnix were released in nine separate plantings in Sevier and Green counties in East Tennessee; Wilson, Putnam, and Coffee counties in middle Tennessee, and Madison and Benton counties in West Tennessee.

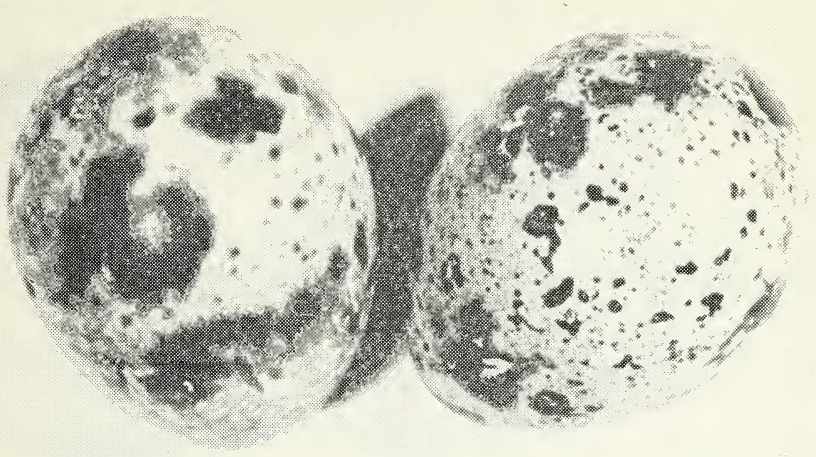

Figure 2. Unlike the pure white Bobwhite eggs, the eggs of the Coturnix are heavily blotched with brown.

Table 1. Coturnix Quail released in Tennessee during 1956 and 1957.

Date of Release	County	Number of Quail
September 20, 1956	Wilson	2,000
April 9, 1957	Sevier	1,000
April 10, 1957	Madison	1,000
April 10, 1957	Benton	1,565
June 7, 1957	Wilson	1,500
June 7, 1957	Wilson	500
June 7, 1957	Putnam	2,000
June 20, 1957	Green	2,000
August 31, 1957	Coffee	2,000
November 19, 1957	Wilson	1,300
Total		14,865

Biologists continued close observations of these plantings immediately following each release. Wherever possible, dogs were used for locating the birds. A limited number of nests was located at the release sites during the 1957 breeding season, but most of the planted Coturnix had scattered widely immediately following the release. Each bird carried a leg band, and when the Bobwhite hunting season opened each year (1956 and 1957) band returns soon appeared from widely scattered points.

As a result of these movement studies, it was apparent that the Coturnix was displaying its migratory characteristic. It was observed by biologists censusing the release sites that a rapid dispersal of the birds began within a week following the plantings. Of the 2,000 Coturnix Quail released in Wilson County on September 20, 1956, 14 had been recovered by June 30, 1957. Recoveries were made up to 400 miles away. Although a majority of the birds retaken had moved in southern directions, there were four instances of northward movment from 15 to 70 miles and as late as January 3, 1957.

Table 2. Band recovery from Coturnix Quail released September 20, 1956, in Wilson County, Tennessee

Date of Recovery	Location of Recovery	Approximate Miles Traveled	Direction from Release Site
November 5, 1956	Warren Co., Tenn.	65	SE 1*
December 10, 1956	Macon Co., Tenn.	50	NE
December 20, 1956	Hardin Co., Tenn.	120	SW
December 22, 1956	Davidson Co., Tenn.	10	SW
January 1, 1957	Giles Co., Tenn.	80	SW
Unknown	Wilson Co., Tenn.	15	NE
November 28, 1956	Barren Co., Ky.	70	NE
January 3, 1957	Muhlenberg Co., Ky.	70	NW
November 22, 1956	Coneuch Co., Ala.	350	S
November 23, 1956	Cullum Co., Ala.	160	S
Unknown	Madison Co., Ala.	115	S
January 5, 1957	Madison Co., Ala.	100	S
January 8, 1957	Union Co., So. Car.	275	SE
January 1, 1957	Hancock Co., Miss.	400	SW

1* taken by accidental death—all other returns by hunters.

Since the first Bobwhite hunting season following the 1957 releases is not complete at the time of this writing, Coturnix band returns were also incomplete for the season. Observations of birds released in other states, however, also indicate that the Coturnix disperse quickly following artificial releases. Among the records gathered thus far in 1957 are a Tennessee bird recovered in Michigan and one bird each from Florida and Alabama recovered in Tennessee. Active programs to study the success of experimental releases of Coturnix are now under way in Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, Ohio, and Texas as well as Missouri and Tennessee.

It is still too early to draw conclusions as to the success of the Coturnix Quail releases in Tennessee. Biologists have feared that the birds would not return north from their fall migration. No data have yet come to light that would indicate that any of the birds released in Tennessee or any other state has completed a migratory cycle in Tennessee but the recovery of Florida and Alabama birds in Tennessee is encouraging. Since the bird is so highly migratory, biologists must be assured of the return of adequate numbers of the migrants in the spring if the plantings are to be considered successful.

Although ornithologists cannot yet consider *Coturnix japonica* an established species in Tennessee, it is very possible that numbers of the birds may be observed. Observations should be reported to Mr. Lemuel Due, State Game and Fish Commission, Nashville.

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TELEVISION TOWER CASUALTIES

By Amelia R. Laskey

NASHVILLE.—It is sad and depressing to realize the heavy toll of our beautiful and useful birds that is being taken annually during the periods of night migration at the newer type of television towers in numerous locations in the United States. These tall, narrow, triangular-shaped towers are supported on three sides by 12 or more heavy cables, extending from the top groundward at least 600 feet. Thus there is a large acreage of sky crossed by a maze of wires which migrants are unable to avoid and which kill or maim hundreds on a single night during the peak migration flights, continuing nightly during each migration period of several weeks.

From September 23, 1957 to mid-November, we made daily early-morning searches of the ground under the wires of a 1000 ft. television tower, built on top of a 1174 ft. hill at Nashville, collecting 704 birds of 67 species. This number does not include the complete list of casualties. Owing to the rough terrain, much of it in woods, brush or tall grass, it was impossible to find all of the birds, some were taken by predators, some were consumed by ants and fly larvae, leaving unidentifiable skeletons or feathers.

There is no known means of eliminating this great hazard in this type of tower, so my efforts have been directed toward utilizing this large sample of migration to obtain knowledge of the species passing over, unseen, in the night, for comparison with our daylight observations in the field. Records were kept on the number of each species found daily. The date used indicates the morning when the freshly-killed bird was picked up. Several people assisted in gathering the birds, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Fentress, Mrs. Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. C. E. Goodlett, Mrs. S. M. Bell and F. C. Laskey. I am responsible for all identifications, for tabulations and analysis of the records.

These casualties provided a large number of valuable records, including rare species, new extremes in arrival and departure dates, many earliest arrival and latest departure dates for the current autumn migration, and a number of peak or wave dates for different species. Actually the casualties furnished more data on bird movements than the sight records of those of us who made field observations here during the same period. I also took wing measurements of species that breed in Nashville for comparison of the size of the migrants with those nesting here.

Cold fronts with overcast skies and the accompanying north winds always brought a flight of migrants which was discernible in the increased number of casualties, but not always in the field.

On September 5, a weak cold front with fair weather resulted in a fine field list of migrants at Radnor Lake (with Mrs. Goodlett) and at my home. On that date, first records of autumn arrival included Pied-billed Grebe, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Nashville Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, and 2 male Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, one in song, tying the early arrival date of Sept. 5, 1939 by H. C. Monk. Autumn singing by that species has been rarely recorded here.

After a period of showery, mild weather from Sept. 8-22, another cold front arrived, bringing the first major autumn disaster for 1957 to night

migrants at the television tower: 95 birds of 20 species were gathered on Sept. 23, including 12 Tennessee Warblers, 10 Chestnut-sided Warblers, 22 Ovenbirds (23 percent) and 12 Redstarts, peak numbers for the 4 species. On Sept. 24, we gathered 38 birds of 14 species. My trips to Radnor Lake (about 3 miles from the tower) on those two days were disappointing for birds were scarce with no migrant arrivals there or at my home.

Thereafter the numbers of casualties fluctuated, with the increases occurring during cold-front periods as follows: Sept. 28-29, over 50 of 21 species for the two days; Sept. 30, 46 birds of 20 species; Oct. 4 (hard rains), 150 birds of 28 species. Of these, 80 birds (55 percent) were thrushes (Wood 17; Swainson's 40; Gray-cheeked 23) and 13 Catbirds. On Oct. 5, the casualties numbered 41 of 14 species. Although we found no Rose-breasted Grosbeaks on this date in the kill, there was a definite peak in the South Harpeth Valley near Nashville where our T.O.S. group listed 24 on a field trip that day at the H. E. Parmer camp.

On Oct. 11, there were 29 casualties and on Oct. 12, there were 16. On Oct. 25 and 26, the count went over 50 with 18 Bay-breasted Warblers for the two-day period (35 percent). With only 14 and 16 birds for the next two days, numbers dwindled and it seemed that the migration had nearly ended. However on Nov. 4, we had 36 casualties of 13 species, many of especial significance. There were 8 Golden-crowned Kinglets (4 of each sex), 22 percent of the total, an Orange-crowned Warbler, a Black-throated Green Warbler, a Palm Warbler, a small peak of two species that winter here, Myrtle Warbler 6, Field Sparrow 10, a late Indigo Bunting and others that are mentioned in the following summary of outstanding records.

To summarize the data obtained: the rarest bird found was a Yellow Rail, Sept. 29, the second Tennessee record (preserved as a specimen by A. F. Ganier); two other species seldom found in the field were Red-breasted Nuthatch, Nov. 4, Black-throated Blue Warbler, a male on Sept. 29 and a female on Oct. 1.

There were two new earliest arrival dates: Brown Creeper Oct. 4 and Lincoln's Sparrow on Sept. 29.

There were four new latest departure dates: Short-billed Marsh Wren, Oct. 26 and Nov. 4; Yellow Warbler, Sept 27; Northern Waterthrush, Oct. 12; Grasshopper Sparrow (2) Nov. 4. One of these was badly mashed, but A. F. Ganier prepared the other as a study skin which will be identified later for sub-specific status. A Blackburian Warbler on Oct. 25 ties the previous late departure date.

For the 1957 autumn season, television tower casualties furnished earliest arrival dates for 16 species, two of them, White-throated Sparrow on Oct. 4 and Fox Sparrow on Oct. 25 were also found by H. C. Monk in the field on the same dates. Latest departure dates were also recorded for another 16 species.

From field observations in their respective home areas by C. E. Goodlett, H. C. Monk and myself, plus the tower casualties, the greatest influx of White-throated Sparrows occurred between Oct. 27 and Nov. 5.

Of the 704 casualties of 67 species, Ovenbirds led in numbers with 73, Swainson's Thrush 56, Catbird 47, Magnolia Warbler 44, and Tennessee Warbler 44.

The complete casualty list, for this tower, of birds that could be identified follows; some remains were beyond recognition when found.

Pied-billed Grebe 2; Black Vulture 1; Sora 2; Yellow Rail 1; Yellow-billed Cuckoo 4; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 3; Traill's Flycatcher 2; Least Flycatcher 1 (these Empidonax species identified according to Forbush); Red-breasted Nuthatch 1; Brown Creeper 1; House Wren 1; Winter Wren 1; Long-billed Marsh Wren 1; Short-billed Marsh Wren 2; Catbird 47; Brown Thrasher 2; Robin 1; Wood Thrush 28; Hermit Thrush 4; Swainson's Thrush 56; Gray-cheeked Thrush 32; Golden-crowned Kinglet 17; Ruby-crowned Kinglet 3; Starling 1; White-eyed Vireo 2; Yellow-throated Vireo 1; Red-eyed Vireo 20; Philadelphia Vireo 2; Black-and-white Warbler 14; Blue-winged Warbler 2; Tennessee Warbler 44; Orange-crowned Warbler 3; Nashville Warbler 1; Yellow Warbler 2; Magnolia Warbler 44; Black-throated Blue Warbler 2; Myrtle Warbler 16; Black-throated Green Warbler 9; Blackburnian Warbler 10; Chestnut-sided Warbler 27; Bay-breasted Warbler 35; Palm Warbler 9; Ovenbird 73; Northern Waterthrush 6; Kentucky Warbler 1; Yellowthroat 22; Yellow-breasted Chat 3; Hooded Warbler 1; Wilson's Warbler 1; Canada Warbler 3; Redstart 23; Eastern Meadowlark 1; Scarlet Tanager 6; Summer Tanager 2; Rose-breasted Grosbeak 6; Indigo Bunting 18; Dickcissel 1; Savannah Sparrow 7; Grasshopper Sparrow 3; Slate-colored Junco 3; Chipping Sparrow 1; Field Sparrow 21; White-throated Sparrow 12; Fox Sparrow 2; Lincoln's Sparrow 1; Swamp Sparrow 9; Song Sparrow 7.

Occasional visits were made to two other towers in Nashville of different designs. One of these, a radio tower, is 878 feet high, supported by very heavy cables from mid-section to the ground. The other, a television tower, is of comparable height but has a wide base and no cables. Very few dead birds were found at either of these towers. The largest casualty list noted was at the television tower on Sept. 29 when 7 birds of 5 species were gathered; Whip-poor-will, a female; Black-and-white Warbler 1; Tennessee Warbler 1; Magnolia Warbler 2; Ovenbird 2.

From our observations in Nashville and the reports of others in various states, it seems obvious that this newer type of television tower of 1000 or more feet in height, supported on each side by 12 or more cables extending from the top, is far more disastrous to night-migrating birds because the structure extends across a large acreage of sky.
1521 Graybar Lane, Nashville.

JOHNSON CITY.—On the morning of September 29, 1957 I visited the area in the vicinity of WJHL TV-Tower in Johnson City. A steady downpour of rain preceded my visit all during the afternoon and early part of the night. A moderate wind had been blowing from the northeast as nearly all the birds were lying to the southwest of the tower. The road and parking area were littered with crushed carcasses, many disfigured beyond identification. Those which I thought might be identified, I picked up and brought home and spread them out to dry before attempting to sort, count and identify. Two hundred fourteen birds of twenty-nine species were in this lot while those remaining represented a slightly larger number. Not all of the birds had been killed the preceding night as judged by their condition but most had met their fate on one or the other of the two preceding nights.

The 29 species identified was one less than the casualty list at the same location on the night of October 6-7 1954 (see THE MIGRANT **25:** 65-68, 1954). The species with the numbers of each identified were as follows: Pied-billed Grebe, 1; Traill's Flycatcher, 1; Catbird, 1; Wood Thrush, 5; Swainson's Thrush, 12; Gray-cheeked Thrush, 4; Yellow-throated Vireo, 3; Red-eyed Vireo, 57; Philadelphia Vireo, 1; Black-and-white Warbler, 1; Tennessee Warbler, 15; Orange-crowned Warbler, 1; Parula Warbler, 2; Magnolia Warbler, 17; Cape May Warbler, 1; Black-throated Blue Warbler, 8; Blackburnian Warbler, 13; Chestnut-sided Warbler, 13; Bay-breasted Warbler, 14; Ovenbird, 26; Kentucky Warbler, 1; Yellow-throat, 2; Yellow-breasted Chat, 1; Hooded Warbler, 6; Wilson's Warbler, 1; American Redstart, 3; Scarlet Tanager, 1; Summer Tanager, 2 and Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 1.—LEE R. HERNDON.

FALL WATER BIRDS AT CHATTANOOGA

We have had a thrilling season with some rather astonishing observations, particularly of shore birds and terns. Regular observations with records for the area cover a period of 5 years. Some of these records are due to more frequent coverage of sites known to have good possibilities. Only weather conditions can account for the 10 species of shore birds seen at one time at the location where conditions are usually unfavorable in the fall. The birds found at this location on 9-22 (about a mile from the city limits) had obviously arrived within the past few hours. They were extremely hungry and could be approached within a few feet. They were also very active and very noisy and pugnacious to each other. We visited the spot 3 times during that day and there was no change in behavior, number, or variety. Twenty-four hours later they were back to normal behavior and attempts to get close enough for moving pictures were unsuccessful.

Excessive precipitation totalling 11 inches from September 1 to 7:30 p. m., September 28 caused overflow of creeks, flooding of fields and enlargement of normally damp spots. It is interesting to note that at Long Savannah Creek during this period, heavy rains caused decrease in the mud flats, and observations were not as good as at other places where favorable conditions were created very suddenly.

The following comments pertain to the entries in the table of the same title and bearing the same letter dsignation.

a. Earlier than previously recorded fall date and in larger numbers.

b. Recorded earlier and later and in larger numbers.

c. First recorded 8-5-56.

d. Wilson's Plover *(Charadrius wilsonia)* — One individual of this species was approached to within 30' on 9-22-57. It was with the group of 10 species of shore birds found at one location near the city limits. The 20X telescope was used to confirm the identification, though in this case it was not needed.

(Note: this is the first record of this species for the state. Ed.)

e. Black-bellied Plover *(Squatarola squatarola)*. — Two of this easily identified species were found on 11-2-57 at Hiwassee bridge on Highway 58, which crosses the Hiwassee river 34 miles northeast of Chattanooga. The B&L 20X telescope simplified identification of these two birds.

f. Ruddy Turnstone *(Arenaria interpres)*. — On September 24, chapter members met at Chickamauga Dam at 5:45 p. m. for a brief field trip and picnic supper. The B&L spotting scope with a 20x lens was set up to observe the few terns left from a group of 200 (4 sp.) seen there two days earlier. About ten terns were perched on a pile of boulders near mid-stream, a short distance below the spillway.

As I took a first look to identify the terns for the benefit of several novices and visitors, a small, dark-backed, chunky bird flew to the rocks and alighted, in the manner of a Spotted Sandpiper. However, even in flight, an unusual tail pattern was evident. A look at the breast showed the markings of an immature or fall Ruddy Turnstone. Hardly believing my own snap judgment, I had it confirmed immediately by Dr. Wilbur K. Butts of the University of Chattanooga who is an expert on field marks, and by my husband who has seen many Ruddy Turnstones with me at the coast.

Either the terns resented the turnstone or it was uneasy in their presence because several times it moved, apparently with reluctance, from rock to rock (sometimes on the back side where we could not see it for a minute or so). On one of these movements the tail was seen and described orally while someone else compared the description with the plate showing a turnstone in flight.

After about ten minutes, another observer saw the bird leave the rocks but was unable to follow it over the water. The shore on both sides of the river is riprapped for some distance both above and below the dam, and one short area at the foot of a boat ramp is pebbly, so the bird probably didn't go far away.

(Note: This is the first Tennessee record for this species. Ed.)

g. Earliest fall date by 8 days.

h. First and second records for the area.

i. Only two previous records; 11-2-52 and 5-1-55.

j. Largest number previously recorded, 18.

k. Dunlin (Red-backed Sandpiper) *(Erolia alpina)*. — A flock of 34 small sandpipers on 11-2-57 at the Hiwassee bridge, was first thought to be Pectoral Sandpipers as we had seen as many as 30 at one location. After following them back and forth along a mudbank and having them flit away several times, we finally got down on hands and knees and stalked the group with the telescope until it was possible to ascertain the identifying field marks, particularly the long bill. We had seen many of these in Florida, earlier in the year.

l, n and p. For details of first observations, see THE MIGRANT **28**, 41, 1957.

m. Forster's Tern *(Sterna forsteri)*. — Until 9-22-57 it was never possible to make a positive identification of this species because of distance. However, on this date one, and possibly two, were easily identified in a mixed group of terns perched on boulders in the middle of the river a few feet below Chickamauga Dam. On 9-27 two were identified by head and wing markings.

o. One positively identified. The only previous record was on 8-5-56.

MRS. E. M. WEST, 2914 Haywood Ave., Apt. 1-D, Chattanooga 5.

FALL WATER BIRDS AT CHATTANOOGA

	7-21	8-10	8-17	8-18	8-24	8-25	9-8	9-12	9-15	9-22	9-24	9-29	10-5	10-6	10-13	10-17	10-27	10-28	11-2	11-9
a. Pied-billed Grebe			1				1		7	10		6		4	4		1			
b. Little Blue Heron	2	5		14		12	1			6					2					
c. Semipalmated Polver						2														
d. Wilson's Plover										1										
e. Black-bellied Plover																			2	
f. Ruddy Turnstone											1									
g. Common Snipe												2		1	1	6	1			1
h. Upland Plover *					1					1										
Spotted Sandpiper							1	1		15		3	1		2	2				
Solitary Sandpiper		1	1	1	2					1		3		2		1				
i. Greater Yellowlegs							1			1		1		1						
j. Lesser Yellowlegs										60+		20		8	11	14			4	
Pectoral Sandpiper						1				7		8		1		1		3		3
Least Sandpiper						4	1			5										5
k. Dunlin																			34	3
l. Dowitcher *				2	2		2			1		1		5	1	1				
Semipal. Sandpiper		1			2	4	1													
m. Forster's Tern										1+		2								
n. Common Tern *							25	13	200	70		10	11	13						
o. Least Tern										1+										
p. Black Tern *						50				few										

* See THE MIGRANT 28 41, 1957

OBSERVATIONS AT A FISH HATCHERY

Recent abandonment of a commercial fish hatchery where the Kingsport Bird Club has watched shore and water birds suggested comment on the locale and our observations there during the past five or six years. In the spring of 1957 the hatchery operations were moved some eight or nine miles to a site six miles east of Boone Lake on the airport road, because water needed by the growing community surrounding the first location could no longer be supplied to the hatchery in sufficient quantity in dry weather to augment the stream dammed to fill the ponds where goldfish were bred.

The nearly ideal conditions for observation of water and shore birds provided by the former hatchery were first appreciated by Mrs. Adele West. The area was easily accessible by car, which was its first advantage over the reservoir on Bays Mountain. The grounds extended roughly north and south about half a mile; two large ponds of more than an acre lay above a dam, and ten smaller ponds of assorted sizes varying from thirty to perhaps one hundred and fifty feet square bordered a small stream in a ravine along a steep wooded hillside. It was possible to walk along the margins of all the ponds. In rotation the smaller ponds were drained, cleaned and filled. The mud flats of the emptying ponds brought shore birds in spring and fall migrations. The fish lured herons, kingfishers and Osprey. Many insects, probably attracted to the ponds as a hatchery for their larvae, in turn attracted insect-eating swallows. Ducks in ever-shifting numbers and species occupied the ponds from about the second week of September through April and even the first week of May. Thus, this fish hatchery provided unusual conditions for close inspection of birds usually tantalizingly far away from the observer.

The records of The Kingsport Bird Club, which was organized in 1949, show twenty birds whose habitat is a fresh water area observed that year at the fish hatchery: Pied-billed Grebe, Great Blue Heron, Green Heron, Canada Goose, Mallard, Black Duck, Blue-winged Teal, Lesser Scaup, Osprey, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Lesser Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semi-palmated Sandpiper, Ring-billed Gull, Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Common Snipe and Belted Kingfisher. Of these twenty, three species, Osprey, Pectoral Sandpiper, and Semi-palmated Sandpiper, were observed only at the fish hatchery. In 1950 the Kingsport Club added six species to the twenty observed in 1949: Black-crowned Night Heron, Ring-necked Duck, American Coot, Semi-palmated Plover, Greater Yellowlegs, and Bank Swallow. Of these six the Greater Yellowlegs and Bank Swallow were observed only at the hatchery.

As the years passed the list of birds increased. It is possible that the members of the Kingsport Club became better observers and spent more hours at the hatchery. It is probable that the filling of two TVA lakes, Patrick Henry and Boone, brought to the Kingsport region a greater variety of water and shore birds for greater lengths of time. Whatever the explanation, our record for 1952 shows the addition of three new species: Little Blue Heron, Canvasback, and Redhead. The Little Blue Herons were seen in different areas by a number of observers from the middle of August through the second week in September. In 1953 Common Loon, A. Widgeon,

Common Goldeneye, Bufflehead, Common Merganser, Caspian Tern, and Tree Swallow are first entries. Of these seven additions, only the Common Loon was seen outside the Fish Hatchery. Additions to our list in 1954 were: Pintail, Red-breasted Merganser, Dunlin, and Bonaparte's Gull. By 1955 the list of birds we could hope to see around the fish hatchery included Gadwall, Shoveler, Greater Scaup, Hooded Merganser, Sora, American Woodcock, Herring Gull, and Black Tern. The Shoveler was first seen at Warriors' Path State Park on March 13 and 14 by Howard Young and Thomas Finucane. The Black Tern, seen on May 12 (TF) was the second record for the area and the only observation since that of Mrs. Adele West on July 28, 1948. (MIGRANT: **20**, 17, 1949) In 1956 the Kingsport record expanded to include four additions: Horned Grebe, week of Feb. 12; Blue Goose, second week of Nov.; Wood Duck, in April and May; and Western Sandpiper, May 12. The Western Sandpiper was seen by Thomas Finucane, Spencer Meeks, and George Rodgers. In 1957 we added Red-throated Loon to the list. Nine years of intermittent observations by the Kingsport Club increased the list of birds observed and observable at the fish hatchery from twenty species to not less than fifty-four. This still-growing list of species of waterfowl and birds preferring areas with some expanse of water indicates the contribution made by the hatchery to the records and the pleasure of Kingsport bird watchers.

I shall now include a few lists of these birds seen on quick visits by one observer on one day during spring and fall migrations of the past few years.

In my notes for Friday, Oct. 16, 1953, I find five species of water- loving birds observed at the hatchery. The autumn of 1953 was dry and warm; afternoon temperatures were in the 80's; the last previous rain was Sept. 25. The upper ponds were very low with dry shores. In about thirty minutes I saw Great Blue Heron (1), Canada Geese (7), Common Merganser (2), Common Goldeneye (6), and Belted Kingfisher (4).

On Sept. 18, 1954 I recorded at the fish hatchery the following birds peculiar to that locale at that season: Green Heron, Blue-winged Teal, Semipalmated Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Lesser Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, and Chimney Swift.

Two sample days during spring migration will illustrate the wealth of birds displayed for observation. Wednesday, March 16, 1955 has eight entries. It was a typical March day in this region, with daffodils and forsythia in full bloom, Flickers doing their courting dances, and Song Sparrows gathering nest materials. On the fish hatchery ponds were: Horned Grebe (1), Pied-billed Grebe (4), Lesser Scaup (100), Greater Scaup (2), Common Goldeneye (1), Common Merganser (1), Red-breasted Merganser (2), and Bonaparte's Gull (4).

The record for April 6, 1954 caught perhaps the peak in number of species congregated at the fish hatchery. About nine-thirty, I recorded bright sunshine, mourning cloak, swallowtail, and sulphur butterflies along with seventeen species of birds: Pied-billed Grebe, Green Heron, American Widgeon, Blue-winged Teal, Ring-necked Duck, Lesser Scaup, Bufflehead, Red-breasted Merganser, Marsh Hawk, American Coot, Greater Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Chimney Swift, Tree Swallow, Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, and Louisiana Waterthrush.

ANN HARNEY SWITZER, 1620 Fairidge Dr., Kingsport.

THE 1957 CHRISTMAS SEASON BIRD COUNTS

By T. O. S. Members

The composite list of species for the count was 113 or two greater than last year. Reports from ten localities was the same as last year, the only difference being the substitution of Kentucky Woodlands National Wildlife Refuge for Johnsonville. The list has been equaled or exceeded on four counts, all within the past seven years.

Two of the species, Red-breasted Nuthatch and Pine Siskin, returned to the list while Red Crossbills were missed for the second season in succession after having been reported on twelve successive counts. Perhaps the shifting of the center of the census circle for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park could account for the absence of the Red Cross-bills from the list.

Two species occur on the list for the first time. They are: Upland Plover (Lebanon) and Spotted Sandpiper (Memphis).

In the table which follows the localities are listed from west to east. Under the heading "Information on the Counts" are given the locations and other pertinent data relative to the counts as supplied by the compilers. The species and number of individuals observed at each locality are listed in the table.

Species marked with an asterick (*) in the table are mentioned in other paragraphs.

INFORMATION ON THE COUNT

MEMPHIS. — (1953 areas generally; wooded bottomlands 23%, deciduous woods including city parks and cemeteries 22%, pastures, airfields, farms 22%, suburban roadsides 30%, rivers edge 3%).—December 22; 7 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., fair; wind S, 0-8 mph. Twenty observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours 86 (56 on foot, 30 by car); total party-miles 190 (49 on foot, 141 by car). Total 82 species. 3,510,074 individuals. The Spotted Sandpiper, Least Sandpipers, and Catbird, examined leisurely (Mrs. BC, WLW, JR, GP); the Spotted a first winter record, 2 Leasts at same pond December 14 (BC) (2d Memphis Count record). Woodcock, (1st Memphis Count) singing (BC, EP); Rough-legged Hawk (RDS, HHW). Day counts dropped; estimates, coming in to Gragg School roost, were: Starling 400,000; Redwinged Blackbird 250,000; Rusty Blackbird 2,000; Common Grackle 2,500,000; Brown-headed Cowbird 350,000. (About 25,000 (majority Starlings) at Elmwood Cemetery). White-throated Sparrows totaled 1533. Mr. and Mrs. Ben B. Coffey, Jr., John T. Bigham, Mary Davant, Oliver Irwin, Luther F. Keeton, Edward M. King, Mrs. J. H. McWhorter, Nelle Moore, George Peyton, Jr., Edwin Poole, S. Jack Rini, Mrs. Arlo I. Smith, Lynn Smith, R. Demett Smith, Jr., Mrs. M. L. Torti, Dr. Wendell L. Whittemore, Dr. Harry Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Wilmeth.

LEBANON — (area same as in previous years) January 1, 1958; All Ducks and most Mourning Doves in feeding areas wild life refuge, Old Hickory Lake. Lone Upland Plover down lake below refuge. Starlings — everywhere — in flocks.

Observers — Margaret Campbell, Mildred Bouton, Mary Wharton, Mary Frances Knight, John M. Drennon, Sam B. Gilreath, Dixon Merritt.

KENTUCKY WOODLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, Ky. (same area as in previous years). — Dec. 28; 5:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Cloudy to partly cloudy in morning, clear in afternoon; temp. 37° to 46°; wind S. to Sw. 0-7 m. p. h. Twelve observers in six parties. Total party-hours, 30 (22 on foot, 8 by car); total party-miles, 80 (19 on foot, 61 by car). Evelyn Barbig, Howard Barbig, Christine Hancock, Hunter M. Hancock (compiler), Ben Holdridge, Jr., Gerlinde Megow, Gerhardt Megow, William Mitchell, Clell T. Peterson, A. L. Powell, William T. Sledd and L. D. Thompson.— L. D. THOMPSON.—1220 Chickasaw, Paris, Tenn.

NASHVILLE — (same area as in past 7 years). — Dec. 28, 6:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mostly cloudy; fog at first, visibility fair thereafter; temperature range 41 to 44 deg. F.; wind s-w, 5-10 mph; ground bare, water in sloughs. 22 observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours 54 (25 on foot, 29 by car). Total party-miles 132 (26 on foot, 106 by car). Total 70 species, about 15,300 individuals. No snow this year to date but excess rain. Two Starling roosts in city not counted in above. Most blackbirds have gone further south. Night Herons were in trees on river bank. Ducks scarce, all but Ruddy were on Radnor lake. A Brewer's Blackbird was seen Dec. 21 (AFG). All 23 Fox Sparrows were together in clay pits. Le Conte's Sparrow observed at close range (Gleaves, et al). — B. H. Abernathy, Mrs. Wm. F. Bell, Mrs. Ovid Collins, Mrs. Leon DeBrohun, Chas. Farrell, Albert F. Ganier (compiler), Eddie Gleaves, Mrs. C. E. Goodlett, Helen Howell, Will T. Hon, Charles Hunt, Amelia R. Laskey, Geo. R. Mayfield Sr., John Ogden, Henry E. Parmer, Jennie Riggs, James Robins, Michael Tine, Ruth White, Geo. Woodring.

CHATTANOOGA — (same area as last year) Dec. 28, 1957; 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Overcast, light rain; temp. 46 to 48 degrees; no wind. 7 observers in 4 parties. Total, 64 species; about 2,335 individuals. The following species are additions to our previous 4 Christmas counts: Double-crested Cormorant, Canvasback, Pintail, Gadwall, Ruddy Ducks, Brown-headed Cowbird, and Vesper Sparrow.

Observers — Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Barr, Mrs. Leon Cross, Mrs. H. L. Sliger, Mrs. Douglas Tunsberg, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. West (Compiler).

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK—Tennessee - North Carolina (7½ mile radius centered 2 miles south of Cades Cove and including Laurel Lake on north, Fontana Dam on south, Chilhowee Reservoir on west, and Spence Field on state line on east); open farm land, 15%, old fields, 25%, forests, 30%, reservoirs and stream courses, 30%. — Dec. 22; 6:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Clear to partly cloudy; temp. 25 degrees to 65 degrees; wind mostly South, up to 25 mph; ground bare at all altitudes and well saturated; mostly open water; 32 observers in 10 parties. Total party-hours, 80 (67 on foot, 13 by car), total party-miles, 105 (47 on foot, 58 by car).

Snow Bunting — 8 birds were satisfactorily observed by Mrs. Harold Garlinghouse, Dave Highbaugh, and Paul Pardue (President (ETOS) on Bote Mountain Road, 1½ miles north of Thunderhead. The birds were flushed at close range and the large amount of white, especially on wings, was noted. This species has been observed on Roan Mt., 100 miles to the northeast, during the past few winters. The record is the first for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Total, 62 species (1 additional subspecies); 2,483 individuals. Jane Briscoe, Mary Ruth Chiles, John Elson, Mary Enloe, Elizabeth French, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Garlinghouse, Vernon C. Gilbert, Jr., Dave Highbaugh, Phillip Huff, Audrey Kaiman, Bernard Kaiman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Frank Leonhard, Henry W. Lix, Amy Manous, J. T. Mengel, Mrs. Alice D. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Monroe, Mrs. E. E. Overton, Paul Pardue, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Sanders, Mrs. Prince Sluder, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Smith, Jr., Arthur Stupka, Dr. James T. Tanner, Dr. and Mrs. S. R. Tipton, Ralph J. Zaenglein, (Tennessee Ornithological Society, National Park Service, and guests).

GREENEVILLE — (same area as in previous years). Dec. 29, 1957; 6:30 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Clear; temp. 26 to 30 degrees; wind 0 to 5 mph. 8 observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours 20, total party-miles 30 (5 on foot, 25 by car). Total, 53 species, about 11,644 individuals.

These are the Greeneville observers: Mrs. Willis Clemens, Mrs. Chester Darnell, Dwayne Darnell, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nevius, Mrs. J. B. White. The Darnells reported the Herring Gull. The Irvines reported the Vesper Sparrow.

KINGSPORT — (usual territory including southeastern slope of Bays Mountain); fields 30%, wooded area 40%, ponds, rivers and lakes 30%. Dec. 29; 7:30 a. m.,-5:30 p. m., clear; 28 to 45 degrees; water open; light wind 5-10 mph; 11 observers in 8 parties; total party-hours 32; total party-miles 134 (18 on foot, 116 by car). Observers: Thomas W. Finucane, John J. Finucane, Howard S. Young, W. E. Gift, Dr. and Mrs. M. J. Adams, William B. Hincke, W. C. McHorris, Helen Harris, Mrs. Merle Pike, Ann H. Switzer (compiler).

(Continued on page 67)

THE 1957 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

	Memphis	Kentucky Woodlands	Nashville	Lebanon	Chattanooga	Great Smokies	Greeneville	Kingsport	Bristol	Elizabethton
Common Loon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Horned Grebe	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	2	10
Pied-billed Grebe	1	.....	2	.....	10	13	.....	26	.....	2
Db-c. Cormorant	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grt. Blue Heron	2	2	3	.....	1	3	6	2	2	.....
Bl-cr. Night Heron	....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Goose	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	2	20	.....	.....	.....
Mallard	105	1,136	6	1,875	125	24	.....	9	2	.....
Black Duck	.....	550	3	375	175	.....	5	2	.....	.....
Gadwall	3	.....	.....	125	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pintail	12	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gr.-w. Teal	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amer. Widgeon	.....	50	.....	50	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redhead	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ring-nk. Duck	2	110	14	.....	.....	100	.....	28	.....	7
Canvasback	24	.....	14	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Greater Scaup	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lesser Scaup	93	15	18	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Bufflehead	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ruddy Duck	.....	.....	1	.....	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hood. Merganser	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Com. Merganser	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey Vulture	45	1	.....	10	.....	7	12	4	.....	....
Black Vulture	7	.....	5	7	.....	.....	9	7	.....	.....
Sharp-sh. Hawk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooper's Hawk	4	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Red-tld. Hawk	17	9	4	3	3	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Red-sh. Hawk	5	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Rough-lg. Hawk	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Eagle	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bald Eagle	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marsh Hawk	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sparrow Hawk	20	3	23	10	5	.....	12	4	5	14
Ruffed Grouse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bobwhite	144	30	39	46	14	8	5	.....	3	.....
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amer. Coot	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killdeer	103	21	148	30	8	28	12	123	.....	36
Amer. Woodcock	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Com. Snipe	35	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upland Plover*	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sptd. Sandpiper*	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Least Sandpiper	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herring Gull	3	33	2	.....	3	.....	1	30	.....	.....
Ring-bl. Gull	41	110	13	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mourning Dove	136	69	183	5,000	230	45	62	28	26	78
Barn Owl	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Screech Owl	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Gr. Horned Owl	1	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barred Owl	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blt. Kingfisher	3	2	8	.....	.....	5	5	4	.....	10
Yel.-sh. Flicker	101	48	50	15	9	10	7	2	3	16
Pil. Woodpecker	2	7	11	8	3	18	7	7	1	.....
Red-bel. Wdpkr.	80	46	31	10	13	.....	5	.....	.....	2
Red-hd. Wdpkr.	46	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Yl.-bl. Sapsucker	16	14	17	7	1	7	2	4	1	5
Hr. Woodpecker	13	7	6	7	2	8	1	.....	1	3
Dny. Woodpecker	49	33	66	13	13	19	29	13	6	19
E. Phoebe	1	1	2	4	1	12	2	.....	.....	4
Horned Lark	68	9	360	12	.....	18	10	9	.....	35
Blue Jay	580	52	57	21	51	26	34	44	24	73
Common Crow	147	35	1,200	106	41	254	10,000	74	20	311
Bl.-cp. Chickadee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Car. Chickadee	137	100	118	37	14	170	72	71	36	50
Tufted Titmouse	89	103	67	34	20	44	45	51	19	27
Wh.-br. Nuthatch	1	18	7	4	13	2	3	10	2	1
Red-br. Nuthatch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....	1

Brown Creeper	1	4	2	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	2
Winter Wren	5	1	3	5	1	4	3	.....	.....	4
Bewick's Wren	1	.....	6	13	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Carolina Wren	86	30	106	16	16	26	53	36	6	56
Mockingbird	186	13	126	34	43	8	42	61	13	83
Catbird	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown Thrasher	65	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robin	492	8	355	20	57	65	211	19	.....	21
Hermit Thrush	17	1	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4
E. Bluebird	12	26	87	63	31	49	35	27	9	26
Gld.-cr. Kinglet	44	8	11	.....	2	135	1	3	.....	4
Rub.-cr. Kinglet	8	.....	1	2	1	3	.....	1	.....	1
Water Pipit	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprague's Pipit	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Waxwing	46	1	36	.....	25	12	.....	7	13	310
Lgr.-hd. Shrike	47	.....	15	.....	2	.....	11	2	.....	8
Starling	400,000	55	9,500	3,000	300	124	88	10,000	1,000	409
Myrtle Warbler	44	14	76	12	11	10	15	89	.....	151
Pine Warbler	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
House Sparrow	555	60	300	50	25	20	60	86	62	119
E. Meadowlark	538	206	147	22	223	50	76	9	13	66
W. Meadowlark	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redw. Blackbird	250,000	108	44	20	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Rusty Blackbird	2,000	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brewer's Blackbird	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Com.Grackle	2,500,000	500	100	16	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Br.-hd. Cowbird	350,000	.....	9	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardinal	696	220	360	50	53	25	61	63	34	131
Purple Finch	31	45	51	16	18	44	17	1	6	11
Pine Siskin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	5	.....	.....	.....
Amer. Goldfinch	74	35	530	50	229	116	172	41	2	125
Ruf-sd. Towhee	116	47	85	6	32	5	24	25	3	16
Savannah Sparrow	55	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Le Conte's Sparrow	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vesper Sparrow	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sl.-col. Junco	413	150	276	46	90	182	26	50	20	85
Tree Sparrow	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chipping Sparrow	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Field Sparrow	357	89	126	.....	34	102	133	18	7	71
Harris' Sparrow	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wh.-cr. Sparrow	19	.....	94	3	.....	.....	47	2	3	17
Wh.-th. Sparrow	1,538	77	127	12	78	55	156	58	4	105
Fox Sparrow	36	8	23	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Swamp Sparrow	139	.....	44	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Song Sparrow	270	60	116	.....	27	43	24	39	10	57
Snow Bunting*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Species	**82**	**63**	**70**	**51**	**64**	**62**	**53**	**50**	**34**	**54**

BRISTOL — same area as in previous years, Dec. 28. Participants: Mrs. Judith Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Krepela and Mr. and Mrs. E. Dickey.

ELIZABETHTON — same area as past 12 years; lakes 5%, stream borders 60%, woodlands 20% and open fields 15%. — Dec. 28; 7:30 a. m. to 5:15 p. m. Overcast to cloudy to rain all afternoon: temp. 40° to 46°; wind 0 to 10 m.p.h. Eight observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours 33 (12 on foot, 21 by car); total party-miles 122 (12 on foot, 110 by car). Two species were new to our census list. They were: Greater Scaup and Bewick's Wren. Observers — J. C. Browning, Ed Davidson, Glenn Eller, Harry Farthing, Ray Garrison, Lee R. Herndon (compiler), Mrs. Ruth D. Hughes and Roby D. May, Jr.

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ROUND TABLE

NIGHTHAWKS IN DECEMBER — An unprecedented late record of this species *(Chordeiles minor)*, was made at Nashville on Dec. 8, 1957 and on the following days. While observing the ducks on Radnor (85 acre) Lake, six miles south of the city, a low-flying bird crossed the field of vision of my binoculars which I was surprised to identify as a Nighthawk. I watched the bird for about ten minutes as it flew back and forth across the waters surface and then decided that such an unusual record should be witnessed by others. The time was 11:30 a.m. so I drove home for lunch and phoned several other TOS members.

Returning at one o'clock, I was soon joined by Mrs. Amelia Laskey, Miss Jennie Riggs and Mr. Albert Ganier and we watched the birds for two hours, finding there were now three of them present. They were feeding over the surface of the lake at a height of from one to three feet and at a distance of from two hundred to six hundred yards from where we stood. Twice, the birds flew within a hundred feet of us, showing clearly the brown coloration and white wing-spots.

While no insects were visible, we assume there must have been some above the water surface or emerging from it. The lake was abnormally high, being backed up into low willow woods and this backwater may have floated mosquito larvae out into the lake. Bent's Life Histories (USNM Bul. 176, p226) records examination of the stomach contents of two Nighthawks which contained 300 and 500 mosquitoes respectively. In this connection, I saw six Phoebes perched on low limbs along the shore. Several times, each of these would lash out 20 to 40 feet over the water, presumably to catch an insect.

On the following day, Dec. 9, I visited the lake at noon and observed only one Nighthawk skimming the surface. Mr. Ganier came out at three o'clock and found three birds feeding together. At four p.m., after the sun had sunk behind the surrounding hills and the thermometer had read 37 degrees, observation showed the birds had left, supposedly to find a roosting place. On Dec. 10, Mrs. Laskey visited the lake at 10 a.m. and found two present, with the temperature at 42. On Dec. 11, at noon, I found no birds present. The cold wave of the past few days had driven the morning temperature down to 15 degrees F. and these belated transients had probably ridden the brisk northwest wind southward during the night.

We think these late individuals probably came from the northern part of their breeding range and that they were thus hardened to cold temperatures. Most of the Nighthawk migration through Nashville is over by the first of October, and our two latest previous records are Oct. 17, 1917, eight, (Monk) and Oct. 26, 1955, one, (Sue Bell). Bent gives the winter home of this species as South America, south of Panama.—HENRY E. PARMER, 3800 Richland Ave., Nashville 5, Tenn.

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FRANKLIN'S GULLS AT NASHVILLE — Bush's lake lies only one and three-quarter miles north of the State capitol and is located on a bottomland truck farm in a bend of the Cumberland river. The farm is now covered with turnip greens in various stages of development. On November 19, 1957, while checking the waterfowl on the lake, I observed a flock of seventeen gulls standing on grass-grown land about fifty feet from the water. I managed to drive within fifty yards without alarming them. There were fourteen Ring-billed Gulls, one year-old Herring Gull and at the end were two gulls smaller than the Ring-bills. The latter were very dark grey on the sides and rear of the head and they had black legs. They were identified as Franklin's Gulls *(Larus pipixcan)* in fall plumage. On Nov. 25 I found a total of four there with the other gulls but on Nov. 27, only one Franklin's was found. Mrs. Amelia Laskey and Mrs. Catherine Goodlet and I observed the latter bird for some time thru a 30X telescope as well as with binoculars. It was standing on land in the sunshine at about fifty yards distance. This is the first Nashville record.—HENRY E. PARMER, 3800 Richland Ave., Nashville 5, Tenn.

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RED-HEADED WOODPECKER STORES PECANS — It is well known that the Red-bellied Woodpecker is an indefatigable storer of wild pecans in the fall but I do not find this habit reported for the Red-head. At Indianola, Miss., on Nov. 29, I observed one of the latter to fly from a pecan tree to the edge of the gable roof of a dwelling and bearing a pecan in its beak. It crept along the sloping roof-edge and finally drove the pecan into a crack formed over the sheathing where one of the asphalt shingles lapped the shingle below it. The bird then returned to the tree for another and was back to repeat the trick within three minutes. I watched it make four such trips. On its fifth trip it flew off in another direction with the pecan so I suppose some similar hiding place had previously been located there. Nuts I picked up under the tree showed they were of the small "wild" variety and measured 1 3/16 inches long and 5/8 inches thick.—ALBERT F. GANIER, Nashville 12, Tenn.

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OLD HICKORY WILDLIFE REFUGE — The bird refuge area consisting of 3,400 acres at Old Hickory Lake has a dearth of ducks. The best estimate is that not more than 3,000 of all species are present as compared with 20,000 at this time last year. Our guess is that the ducks are staying farther west where large areas, normally dry, are now flooded. An influx is expected in February and March. Most of the feed—500 acres of buckwheat, 100 acres of millet and 70 acres of corn—will still be good and will be needed.

Despite the dearth of ducks, the feed has not gone unused up to this time. The number of Mourning Doves frequenting the area is three times as large as last year. This was true throughout the hunting season. Practically the same is true of Bobwhites. Most of them appear to stay within the refuge area and a large increase in nesting birds of both species is expected next spring.

Interesting visitors—from late summer until their departure for the south—were swallows, 5,000 of them. About three-fourths of them were Cliff Swallows, the rest Barn Swallows. Not many of either species were ever noted here before.—DIXON MERRITT, Lebanon.

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UPPER CUMBERLAND CHAPTER T.O.S. — Chattanooga's nose is broken. There is a new baby—the Upper Cumberland Chapter at Cookeville. It was organized in October as a club and, at the November meeting, voted unanimously to affiliate with the TOS. It started out with 25 members.

The officers are: president, Ralph L. Dunckel; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. C. P. Snelgrove; curator, Paul L. Hollister. Dr. Hollister is professor of biology and Mr. Dunckel of engineering at Tennessee Polytechnic Institute. Miser Richmond is chairman of the program committee, Mrs. J. D. Haile of membership and Mrs. Amy Johnson of junior membership.

The new chapter plans to cover both the Highland Rim and the Cumberland Plateau areas adjacent to it, something that has not been done in the history of TOS.

Dixon Merritt, vice president for Middle Tennessee, was present at the November 4 meeting to explain the workings of TOS. Your editor extends to you a most cordial and hearty welcome and will be expecting to receive material for publication in THE MIGRANT.—DIXON MERRITT, Lebanon.

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CHICKADEE FEEDING HABITS — Early this summer a pair of Chickadees set up housekeeping in a nearby apple tree. Preliminaries over, the new parents began the furious task of feeding the family. Our peanut-butter-stuffed feeder, mounted on the kitchen window sill, provided an easy source of supply. The overworked birds made full use of it and scolded us noisily whenever it was time for a refill. Before the family was raised, we had disposed of two one-pound jars of peanut butter, mostly to the industrious Chickadee couple.

About the time the first jar was finished the lusty infants became more discriminating and demanded variety in their menu. The parents located a source of fat, green worms, which seemed to satisfy the youngsters for a while, but not for long. The little gourmets grew daily more sophisticated. In desperation the adult birds hit upon a novel plan. On the way to the nest with a green worm in the mouth, they stopped by the feeder, rolled the worm in peanut butter, and flew home with their pig-in-blanket. Does this represent a new high point in Chickadee diet?

We did not discover whether father or mother invented this diet, but we watched each of them prepare it many times. Occasionally father was unable to resist temptation and ate his at the feeder. Then he had to backtrack for another worm. Mother was never guilty of this weakness of character.—JOHN W. TAMBLYN, Kingsport.

WHOOPING CRANE POSTAGE STAMP ISSUED

A new stamp commemorating the gallant struggle for survival of the small band of rare Whooping Cranes was released by the U. S. Post Office Department on November 22, 1957. The three-cent stamp which depicts a family group of Whooping Cranes, was designed by Robert Hines of the Department of Interior. The green, blue and yellow stamp was released simultaneously in New York City and Corpus Christi, Texas, on the first day of sales.

Postmaster General Summerfield announced the stamp, saying that "whooping cranes have become international symbols of conservation, having dwindled from thousands in number to a small flock of approximately thirty birds." Corpus Christi, Texas, was chosen because it is close to the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge where the cranes spend each winter.

—o—

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EDITORIAL

The Fifth Edition of the American Ornithologists' Union Check List was published in 1957 after much careful study and thoughtful consideration of the mass of material to be reviewed. The Fourth Edition was published in 1931. Much new material has become available during the intervening years because of the increase in both professional and amateur ornithologists. Many of the changes have been of a minor nature, such as the spelling of common names or with reference to hyphenization. Of greater significance has been the omission of common names for sub-species. For example the "Purple" and "Bronzed" Grackle have become Common Grackle while "Carolina" Junco is given subspecific status and placed under Slate-colored Junco. Both Black-capped Chickadee and Carolina Chickadee are given species status, and therefore listed. Some errors and omissions have been referred to in reviews of the Check List. An omission I found in the index was Dunlin (Red-backed Sandpiper). Neither name occurs in the index. Undoubtedly we will be somewhat confused by the changes but since the list has been prepared for the purpose of eliminating confusion and promoting uniformity we should conform to the listing set forth as quickly and completely as possible. All contributors to THE MIGRANT are urged to follow this listing as nearly as possible. In case you do not have access to a copy, please do not allow that to deter you from contributing. Your editor will attempt to make all lists conform in so far as is possible, beginning with the current issue.—LEE R. HERNDON.

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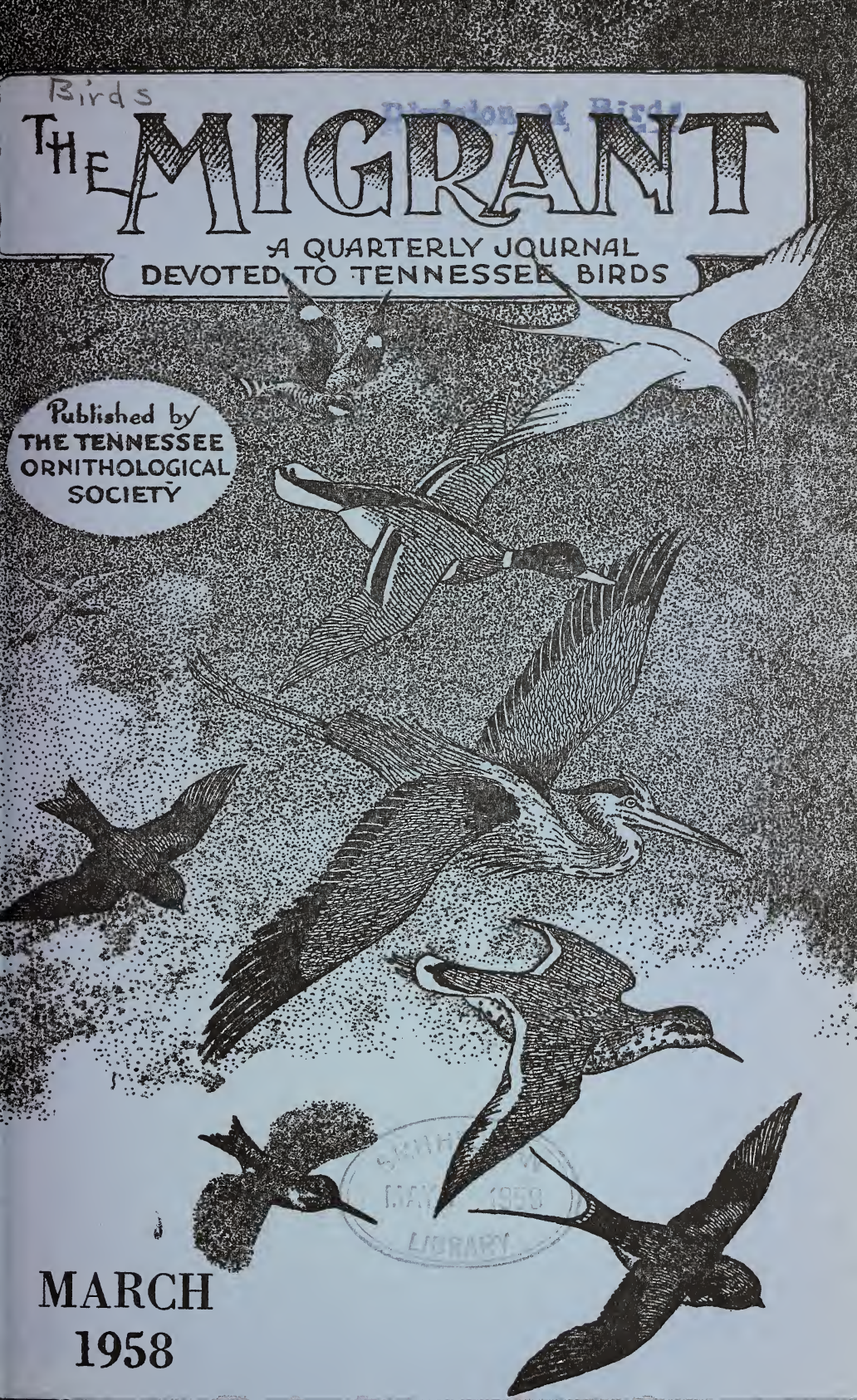

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VOL. 29 MARCH 1958 No. 1

ANNUAL AUTUMN HAWK COUNT 1957

By THOMAS W. FINUCANE

This year the T. O. S. undertook its eighth consecutive annual count of the southward flight of hawks across our State. The number of hawks reported, more than 3000, was greater than in any previous year except 1951, when it exceeded 4000. Broad-winged Hawks constituted more than 95% of the individuals identified and continued to be of paramount interest. A flight of 17 was seen by Fred Behrend on September 2, and a flight of the same number was reported by J. E. Lawson on October 17. Paul Pardue observed a flight of 150 on October 12, and, close to the center of what we consider the peak of the migration in this area, Richard Nevins reported a flight of 1000. Thus, we observed a very large number of Broad-winged Hawks at the center of the flight schedule and a surprising extension of both extremes. Furthermore, nine Ospreys were reported, compared to one last year and one the year before. The number of Sharp-skinned Hawks jumped from three last year to 64 this year. This can be explained in part by the fact that more people participated and spent more than twice as much time in the field this year.

The two observers who reported the Golden Eagle had never seen this species before. The observers, near the foot of the Mendota fire tower, watched the eagle approach from the northeast. For a while it flew directly toward the tower, but it changed course abruptly and passed the tower on the south side, at eye level, at a distance of about 200 ft. One of the observers compared the size of the eagle with that of some Turkey Vultures it passed as it rounded a knob before heading for the fire tower. The same observer noted the white band on the tail. The other observer saw white markings on the upper surfaces of the wings and the golden glint of the nape. These two features appeared and reappeared several times in the late afternoon sun. Strong, steady, flapping flight and articulation of primaries were also noted. Both observers used high-quality binoculars. The Mendota fire tower is about eight miles north of the Tennessee border near Kingsport.

Reports on wind and weather and other interesting details which are condensed before insertion into the chart included in this summary are given in more expanded form below. These comments are numbered to correspond with the numerals in the top row of the chart, labeled "Item". The many details not included in this summary are available in the original reports, which are kept on file.

2. On Sept. 2, seventeen Broad-winged Hawks were spotted spiraling in one flock, semi-high, over Elizabethton, from the front yard of 607 Range St. "After getting binoculars, found flock spiraling somewhat to the south, in vicinity of Lynn Mt., and watched the birds soaring in straight flight northeastward over town, toward Watauga River. Date of observation unusually early." (Behrend)

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5, 6. 7. On Sept. 15, there were observers at three stations situated in the Clinch Mountain system and separated by distances of about 40 and 60 miles along a line running a little south of west. At the eastern end of this series, the Mendota fire tower, 58 Broad-Winged Hawks were recorded. Nine were recorded at the middle station, the fire tower north of Rogersville. At the western end, Black Oak Ridge, only two were seen by Pardue, who wrote:

"Birds, flying S-SW, into wind, were not visible with the naked eye, even with bright cumulus clouds as background."

"Wind velocity: 0-3 mph, N-NE, on the ground, cumulus clouds moving at high speed."

At the Mendota fire tower, 100 miles to the east, all hawks observed were easily visible to the unaided eye. The wind velocity was estimated at 15 mph S-SE, the clouds were moving fairly slowly, and no hawks were found near the limit of vision, in spite of frequent general surveys of the sky with binoculars. The fact that the Mendota fire tower is more than 1500 ft. higher than Black Oak Ridge could account for the differences in the two reports. The 69 hawks seen at the Mendota fire tower flew by, separately or a few at a time, during a period of seven hours. They crossed the ridge northeast of the fire tower, which they then passed on the south side, and they flew away considerably south of the direction of the Rogersville fire tower.

8. The 1084 Broad-winged Hawks reported by Nevius were slightly more than one-third the total count for this species. Three-quarters of the total count was made on this day and the next, Sept. 21 & 22. Nevius had already recorded 84 when the huge flock which he estimated at 1000 made its appearance, at about 2:15 p. m., just ahead of a hard rain storm, which the hawks surmounted successfully, but not without a struggle.

12. The 625 Broad-winged Hawks in this item summarize two reports forwarded by Behrend. One was from Ernest S. Seeman, who lives at the foot of Big Bald, near Erwin. He said:

"Late in the afternoon there was a big storm cloud above, and looking up I saw 25 of the migrating hawks. They circled and then went on to the Bald—which lies almost due south of us. They were flying very high." (5500 ft.)

The other report was 500-700 hawks which dropped into the woods at about 4:30 p. m., on the N-NE slope of Hump Mt., Avery Co., N. C., which borders Carter Co., Tenn. At the time, a thunderstorm was approaching from the SW. William Cable, Elk Park, N. C., who reported this to Behrend, had had a similar experience in the same locality two or three years before.

17. "The preceding day had been hot, with temperatures ranging from 75 to 87. About 2:00 p. m., thunderheads began in the west, and by 3:30 it was storming, with hard rains scattered over the valley between Knoxville and the Great Smokies. The temperature dropped to about 60 deg. Monday, the day of this sighting, began cloudy, with a slow, gentle rain falling at intervals. Temperature at 7:00 a. m. was 66 and by noon had fallen to 65. At 3:30 p. m. the overcast began to break, and by 4:00 p. m. the sky was clear, with the exception of a few large cumulus clouds and a few cirrus clouds."

"The flight of 125 Broadwings was first sighted just as it was approaching a thermal; the hawks were about 800 yds. away and very low. Some 15 min. elapsed from the time the last birds entered the thermal until they disappeared in the blue sky above." (Pardue)

18. "These hawks were at approximately 1000 ft. elevation above the ground and appeared to be coming down, but even at this late hour of the day they found a thermal and rose steadily as they moved off to the south-east." (Pardue, 5:15 p. m., Sept. 23)

19. On Sept. 24, 9:00 a. m., Mrs. Finucane saw eight Broad-winged Hawks circling above a residential area which is situated on a ridge in Kingsport. After a while the hawks flew toward Bay's Mt., several miles distant, but they interrupted their flight to circle above a group of large, industrial-power-house smoke stacks. It was a beautiful, clear day, with no wind, but there was a thick fog in the early morning. The fog had just started breaking up when the hawks were first noticed.

20. This is a condensed item:

9/25, 9:30 a. m. 175; 9/26, 9:15 a. m. 14; 9/27, 9:15 a. m. 13.

These reports from Lawson were submitted by Mrs. West. She stated also that she had spent Sept. 29 at the Elder Mt. fire tower, but thick, soupy clouds remained all day; it was cold and no hawks appeared. She wrote further: "We had so much rain during the period that I don't see how the hawks managed to get through this year. Mr. Lawson was not in the tower much, because of plenty of rain, but saw most of the birds he reported while he was on the ground working at something else for the Forestry Dept."

23. A trip to Bay's Mt. had been planned for Sept. 28 but cancelled because of the weather. The overcast was too dense to permit location of the sun's position. Now and then, very light rains fell. At 1:00 p. m. it thinned a little, but after 2:30 p. m. a steady drizzle began and continued all afternoon. Nevertheless, Mrs. Finucane, looking out the window, saw three accipiters flying toward the FM tower on Bay's Mt., about 9:00 a. m.; so we decided to go, after all (Finucane, James, and Tommy). The tower, which we reached at 12:30 p. m., after a two-hour hike, is difficult to climb and provides no perch where the observer can use both hands for binoculars. The view at the base of the tower is cut off by foliage, but a good look, though a brief one, was afforded by the hawks, which circled two or three times, just above the tree tops.

26. Sept. 27, 28, 29.

27. Oct. 1 and 2.

30. Oct. 12—150 Broad-winged Hawks—"These hawks were about 500 ft. off the ground and a very poor thermal at the junction of Central Ave. Pike and Emory Rd. (two second-grade paved roads). They arose about 1000 ft. and left in a south-east direction. The sky had been overcast for 24 hr. No rain had fallen and none forecasted. A cold front was supposed to have moved over the area during the night, but at dawn the overcast was still heavy and did not begin to move away until some hours after noon. (Pardue)

34. Mrs. West lists these 17 and the previous day's 37 as Broad-winged Hawks, reported by Lawson for 1:00 p. m. and 3:30 p. m., respectively, and suggests that the birds might have been delayed by poor flying weather.

36. Tanner made two trips up Clinch Mt. and made the following comment:

"On Oct. 10, the weather was too warm and pleasant, and I saw only one Redtail, apparently not migrating. On Nov. 9, the weather conditions were good for a hawk flight, with a cold front having passed and a cold steady wind, and I went up Clinch Mt. to see if there would be any hawk flight this late in the season. Apparently there is not any of consequence, for I saw only two Redtails, one Red-shoulder, and one Sharp-shin."

KEY TO REPORTERS

B—Fred Behrend, Elizabethton; A—Mary Fern and Fred Behrend; N—Richard Nevius, Greeneville; C—James and Thomas Finucane, Kingsport, and Behrend; P—Paul Pardue, Knoxville; R—Ruth, Virginia, and Richard Nevius, Greeneville; D—Ruth and Richard Nevius; W—Adele and Eugene West, Chattanooga; G—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mengel, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Garlinghouse, Holly Overton, and Pardue, Knoxville; F—Charlotte Finucane; L—J. E. Lawson, Chattanooga; T—Charlotte, James, Tommy, and Thomas Finucane; V—Mrs. Chester Darnell and Ruth and Richard Nevius; E—Mrs. Earl Olson and Mrs. Robert Dunbar, Oak Ridge; O—Mrs. Olson and Mrs. T. C. Swindell; K—Amelia Laskey, Ruth Castles, Jennie Riggs, Mrs. W. F. Bell, and A. F. Ganier, Nashville; X—Fall Field Day, Knoxville; Y—Mrs. Laskey, Mrs. Bell, and H. E. Parmer; M—Amy Manous, Concord; H—D. Highbaugh and Pardue; Z—C. and T. Finucane; J—James Tanner, Knoxville.

KEY TO LOCALITIES

a—Big Yellow Bald, Avery Co., N. C. ..... 5000 ft.
b—Elizabethton ..... 1550 ft.
c—Chimney Top, Greene Co. ..... 3076 ft.
f—Roan Mt. ..... 5500-6200 ft.
g—Mendota Fire Tower, S. W. Va. ..... 3000 ft.
h—Black Oak Ridge, near Knoxville ..... 1250 ft.
k—Clinch Mt. Fire Tower, Hawkins Co.
l—Elder Mt. Fire Tower, near Chattanooga ..... 1880 ft.
m—Hump Mt., N. C. Border ..... 5000-5600 ft.
n—Beech Mt., N. C. Border ..... 5500 ft.
p—Douglas Dam Overlook ..... 1050 ft.
q—Dupont Point (east end of Chilhowee Mt.) ..... 2700 ft.
r—near Sevierville ..... 1000 ft.
s—near Knoxville ..... 950 ft.
t—Kingsport ..... 1200 ft.
u—FM Tower, Bay's Mt. ..... 2280 ft.
v—Rich Mt. Gap ..... 4800 ft.
w—Between Clinton and Oak Ridge
x—Cove Lake, Campbell Co.
y—Bon Air ..... 2000 ft.
z—Murry Lane, beyond Radnor Hills, Nashville
aa—House Mt. ..... 2000 ft.
bb—Powell Mt., 10 miles north of Knox. ..... 1000 ft.
cc—Hiwassee Island, near Dayton ..... 738 ft.
dd—Clinch Mt.

HAWK OBSERVATIONS FALL OF 1957

ITEM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	Totals
Date	8/31	9/2	8	14	15	15	15	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	24		24	26	28	28	29		29		10/5	12	12	13	15	16	11/3	9	
Reporter	B	A	N	B	C	P	R	D	W	B	B		W	G	G	G	P	P	F	L	E	O	T	B	V	K	X	Y	M	H	Z	Z	L	L	P	J	
Locality	a	b	c	f	g	h	k	k	l	m	n		l	p	q	r	s	h	t	l	w	x	u	v	k	y		z	aa	bb	g	g	l	l	cc	dd	
Duration - Hr.	0	0	6	7	7	4	4	6	5	9	9		3	2	1		0	0	0		4	5	4	7	4				3	5	3	6			6		
Wind Direction			SW	S	SE	NE		SW	SE	W	V		SW	W	W	W	W	W			NW				E		NW		N	V					W		
Miles Per Hr.		L		11	15			30	10	8	10		7	9	17	15	2	3					10	17	22				M	7					2		
Temperature °F		89			69	75		85	78	63	63		82	80	65	85	69	75	60		67	76	53	35	55		60		65	59					60		
Sky (weather)		PC	Cd	Cd	Cd	PC		V	V	V	V		V	F	Th	V	V	V	F		F	PC	R	R	R		R		F	Cd					F		
Sharp-shinned Hawk				2	1					9	7			4									1			19	3		16		1					1	64
Cooper's Hawk	1						2	2	2	1			3														6		2								19
Red-tailed Hawk				1	2				2	4	2										1			1		2		2	6					1	2	26
Red-shouldered Hawk													2															1	1						1	5
Broad-winged Hawk		17		2	58	2	9	1084	77	22	225	625	3	9	6	1	125	9	8	202	2	7	16	7	2	99	44	20		150			37	17			2885
Golden Eagle																															1						1
Bald Eagle	1							2																													3
Marsh Hawk									1	1				1	1								1			3	1		2					2		13
Osprey								1	1	2													1				1		2		1					9
Duck Hawk									1																												1
Sparrow Hawk			5		2		1		1		1																13										23
Unidentified				2	6		2	2	19	2			10									223	5	1		16			3		3	2					296
GRAND TOTAL																																					3345

ROUND TABLE

A MISSISSIPPI HAWK MIGRATION.—In view of the scarcity of such records for the Mississippi valley, the following should be of interest. While on a visit to Hollandale, Miss. (150 miles s. of Memphis), in November 1957, I was told by Eugene Ganier that two of his friends had witnessed a large hawk migration early in October. We later talked to the young men, George Stack and Hampton Collier, and they stated that they had observed the hawks passing over from about 10 a. m. to about 2 p. m. on the occasion mentioned. They estimated there must have been several thousand in all. They said the birds came along in flocks of several hundred and that on soaring about from low to high altitudes, would then coast off in a southwesterly direction. Some of them came close enough to the ground to make shooting possible and one was killed. They identified it as a hawk but did not know what species. They further stated that they had never witnessed a hawk migration previously.

In this connection, it will be recalled that a smaller migration was reported from Memphis on Sept. 22 and 27, 1951 (MIGRANT **22**:55 and 71). It is quite probable that these hawks are among those that migrate southward thru the land-bridge between lakes Erie and Huron, just north of Detroit.

ALBERT F. GANIER, Nashville 12, Tenn.

WINTER RECORD OF BALTIMORE ORIOLE—On February 22, 1958, the second day in a row of moderate temperature following a week of extremely cold weather—(Temperatures ranging from 7 degrees above zero to 15 degrees above)—a male Baltimore Oriole was seen one and one-half miles southeast of Covington, Tenn., which is about thirty-nine miles northeast of Memphis.

The oriole was perched in a Maple tree about five feet above my head, too close to use binoculars. He flew from the tree to a vegetable garden about a hundred yards away and lit on a dead beanstalk about a foot off the ground and appeared to be serching for food. Although his plumage was somewhat shabby and not nearly so brilliant as in the spring, he seemed to be in good health. This is the only winter record I know of for the State of Tennessee.

ALICE SMITH, Memphis 4, Tenn.

Note: See THE MIGRANT **27**:71, 1956. Editor.

THE SEASON

MEMPHIS—We are fortunate in having an area which affords a variety of habitats and birders who visit all of these habitats regularly. Thus a seasonal report is never lacking for records. Fall records of note are: Mississippi Kite, at Overton Park, Aug. 8 (Ellen Stringer); Osprey, Sept. 7; Semipalmated Plover, Aug. 5, Sept 10, and remaining until Oct. 6; Caspian Tern, Small flocks on Aug. 24, Sept. 8 and 15; Ring-billed Gull, Oct. 8; all on President's Island by Oliver Irwin. Marsh Hawk, at Crawfordsville, Ark., Sept. 29, (OI); House Wren, at Crawfordsville, on Oct. 13 (Lula Coffey) and Ashland, Miss. on Nov. 24 (RDS); Rose-breasted Grosbeak, at Germantown, Tenn., (Mrs. Charles Seahorn) and Ashland, Miss.

(RDS) both on Sept. 29; Orange-crowned Warbler, at Raleigh on Oct. 19 (BC) and Overton Park Oct. 24, (RDS); Lincoln's Sparrow, at Lakeview, Miss. Nov. 2 (BC); Short-eared Owl—one at Penal Farm, Nov. 9 (BC); Black-billed Cuckoo, Shelby Forest, Oct. 27 (BC, RDS); American Woodcock—3 at Ashland, Miss. (swampy Alder thicket), Oct. 20 (RDS) and on north run of Christmas Census at Memphis, Dec. 22 (BC); and Philadelphia Vireo—2 at Ashland, Miss. on Sept. 29 (RDS).

Red-breasted Nuthatch, usually found on occasion only, has been abundant in pinewoods. Seldom has a flock of calling Titmice and Chickadees been checked without finding from one to three Red-breasteds. Records (BC) are from Nov. 10 until present at various Miss. and Tenn. localities with a high count of 55 at Chickasaw State Park on Jan. 5. Also at Chickasaw are Pine Siskin—111 on Jan. 5 (BC); Brewer's Blackbird, has been regular throughout area from Oct. 27 at Penal Farm until present with an unusually large flock of 400 at Lakeview, Miss. on Mar. 8 (BC); Smith's Longspur has not been found in Shelby County or Miss. at previous years sites. Lapland Longspur, very uncommon this season, missed on Christmas census and not found since. Western Meadowlark, continues to be found with regularity, returning to same fields yearly. Harris' Sparrow, has been listed only at Mrs. Seahorn's on Dec. 5, and 3 at site 7 miles south of Tenn. line at Highway 51 S. Nov. 3 (BC); fifth season here. Sprague's Pipit, usually regular, has been hard to find and only listed twice (BC).

Winter records continued with Least Sandpiper—2 at Penal Farm on Dec. 14 (BC) and again on Dec. 22 (LC). Also Spotted Sandpiper, first winter record, at Penal Farm on Dec. 22, (LC); Catbird, at Germantown on Dec. 22 (LC); Rough-legged Hawk, at President's Island on Dec. 22, (RDS, H. Wilcox). The Coffeys, rained out Dec. 25 on attempted Moon Lake, Miss. Christmas census, recorded Vesper Sparrow—10, before turning back. Chipping Sparrow—20 at Ashland, Miss. on Jan. 19 (RDS); Dickcissel, Germantown, at Seahorn's on Feb. 26; Horned Grebe at Red Sulphur Springs, Tenn. Y. M. C. A. camp on Pickwick Lake, Jan. 12 (BC) and Bald Eagle, near same place for combination Tenn., Miss., Ala. record. (BC). Barn Owl, over home on Jan. 7 and Mar. 10 (OI).

Spring arrivals are: Greater Yellowlegs, at Penal Farm on Mar. 2 (BC); Lesser Yellowlegs, at Lakeview on Mar. 8 (BC); Golden Plover—6 at Penal Farm with Pectoral Sandpiper—26, on Mar. 9 (BC) and Golden Plover, also on Mar. 9 at Crawfordsville, Ark. (BC); Purple Martin at home of Jim Lancaster on Feb. 28.

R. DEMETT SMITH, Memphis.

NASHVILLE.—The winter of 1957-58 has brought the Nashville area the coldest weather it has had in many years. In spite of the fact that November was about normal and December was 3.2° above normal, January's 4.5° below normal and February 11.3° below normal tipped the scale in the opposite direction considerably. Nashville members of T.O.S. have eagerly awaited some unusual visitor from the Bird World, but none has made his appearance. Our winter bird population has been about as usual. There was one distressing result of the continued cold in February: Mrs. Laskey reported finding 25 dead Bluebirds in six boxes—12 in one box, 5 in another and 2 in each of four boxes. The emaciated condition of the birds left no doubt that the cause of death was lack of food (ARL).

Our Christmas Count totaled 70 species—6 less than in 1956. We had fewer species of ducks by six than in '56 and no Brown Thrasher as last year. However, we had a Le Conte's Sparrow, the first in at least four years. Purple Finches have been welcome visitors this winter after absence last year. No Pine Siskins were reported on our Christmas Count, although we have had a couple of winter records. One Snow Goose, rare in this area, was reported at Bush's Lake 12-13 (HEP). One Pied-billed Grebe is reported to have wintered on Centennial Lake (HCM). Fox Sparrows have been unusually abundant again this year as in the winter of 1956-57, though the Hermit Thrush has seemed more scarce than last year.

From signs in the Nashville area so far, spring migration is late. Our first reports of Canada Geese going north were 3-5 (ARL) and 3-11 (HCM). Spring arrivals have been very scarce with first dates as follows: Brown Thrasher (1) 3-1 (HCM); Chipping Sparrow (1) 3-2 (RGM); Pectoral Sandpiper (1) 3-8 (HEP); Purple Martin (1) 3-15 (T.O.S. Group); Pine Warbler (1) 3-19 (HEP); and Golden Plover (1) 3-20 (HEP).

SUE M. BELL, 210 Carden Ave., Nashville.

CHATTANOOGA.—Some noteworthy observations during the winter season were: up to 6 Double-crested Cormorants from Nov. 25 to Dec. 28 were observed at various times perched on stumps and stakes in the middle of Chickamauga Lake. Frequent trips to Harrison Bay State Park has shown a wintering population of up to 18 Great Blue Herons. Seventeen species of ducks have been recorded during the winter. The most unusual of these were: Redheads (25) Feb. 10; Common Goldeneye (1) male Dec. 21 and (4) (1 male and 3 females) Jan. 25. The latter was new to the area list.

MRS. E. M. WEST, 2914 Haywood Ave., Chattanooga 5.

KNOXVILLE.—This past winter has been almost steadily colder than average, and the cold culminated in a period beginning about February 15 when for several days the temperature dropped below or nearly to zero every night and did not rise above freezing during the day. There was a thin covering of snow on the ground. It is certain that many birds died during this cold wave. One man reported that his dog brought in several dead birds, Cardinals among them. Several people reported that the number of birds visiting their feeding stations, very high at first, gradually diminished during the cold weather.

The unusual visitors and irregular numbers of birds seen this winter do not appear to be a direct result of the cold, at least in most cases, because they appeared before any really unusual weather. They are summarized below beginning with the Fall season.

Ring-billed Gulls appeared unusually early; one was seen on October 19, 1957, by J. T. Mengel, and 20 on October 27. A very late migrant, over a month later than usual, was a Black-throated Blue Warbler seen at my house on November 17 and 19; it was feeding on dogwood berries. Pine Siskins appeared in good numbers at a comparatively early date, 35 on October 25, and have been relatively abundant all winter. A total of 152 Siskins were seen on the Knox County Christmas Count, and they were still present on March 4. After being absent last winter, Purple Finches appeared on November 2, at about their usual time, and have been fairly common all winter. Evening Grosbeaks have been relatively common in Gatlinburg, seen occasionally in Sevierville, but none have so far been reported from Knox County.

Three records of single Green-winged Teal between January 19 and February 3 are the first records in Knox County for these months. On March 2 R. B. Hamilton saw 2 White-winged Scoters on Loudon Lake near Concord, the third record for the county. On February 15 Paul Pardue, following a hunch that the city dump might provide some good birding, had a good look at a Barred Owl, which is reported rather rarely from this area.

Three species of water birds have been reported in greater numbers than usual this winter, but this may be a result of more attention given to good areas by some bird students. Pied-billed Grebes have been seen in good numbers. High counts of Great Blue Herons have been obtained. 25 on February 2, along Loudon Lake. The same is true for Common Snipe, 56 on December 29, 70 on February 2, and 40 on February 23.

The usual winter visitors like White-throated Sparrows, Juncos, and Kinglets seem to be in average numbers. There were several scattered records of Red-breasted Nuthatches in December, none in January, but they re-appeared in small numbers in February. Fox Sparrows, considered to be absent or very rare in past winters, are slightly commoner; a total of between five and eight appear regularly as singles or pairs at different feeding stations. Practically absent are White-crowned Sparrows, which usually winter around Knoxville in small to moderate numbers.

Despite the cold weather, most bird activities betokening spring, such as song by permanent residents, the breaking up of winter flocks of blackbirds, and the chasing of each other by Crows, have begun at their usual time. But we have had no early migrants, and we do not expect them with the present cold weather. The newspaper has carried but one report of an early Purple Martin, one seen on March 1 at Jefferson City; usually there are several reports by this date. No Chipping Sparrows have as yet been reported, altho they are overdue.

JAMES T. TANNER, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

GREENEVILLE.—During the severe cold of late February, three Evening Grosbeaks, a male and two females, stayed in the yard at the Alfred Irvines.

At the same time several birds were found dead near our house: a Mockingbird, six Robins, a House Sparrow, two Myrtle Warblers and two Purple Finches. Harry Roberts noted that five pairs of Bluebirds in the vicinity of his home were not to be found following the cold and were presumably lost.

With usual food sources snow-covered, some birds located new supplies. Meadowlarks fed with livestock or in barn door yards. Horned Larks fed among the sheep on hay placed on top of the snow. Starlings mobbed yard feeders ordinarily unmolested by them, depriving smaller birds of feeding opportunities at a critical time. A Myrtle Warbler began feeding at the Darnells' feeding table during the unusual weather.

RUTH REED NEVIUS, Rt. 1, Greeneville.

KINGSPORT.—The past season was marked by long periods of cold weather. There were many weeks below freezing, and one, during February, when the ground was covered with snow, large areas of water were frozen over, and the temperature varied from five degrees above zero to five degrees below at night. The water birds were noticeably absent. The

Kingsport club records show only three species of ducks during the winter, Mallard in the last week of January, Black Ducks and Common Goldeneye in the first and second weeks of March. We have seen Red-throated Loons and Horned Grebe perhaps more often than in previous years.

Also more frequently recorded were Purple Finches and small flocks of Cedar Waxwings. Every week of the winter has entries of Robins seen on lawns in flocks. In other winters Robins were recorded occasionally in the area of Bays Mountain.

A flock of twelve Pine Siskins seen by Thomas W. Finucane on February 2 is an unusual record of this species in this area. Our only other winter record is a flock of ten seen the first week of January 1949. On October 12 and 13 Mr. Finucane saw Siskins at the Mendota Fire Tower in Virginia about eight miles north of the Tennessee line. Our club has no other fall record of Siskins.

ANN HARNEY SWITZER, 1620 Fairidge Dr., Kingsport.

ELIZABETHTON.—Late October and early November brought the first severe freeze of the season. Most of November and all of December were about normal. Very cold weather began with January and reached the climax about the middle of February, when we had a solid week of snow and temperatures dipped to the vicinity of zero for several successive mornings. The very cold weather and snow covering food supplies caused considerable destruction to bird life. Near the end of this cold spell I found a dead Bluebird, a Starling and a Myrtle Warbler. Numerous reports of dead Bluebirds and Robins came to my attention.

A Common Loon in immature plumage has spent the winter on Wilbur Lake. It was first reported on November 23 and is still there. Other years they have been absent between January 1 and April 1. Mallard (35), Black Ducks (125), Greater Scaup (5), Ring-necked Ducks (6), Canvasback (6) and a male Common Goldeneye were observed on the Roan Creek prong of Watauga Lake. A White-winged Scoter remained on Wilbur Lake from November 12 to 28 and one was on Boone Lake January 25. The first Wood Ducks (5) of the season were observed at Wagner's Island in the Watauga River on March 1.

The first mid-winter record of an adult Bald Eagle for the area was at Watauga Lake overlook on January 25. The first Common Snipe (2) of the season were observed on March 1. Red-breasted Nuthatches and Purple Finches have been present this winter after having been absent last winter. Cedar Waxwings have been scarce since early January and none reported since the extremely cold weather in mid-February. A single Grackle put in an appearance on February 11 and then none until after the snow melted near the end of the month. The first Redwinged Blackbird appeared after the February cold spell, on February 28.

Evening Grosbeaks appeared in the area early in January and have been reported from numerous places in upper east Tennessee. They have been present in Elizabethton since early February, 19 being the largest number reported at one time.

On March 8 a large flock (approximately 100) Savannah Sparrows at the county farm, was the first evidence of their migration through this area. The first Chipping Sparrow of the season was noted at Wilbur Lake during a snow storm on March 15—a rather late date.

LEE R. HERNDON, 153 Burgie Place, Elizabethton.

IN MEMORIAM

LAWRENCE C. KENT

On Thursday, February 27, 1958, the Memphis Chapter of the T.O.S. lost one of its most loyal and faithful members with the untimely death of Lawrence C. Kent, 1896 Cowden Avenue, Memphis. He had been in delicate health for several months, and spent the last month before the end at Baptist Memorial Hospital.

The services were from Cosmopolitan Funeral Home, Memphis with final interment at Stanton, Tennessee. He leaves his mother, Mrs. L. C. Kent, Sr., an only daughter, Miss Allen Kent, and an aunt, Miss Lydia Foster, all of Memphis.

For 36 years since January 1922 the writer had known him as a close friend, and constant companion in a diversity of activities. His patience, always pleasant disposition, keen interest in meeting and talking with people, and ready willingness to serve beyond the call of duty were attributes of character which won permanent friends wherever he would go.

Lawrence C. Kent was born August 27, 1908, the son of Mary Foster and Lawrence C. Kent. His maternal grandparents were Ann Black and William H. Foster of Stanton, Tennessee. He completed his elementary schooling at Idlewild Grammar School, and graduated from Central High School at Memphis.

Scouting was one of the important influences on his life, having joined Troop No. 20 of Idlewild Presbyterian Church, Boy Scouts of America in December 1921. In March of 1923 he was awarded the First Class Badge. With a strong determination to be a leader, the scoutmaster, Russell Wilkerson, was told Lawrence Kent intended to complete all the merit badges necessary for the distinctive Eagle Scout award within a very limited period. On September 14, 1923 he received the Eagle Scout Badge and thus became the first member of Troop 20 to achieve such an honor. The year 1928 brought him the further award of the Silver Palm.

Our frequent birding companion not only received scouting benefits, but for over twenty years from 1926 to 1946 served as Assistant Scoutmaster and Scoutmaster at Idlewild; later as District Commissioner for Chickasaw Council. The past twelve years saw him as a competent, qualified Merit Badge Counselor having taken many specialized courses during this period in: Troop Camping, First Aid, Health and Safety, District Commissioner Course and Red Cross Life Saving.

In business he was for about twenty years with the Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division in the meter repair department. For several years in the early 1930's he was affiliated with the Farm Credit Administration.

At this same time in the 1930's his hobbies embraced stamp collecting, and listening to short-wave radio. Thru the years quite a sizeable collection of stamps had been made, and his daughter, Allen, shared this interest. It was not infrequent for him to call a friend in the wee hours of the morning that the Fiji Islands or Melbourne, Australia could be heard on a certain wave-length on the short-wave set. The collection of verification cards were from stations all over the world.

Al Chymia Shrine Temple included him as an active member. He also belonged to Idlewild Presbyterian Church.

The records of the Tennessee Ornithological Society show Lawrence C. Kent a state member since 1937, altho he had been participating with the Memphis group several years earlier. His life was devoted and wrapped up in birding and his host of friends who made ornithological history in this area for more than 25 years. The state treasurer's position was most ably and faithfully filled by him for almost ten years, at which time the T.O.S. elected him president for two years (1955-1957). His frequent attendance at state T.O.S. meetings at Nashville was indicative of the deep concern he held for the success of our group.

At the Memphis Chapter level his service for two years as president, and also terms as treasurer will long be remembered. The noon-day meal for the Spring Field Day at Lake View, Mississippi had for many years been completely in his charge.

Since 1946 he had been a member of the A.O.U. Quite a nice collection of important bird books had been placed in his library thru the years.

This sudden loss of Lawrence C. Kent, saddens us all, but as we ponder over the pleasant years that have been spent afield with him at Lake View, Mud Lake, Shelby Forest, river bottoms, forest land, grassy fields and gravel pits, we realize what a wonderful, unselfish contribution he has made to the T.O.S. and his host of friends.

LUTHER F. KEETON, 80 Eastland Drive, Memphis, Tenn.

BRUCE P. TYLER

Bruce P. Tyler, a staunch member of the Tennessee Ornithological Society since April, 1932, passed away at his home in Johnson City, on September 1, 1957, aged nearly 83. Mr. Tyler was born in Brooklyn, Penna., Sept. 17, 1784 and graduated as a Chemical Engineer from Lafayette College. After long experience in various phases of his profession, chiefly with corporations engaged in coal mining, he located at Johnson City and became land agent for the Clinchfield Coal Corporation, with offices at Bristol.

Mr. Tyler began writing articles for THE MIGRANT in 1933 and, often with his colleague Robert Lyle, sent in many worthwhile contributions to its pages thru the years that followed. He was an accomplished amateur photographer and a group of his pictures of birds was reproduced in the December 1935 issue. In 1934, the writer invited Mr. Tyler to join him in making an ornithological survey of Shady Valley, a high mountain cove in Johnson county that had interesting possibilities. We arrived in early June, put up at a farm house, worked the area thoroughly for a week and published our annotated list of the birds in the June MIGRANT of that year. I can truly say that he was a most affable companion and an enthusiastic observer. In June 1936, he became a member of a party of twelve T. O. S. members who made the first comprehensive survey of the summer birds of Roan Mountain. He had arranged accommodations for us on the summit and the results of this week's work was published in the December MIGRANT of that year.

Mr. Tyler liked to share his interest in birds with his friends in all walks of life and for a time, wrote a nature column for his local paper. Because of this he was often referred to as "the birdman" by his local townsmen. He leaves a wife, Mrs. Alice Windler Tyler, a son Edmund Tyler and two grandchildren, as well as a host of friends.

ALBERT F. GANIER, 2112 Woodlawn Drive, Nashville 12.

DR. HARRY S. VAUGHN

In the passing of Dr. Vaughn, on February 14, 1958, the Tennessee Ornithological Society and the entire community suffers a real and genuine loss. During his eighty-eight years of activity, he made a lasting impression on many facets of Nashville. His consistent service to the Methodist church included many years as an effective Sunday School teacher of young men. To a remarkable degree he shared his lifelong interest in nature and of the out-of-doors with the many young people who were drawn to him by his effervescing personality. A rich heritage indeed has been passed on to his three sons and his daughter, the former having assumed positions of outstanding leadership in their chosen professions.

Dr. Vaughn was truly one of the "Old Guard" of the Tennessee Ornithological Society, having been an active member for forty-two years and president during 1924-25. On the numerous Field Days held by the Society he always volunteered to make the coffee for the group at lunch-time and many a member will happily recall him standing by a tripod set over a campfire, pouring coffee from his big copper pot. Perhaps his most lasting contribution consisted of the major part he played in the founding of the dynamic Children's Museum which Nashville has today. The establishment and early support of this vital influence on tens of thousands of young people is a tribute to his enthusiasm for and belief in this organization. To the Museum he has left one of the finest private collections of the nests and eggs of North American birds.

We pay tribute to Dr. Harry S. Vaughn as a churchman, father, ornithologist, builder of fine homes and influence for good in the development of young people.

VERNON SHARP, JR., Wilson Pike, Franklin.

MARIA HOLMAN LISTON

The death in October of Mrs. R. T. L. Liston, beloved member of the Bristol Group, was a great loss to the Bristol Branch of the T. O. S., of which she had been a valuable and enthusiastic member since its organization.

Mrs. Liston, wife of Dr. R. T. L. Liston, President of King College, was outstanding among the women of Bristol. She is being greatly missed by her church, by her many friends in the city, and above all by the students and faculty members of King College.

The hospitable Liston home on the King College campus was a veritable bird sanctuary. Bristol bird lovers often gathered there to observe the many birds which flocked around the well-stocked feeding stations. Mrs. Liston kept an accurate record of the birds seen around her home and of the dates on which the various species were observed each spring.

The Bristol Branch of the T. O. S. is placing Griscom and Sprunt's "The Warblers of North America" in the King College Library in memory of Mrs. Liston.

MARGUERITE PFLUG, King College, Bristol, Tenn.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE BIRD WATCHER'S ANTHOLOGY. By Roger Tory Peterson. 401 pp. Illustrated. Harcourt, Brace and Company, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y. $7.50.

Short excerpts, usually a few pages, from the writings of 85 of our most eminent naturalists have been assembled by Dr. Peterson. These writings have been arranged in seven sections—"The Spark," "The Lure of the List," "Migration," "Glamour Birds," "Birds in Far Places," "There Is Often Adventure," and "The Full-Fledged Watcher"—progressively from the introduction to bird watching to the methodical study of the professional ornithologist. Excerpts have been taken from the best writings of such well known authors as Audubon, Beebe, Burroughs, Chapman, Darwin, Fisher, Fuertes, Huxley, Kieran, Peattie, Sutton, Teale, Wilson and many others. Many amusing, fascinating yet true experiences have been related by these authors.

Each section has been prefaced by Dr. Peterson in his own pleasing characteristic style. More than 100 black and white drawings by the editor, grace the pages of this book. It is a book in which every reader is sure to find many sections which appeal to him and one which he would be proud to own.—LEE R. HERNDON.

———o———

ON THE TRAIL OF VANISHING BIRDS, by Robert Porter Allen. McGraw-Hill, $4.50.

The nesting site of the 29 Whooping Cranes still living in 1945 was literally as difficult to find as the needle in the haystack.

This species along with Roseate Spoonbill and the Flamingo, was rapidly joining the ranks of species now extinct. Mr. Allen, Director of the National Audubon Society, was authorized to study the remnants of the once huge flocks in their natural habitats and report his findings.

Thanks to Mr. Allen's studies and efforts, the co-operation of various clubs, organizations, newspapers and individuals, these species are slowly making their "long flight back from the dismal shores of oblivion."

With all the excitement of a great adventure, Mr. Allen tells of his search for these vanishing birds and his discovery of their survival secrets. His work has taken him to the far corners of the Western Hemisphere, from remote mangrove keys of Florida Bay to stretches of tundra along the Arctic Coast and to dry, desert-like islands in the West Indies where the American Flamingo is making a last stand.

Observations and studies of the crippled pair Flo and Pete and their offspring Rusty, the first Whooping Crane to be born in captivity makes interesting reading. Mr. Allen located a Cuban nesting site of 2,000 Flamingoes one year too late — natives using nets had caught all of the young birds to sell on the market — a heart-breaking discovery.

The final chapter reviews the record of extinct North American birds and discusses the causes of extinction and the situation that is faced by our threatened birds of today.

—LAWRENCE KENT, Memphis.

A SCIENTIFIC VOCABULARY. By Mary J. Brown. Pageant Press, Inc. 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 3, N. Y. $3.00.

Over fourteen hundred zoological terms and their correct pronunciations will be found in Dr. Brown's new book A SCIENTIFIC VOCABULARY for beginning Zoology and Non-scientific students.

The book provides a concise, convenient list of all zoology terms commonly occurring in a beginning zoology course together with some of more general significance.

Dr. Brown, the author of Introduction To Eugenics, is chairman of the biology department of Bethel College, McKenzie, Tennessee. A graduate of Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. A. in zoology from Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. she was awarded a Ph. D. by Oklahoma University.

Pronunciations and definitions are based on standard dictionaries, Dorland's Medical Dictionary and college textbooks.

LEE R. HERNDON, 1533 Burgie Place, Elizabethton.

ANNUAL MEETING — TOS — 1958

A delightful and unusual experience awaits all T. O. S. members and guests who attend our 43rd Annual Meeting at Reelfoot Lake on May 10 and 11. It is quite unique that we should go from Gatlinburg and its high altitudes to Reelfoot Lake and its cypress swamps in 1958. It promises to be a most profitable field experience for all those who are not intimately acquainted with the earthquake lake. A 4-5 hour boat trip is planned for each day, leaving Bluebank, headquarters of the State Game and Fish Commission, which will also serve as registration headquarters, for "Cranetown". Boats will be provided by the State Game and Fish Commission and they will need to know how many are going on the boat trips.

The directors lunch will be at Walnut Log at 1:00 p. m. on Saturday, May 10, followed by the directors meeting at 2:00 p. m. at Walnut Log or nearby Biological Station. The dinner and program will be at Boyette's Dining Room at 7:00 p. m. — price $2.00.

Opportunity will be provided for all who wish to visit the "innards" of the swamp and other interesting spots in the vicinity. Your committee has done a superb job in arranging for your convenience and a pleasant experience for the two days.

For accommodations and a detailed schedule write to Mrs. Arlo I. Smith, 3724 Oakley, Memphis 11. Reservations for the dinner should be made with her by May 6. Come armed with a good insect repellent— but come.

C. E. RUHR, President; RUTH CASTLES, Secretary.

———o———

REICHERT LECTURES ON BINOCULARS

The Reicherts are visiting upper east Tennessee this spring and will lecture and demonstrate binoculars at the S. D. A. Welfare Center on Moore St. in Greeneville, May 6, 1958 and in Elizabethton, May 9, 1958. The time and place of the latter meeting will be announced at a later date. Those interested in binoculars, telescopes and Bino-Fotography will be welcome at either of these meetings. For further details of the lecture, see (THE MIGRANT **27:** 61-62, 1956).

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All items for Publication should be sent to
LEE R. HERNDON, Editor, 1533 Burgie Place ..... ELIZABETHTON, TENN.

EDITORIAL

MANUSCRIPTS: For every issue of THE MIGRANT it is desirable to have one or two lead articles of rather general appeal. Usually such articles are written by members of long standing, who have amassed a wealth of information through long study and persistent observation. This editorial is not intended for them but rather for the less experienced who will, in the future, assume these duties. We are in need of the longer type articles, however, it is the shorter articles contributed which may eventually lead to the longer articles. It is the short notes or Round Table variety which the beginner contributes which frequently leads to the writing of longer articles.

Permit me to prevail upon you to send in your Round Table notes of observations or noteworthy happenings. If something is of interest to you the chances are that it will be of interest to others. Resolve to send in a short article at least once each year. It is not essential that it be perfectly written and presented in the best form to be acceptable.

Some suggestions which might be of help to you and certainly would be of great assistance to your editor would be: Entitle your article as briefly and descriptively as you can; if possible use typewriter, double spacing, to permit corrections or making of notes for typesetter, also for legibility; use 8½" x 11" paper; make the article brief and concise, yet omitting no essential details. Notes which are submitted along with or included in correspondence are frequently not lifted out of the context and are therefore left unpublished. Likewise, notes which are sent in piecemeal and on non-standard paper get lost or your editor does not know what is intended. Your editor would much prefer that the author devote sufficient time and thought to the article to have it acceptable for publication as he receives it than to have to rework and rewrite the entire article. Even to the manner in which the author's name occurs at the end of the article is important when it comes to setting the type.

By referring to recent issues of THE MIGRANT you can very likely find articles typical of the one you wish to write. By following the details as best you can, the work of your editor would be greatly simplified.

May I call your attention to the notes on the Christmas Census for the various chapters? Which chapter notes do you like best? If insufficient detail is submitted, your editor cannot supply the missing information. Often there is not time for correspondence, therefore, it is omitted. Let us standardize a little more by the time of the next Christmas Census.

If you are unable to comply with these suggestions please send in your manuscripts as nearly as possible, in accordance with them and your editor will attempt to make the most of the situation.

LEE R. HERNDON.

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THE MIGRANT

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THE BIRDS OF KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE

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DESCRIPTION OF THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE

The Birds of Knox County, Tennessee, was published in the October 1957 **Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science.** Separate reprints of the article were printed by the University of Tennessee Press. A very limited number of these reprints are still available and may be obtained at one dollar each, plus six cents for postage, by writing the University of Tennessee Press, Room 67, Business Administration Building, U. T., Knoxville, Tennessee.

The purpose of the article was to list those species of birds for which reliable records for Knox County were available. For each species, the numerical status, the seasonal occurrence, and where possible, data on singing, reproduction, and other observations of interest were given.

Sources of information included the issues of THE MIGRANT from 1931 through June 1956, the roadside censuses and other field trips of Joseph C. Howell, the personal records of William M. Walker, Muriel B. Monroe, and members of the Knoxville Chapter of the Tennessee Ornithological Society. All records used clearly applied to Knox County and included the date and when possible the name of the observer and the nearest landmark. Some records were not utilized because they failed to include all of these essential facts.

The largest number of records were obtained from check lists of 372 trips — 154 roadside censuses, and 218 other field trips — taken by Joseph C. Howell in the years 1947 through 1953. The average length of these trips was about four hours. These records supplied information for tables for 130 species, which show the number of individuals observed each month, and the percent of trips on which the species was contacted. Tables giving the number of individuals heard singing were included for 46 species.

Average dates were computed for all species for which there were sufficient records from the personal records of J. C. Howell and M. B. Monroe, for the years 1947 through 1953, by averaging the actual earliest (or latest) date either of us had for each year. Actual earliest and latest dates (as opposed to average dates) were taken from all records available to us from any observer in any year.

The article contains 75 pages and includes an index of the 231 species, and a map of Knox County showing the localities mentioned in the text.

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CHANGES IN THIS CONDENSED VERSION

In this summary the tables have been omitted. In order to give some idea of abundance each species has been assigned to one or more of five categories: abundant, common, fairly common, uncommon or rare. The seasonal differences in the number of individuals have necessitated using more than one status in some instances.

We have omitted from the particular records, the number of individuals, observer, locality and, except in unusual records, the year. We have given average arrival and departure dates, but not the actual earliest or latest, which may show considerable variation.

The following abbreviations have been used:

Sp.	Spring	P.	Permanent
Su.	Summer	R.	Resident
F.	Fall	M.	Migrant
W.	Winter	V.	Visitant
		Ac.	Accidental

The addenda shows species observed in Knox County since the publication of the article.

JOSEPH C. HOWELL
MURIEL B. MONROE
June 25, 1958

COMMON LOON (*Gavia immer*).—Uncommon Sp. and F.M. Mar. 26 to Apr. 5; Nov. 9 to Nov. 30.

HORNED GREBE (*Podiceps auritus*).—Uncommon W. R. Nov. 12 to Mar. 22.

PIED-BILLED GREBE (*Podilymbus podiceps*).—Fairly common W. R. Average earliest fall record, Oct. 2; average latest spring record, Mar. 28.

WHITE PELICAN (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*).—Ac. Known from two records: May 8, 1935; Sept. 25 to Oct. 9, 1949 (wounded, captive).

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT (*Phalacrocorax auritus*).—Uncommon W. R. Oct. 10 to May 20.

GREAT BLUE HERON (*Ardea herodias*).—Fairly common P. R. Not known to breed in Knox Co.

GREEN HERON (*Butorides virescens*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 8; average latest fall record, Sept. 21.

LITTLE BLUE HERON (*Florida caerulea*).—Uncommon Su. V., probable Sp. M.

COMMON EGRET (*Casmerodius albus*).—Rare Sp. M. and uncommon Su. V. and F. M.

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON (*Nycticorax nycticorax*).—Uncommon Su. R. Not known to breed in Knox Co. Apr. 13 to Aug. 15.

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON (*Nyctanassa violacea*).—Uncommon Sp. M. Apr. 13 to May 21.

LEAST BITTERN (*Ixobrychus exilis*).—Uncommon Su. R. Not known to breed in Knox Co. Apr. 20 to Oct. 10.

AMERICAN BITTERN (*Botaurus lentiginosus*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Apr. 8 to May 27; Sept. 9 to Nov. 20.

WOOD IBIS (*Mycteria americana*).—Ac. One record: Apr. 16, 1937.

WHITE IBIS (*Eudocimus albus*).—Ac. One record of four immature birds July 29, 1949 for several weeks.

CANADA GOOSE (*Branta canadensis*).—Uncommon W. R. Few records, but should occur locally from Oct. until Feb. or March.

SNOW GOOSE (*Chén hyperbórea*).—Rare V. Oct. 22, 1955.

BLUE GOOSE (*Chén caerulescens*).—Rare V. Nov. 21, 1936; Aug. 20, 1950.

MALLARD (*Anas platyrhynchos*).—Fairly common W. R. Oct. 24 to Apr. 13.

BLACK DUCK (*Anas rubripes*).—Fairly common W. R. Oct. 5 to Apr. 1.

GADWALL (*Anas strepera*).—Uncommon W. R. Sept. 29 to Mar. 20.

PINTAIL (*Anas acuta*).—Uncommon W. R. Nov. 13 to Mar. 13.

GREEN-WINGED TEAL (*Anas carolinensis*).—Rare W. R. Oct. 14 to Apr. 10.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL (*Anas discors*).—Rare W. R., fairly common Sp. and F. M. Average earliest spring record, Mar. 27; average latest, May 10. Average earliest fall record, Sept. 17; average latest, Oct. 5.

AMERICAN WIDGEON (*Mareca americana*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. May be expected to occur in winter. Average earliest spring record, Mar. 12; average latest Apr. 12. Average earliest fall record Nov. 7; average latest, Nov. 23.

SHOVELER (*Spatula clypeata*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Mar. 12 to Apr. 14. Only one fall record, Sept. 30, 1956.

WOOD DUCK (*Aix sponsa*).—Uncommon P. R.

REDHEAD (*Aythya americana*).—Uncommon Sp. M. May be expected in the fall. Feb. 27 to Mar. 24.

RING-NECKED DUCK (*Aythya collaris*).—Uncommon W. R. Oct. 30 to Apr. 14.

CANVASBACK (*Aythya valisineria*).—Uncommon W. R. Sept. 29 to Mar. 17.

GREATER SCAUP (*Aythya marila*).—W. V. known from a single record, Feb. 20, 1957.

LESSER SCAUP (*Aythya affinis*).—Fairly common W. R. Oct. 31 to May 10.

COMMON GOLDENEYE (*Bucephala clangula*).—Uncommon W. R. Jan. 3 to Apr. 9.

BUFFFLEHEAD (*Bucephala albeola*).—Uncommon W. R. Nov. 18 to Mar. 15.

OLDSQUAW (*Clangula hyemalis*).—Ac. Feb. 12, 1934; Feb. 10, 1935.

WHITE-WINGED SCOTER (*Melanitta deglandi*).—Ac. Dec. 24, 1932; Jan. 24, 1954.

RUDDY DUCK (*Oxyura jamaicensis*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Winter records may be expected. Nov. 7 to Nov. 30; Apr. 2 to Apr. 13.

HOODED MERGANSER (*Lophodytes cucullatus*).—Fairly common W. R. Average earliest fall record, Nov. 17; average latest spring record, Apr. 13.

COMMON MERGANSER (*Mergus merganser*).—Uncommon W. R. Nov. 11 to Mar. 24.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER (*Mergus serrator*).—Rare Sp. M. Known from only one record, Mar. 31, 1949.

TURKEY VULTURE (*Cathartes aura*).—Fairly common P. R.

BLACK VULTURE (*Coragyps atratus*).—Uncommon P. R.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK (*Accipiter striatus*).—Uncommon W. R. Average earliest fall record, Sept. 22. Average latest spring record, Apr. 12.

COOPER'S HAWK (*Accipiter cooperii*).—Fairly common P. R. More individuals are seen in Apr., Sept., Oct., Nov. due to migration.

RED-TAILED HAWK (*Buteo jamaicensis*).—Uncommon W. R., Oct. through Mar.; rare Su. R. Apr. through Sept.
RED-SHOULDERED HAWK (*Buteo lineatus*).—Uncommon W. R. Average earliest fall record, Nov. 18. Average latest spring record, Mar. 16.
BROAD-WINGED HAWK (*Buteo platypterus*).—Uncommon Su. R. Occurs in greater numbers when it passes through in migration.
BALD EAGLE (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*).—Uncommon P. R. Not known to breed in Knox Co.
MARSH HAWK (*Circus cyaneus*).—Uncommon W. R. Average earliest fall record, Oct. 15. Average latest spring record, Apr. 23.
OSPREY (*Pandion haliaetus*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M., Mar. 31 to May 1; July 23 to Oct. 22. One nesting attempt.
PEREGRINE FALCON (*Falco peregrinus*).—Rare W. R. Formerly nested here. Sept. 22 to Apr. 30.
PIGEON HAWK (*Falco columbarius*).—Rare Sp. V. Known from a single record. May 13, 1957.
SPARROW HAWK (*Falco sparverius*).—Fairly common P. R.
RUFFED GROUSE (*Bonasa umbellus*).—Rare P. R. Two records only: Nov. 24, 1949; Jan. 7, 1950.
BOBWHITE (*Colinus virginianus*).—Common P. R.
SANDHILL CRANE (*Grus canadensis*).—Rare V. One record: Mar. 25, 1954.
KING RAIL (*Rallus elegans*).—Uncommon Su. R. Apr. 9 to Sept. 17. One winter record: Dec. 24, 1940.
VIRGINIA RAIL (*Rallus limicola*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. May 9, 1948; Apr. 22, 1950; Sept. 25, 1955; Nov. 16, 1955.
SORA (*Porzana carolina*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M., Oct. 3, 1937; May 7, 1950; May 3, 1953; Sept. 27, 1953.
COMMON GALLINULE (*Gallinula chloropus*).—Uncommon Su. R. Not known to breed in Knox Co. Apr. 24 to Oct. 18.
AMERICAN COOT (*Fulica americana*).—Fairly common W. R. One summer record. Most often seen in late Oct. and Nov.
SEMIPALMATED PLOVER (*Charadrius semipalmatus*).—Uncommon F. M. Aug. 21 to Sept. 25.
PIPING PLOVER (*Charadrius melodus*).—Rare F. V. Known from a single record: Aug. 17, 1952.
KILLDEER (*Charadrius vociferus*).—Common P. R. More numerous as a migrant in Mar. and Nov.
BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER (*Squatarola squatarola*).—Rare F. V. Known from a single record, Oct. 6, 1932.
AMERICAN WOODCOCK (*Philohela minor*).—Rare P. R. Nine records Feb. 28 to May 20.
COMMON SNIPE (*Capella gallinago*).—Fairly common W. R. Average earliest fall record, Sept. 15. Average latest spring record, Apr. 29.
UPLAND PLOVER (*Bartramia longicauda*).—Rare Sp. M. Known from a single record, Apr. 4, 1952.
SPOTTED SANDPIPER (*Actitis macularia*).—Fairly common Sp. and F. M. Average earliest spring record, May 1; average latest May 24. Average earliest fall record, July 18; average latest Sept. 22.

SOLITARY SANDPIPER (*Tringa solitaria*).—Fairly common Sp. and F. M. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 23; average latest, May 13. Average earliest fall record, Aug. 17; average latest, Sept. 18.

GREATER YELLOWLEGS (*Totanus melanoleucus*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Mar. 14 to May 6; Oct. 9 to Nov. 10.

LESSER YELLOWLEGS (*Totanus flavipes*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Apr. 2 to May 12; Sept. 17 to Nov. 17.

PECTORAL SANDPIPER (*Erolia melanotos*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Apr. 2 to Apr. 28; Aug. 3 to Sept. 25.

LEAST SANDPIPER (*Erolia minutilla*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Apr. 29 to May 1; Sept. 6 to Sept. 29.

DUNLIN (*Erolia alpina*).—Ac. One record, Oct. 4, 1936.

SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER (*Ereunetes pusillus*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Known from six records; Apr. 28 and Sept. 6 to Sept. 26.

AMERICAN AVOCET (*Recurvirostra americana*).—Ac. Two records, Nov. 7, 1948 and Aug. 28, 1955.

HERRING GULL (*Larus argentatus*).—Fairly common W. R. Average earliest fall record Nov. 18. Average latest spring record, Apr. 1.

RING-BILLED GULL (*Larus delawarensis*).—Fairly common W. R. Average earliest fall record Nov. 19. Average latest spring record, Apr. 17.

LAUGHING GULL (*Larus atricilla*).—Ac. One record, Sept. 18, 1932.

BONAPARTE'S GULL (*Larus philadelphia*).—Rare Sp. and F. M. Mar. 20 to May 1; and Nov. 21.

FORSTER'S TERN (*Sterna forsteri*).—Rare Sp. M. Apr. 27 to May 11.

COMMON TERN (*Sterna hirundo*).—Rare Sp. and F. M. Two records: Oct. 20, 1947; May 15, 1949.

SOOTY TERN (*Sterna fuscata*).—Ac. One record: June 20, 1934.

BLACK TERN (*Chlidonias niger*).—Uncommon F. M. July 30 to Sept. 19.

ROCK DOVE (*Columba livia*).—Fairly common P. R.

MOURNING DOVE (*Zenaidura macroura*).—Common P. R.

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO (*Coccyzus americanus*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, May 3. Average latest fall record, Oct. 5.

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO (*Coccyzus erythropthalmus*).—Uncommon Sp. M. and rare F. M. Apr. 27 to May 26. One fall record, Sept. 11, 1955.

BARN OWL (*Tyto alba*).—Rare P. R.

SCREECH OWL (*Otus asio*).—Fairly common P. R.

GREAT HORNED OWL (*Bubo virginianus*).—Uncommon P. R.

BARRED OWL (*Strix varia*).—Rare P. R.

LONG-EARED OWL (*Asio otus*).—Rare V. One record: Dec. 22, 1934.

SHORT-EARED OWL (*Asio flammeus*).—Rare V. One record: Oct. 25, 1930.

CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*).—Fairly common Su. R. Apr. 12 to Aug. 1.

WHIP-POOR-WILL (*Caprimulgus vociferus*).—Uncommon Su. R. Mar. 17 to June 21.

COMMON NIGHTHAWK (*Chordeiles minor*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 29. Average latest fall record, Sept. 28.

CHIMNEY SWIFT (*Chaetura pelagica*).—Common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 6. Average latest fall record, Oct. 1.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD (*Archilochus colubris*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 26. Average latest fall record, Sept. 26.

BELTED KINGFISHER (*Megaceryle alcyon*).—Uncommon P. R.

YELLOW-SHAFTED FLICKER (*Colaptes auratus*).—Common P. R.

PILEATED WOODPECKER (*Dryocopus pileatus*).—Fairly common P. R.

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER (*Centurus carolinus*).—Fairly common P. R.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*).—Fairly common P. R. In some years many individuals depart in Sept. and do not return until April.

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER (*Sphyrapicus varius*).—Fairly common W. R. Average earliest fall record, Oct. 14. Average latest spring record, Apr. 17.

HAIRY WOODPECKER (*Dendrocopos villosus*).—Uncommon P. R.

DOWNY WOODPECKER (*Dendrocopos pubescens*).—Fairly common P. R.

EASTERN KINGBIRD (*Tyrannus tyrannus*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 23. Average latest fall record, Sept. 14.

GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER (*Myiarchus crinitus*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 20. Average latest fall record, Sept 9.

EASTERN PHOEBE (*Sayornis phoebe*).—Fairly common P. R.

YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER (*Empidonax flaviventris*).—Rare F. M. Only one record: specimen collected Sept. 16, 1954.

ACADIAN FLYCATCHER (*Empidonax virescens*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, May 1. Average latest fall record, Sept. 2.

LEAST FLYCATCHER (*Empidonax minimus*).—Rare Sp. and F. M. Two records: May 2, 1948; Aug. 4, 1949.

EASTERN WOOD PEWEE (*Contopus virens*).—Common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 28. Average latest fall record, Oct. 4.

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER (*Nuttallornis borealis*).—Rare Sp. M. Five records, May 15 to May 30.

HORNED LARK (*Eremophila alpestris*).—Fairly common W. R., uncommon Su. R.

TREE SWALLOW (*Iridoprocne bicolor*).—Uncommon Sp. M., Rare F. M. Mar. 20 to May 5. One fall record, Sept. 4, 1948.

BANK SWALLOW (*Riparia riparia*).—Rare Sp. and F. M. Four records only: Apr. 30, 1945; Sept. 4, 1948; Sept. 6, 1948; Apr. 22, 1950.

ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 1. Average latest fall record, Aug. 19.

BARN SWALLOW (*Hirundo rustica*).—Fairly common Sp. and F. M. Uncommon Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 19, average latest fall record, Sept. 19.

CLIFF SWALLOW (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Apr. 5 to May 20; Aug. 18 to Sept. 12.

PURPLE MARTIN (*Progne subis*).—Fairly common Su. R. with large flocks gathering in late summer. Average earliest spring record, Mar. 16. Average latest fall record, Aug. 25.

BLUE JAY (*Cyanocitta cristata*).—Common Su. R.

COMMON CROW (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*).—Abundant W. R., Common Su. R.

CAROLINA CHICKADEE (*Parus carolinensis*).—Common P. R.

TUFTED TITMOUSE (*Parus bicolor*).—Common P. R.

WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH (*Sitta carolinensis*).—Uncommon P. R.

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH (*Sitta canadensis*).—Uncommon W. R. Average earliest fall record, Sept. 24. Average latest spring record, Apr. 9.

BROWN CREEPER (*Certhia familiaris*).—Uncommon W. R. Average earliest fall record, Oct. 21. Average latest spring record, Mar. 30.

HOUSE WREN (*Troglodytes aedon*).—Uncommon Su. R. First bred in Knox Co. in 1950.

WINTER WREN (*Troglodytes troglodytes*).—Uncommon W. R. Average earliest fall record, Oct. 31. Average latest spring record, Apr. 9.

BEWICK'S WREN (*Thryomanes bewickii*).—Fairly common P. R.

CAROLINA WREN (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*).—Common P. R.

LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN (*Telmatodytes palustris*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. May 18; Sept. 25 to Oct. 14

SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN (*Cistothorus platensis*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. May 1 to May 9; Sept. 25 to Nov. 12.

MOCKINGBIRD (*Mimus polyglottos*).—Abundant P. R.

CATBIRD (*Dumetella carolinensis*).—Common Su. R. Possible rare W. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 23. Average latest fall record, Oct. 8.

BROWN THRASHER (*Toxostoma rufum*).—Uncommon W. R. Common Su. R.

ROBIN (*Turdus migratorius*).—Common W. R.; abundant Sp. and F. M.; common Su. R.

WOOD THRUSH (*Hylocichla mustelina*).—Common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 12. Average latest fall record, Oct. 13.

HERMIT THRUSH (*Hylocichla guttata*).—Fairly common W. R. Average earliest fall record, Oct. 25. Average latest Spring record, Apr. 18.

SWAINSON'S THRUSH (*Hylocichla ustulata*).—Fairly common Sp. and F. M. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 22; average latest, May 22. Average earliest fall record, Sept. 14; average latest, Oct. 12.

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH (*Hylocichla minima*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Apr. 28 to May 20; Sept. 16 to Oct. 4.

VEERY (*Hylocichla fuscescens*).—Uncommon Sp. M. No fall records. Apr. 24 to May 16.

EASTERN BLUEBIRD (*Sialia sialis*).—Common P. R.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER (*Polioptila caerulea*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 4. Average latest fall record, Sept. 10.

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET (*Regulus satrapa*).—Fairly common W. R. Average earliest fall record, Oct. 20. Average latest spring record, Apr. 8.

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET (*Regulus Calendula*).—Fairly common W. R. Average earliest fall record, Oct. 1. Average latest spring record Apr. 30.

WATER PIPIT (*Anthus spinoletta*).—Uncommon W. R. Nov. 18 to May 1.

CEDAR WAXWING (*Bombycilla cedrorum*).—Failry common W. R.; common Sp. and F. M.; uncommon Su. R.

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE (*Lanius ludovicianus*).—Fairly common P. R.

STARLING (*Sturnus vulgaris*).—Abundant P. R.

WHITE-EYED VIREO (*Vireo griseus*).—Common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 11. Average latest fall record, Sept. 25.

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO (*Vireo flavifrons*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 13. Average latest fall record, Sept. 25.

SOLITARY VIREO (*Vireo solitarius*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Apr. 4 to May 2; Sept. 30 to Oct. 26.

RED-EYED VIREO (*Vireo olivaceus*).—Common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 20. Average latest fall record, Sept. 22.

PHILADELPHIA VIREO (*Vireo philadelphicus*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Apr. 7 to May 8; Sept. 20 to Sept. 26.

WARBLING VIREO (*Vireo gilvus*).—Uncommon Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 25. Average latest fall record, July 15.

BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER (*Mniotilta varia*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 6. Average latest fall record, Oct. 6.

PROTHONOTARY WARBLER (*Protonotaria citrea*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 29. Average latest fall record, Aug. 22.

WORM-EATING WARBLER (*Helmitheros vermivorus*).—Uncommon Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 24. Average latest fall record, Sept. 11.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER (*Vermivora chrysoptera*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 22; average latest, May 9. Average earliest fall record, Sept. 5; average latest, Sept. 19.

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER (*Vermivora pinus*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Eight records between Apr. 8 and May 1; four between Aug. 21 and Sept. 18.

TENNESSEE WARBLER (*Vermivora peregrina*).—Fairly common Sp. and F. M.; more numerous in the fall. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 29; average latest, May 12. Average earliest fall record, Sept. 4; average latest, Oct 22.

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER (*Vermivora celata*).—Rare F. M. Three records only: Nov. 8, 1947; Oct. 22, 1949; Oct. 18, 1953.

NASHVILLE WARBLER (*Vermivora ruficapilla*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Apr. 22 to May 8; Sept. 6 to Oct. 23.

PARULA WARBLER (*Parula americana*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 21. Average latest fall record, Oct. 10.

YELLOW WARBLER (*Dendroica petechia*).—Common Su. R. Average earliest spring record Apr. 13. Average latest fall record, Aug. 29.

MAGNOLIA WARBLER (*Dendroica magnolia*).—Fairly common Sp. and F. M. More numerous in the fall. Average earliest spring record May 1; average latest, May 19. Average earliest fall record, Sept. 9; average latest, Oct. 13.

CAPE MAY WARBLER (*Dendroica tigrina*).—Fairly common Sp. and F. M. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 24; average latest, May 23. Average earliest fall record, Sept. 17; average latest, Oct. 18.

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER (*Dendroica caerulescens*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Seven records between Apr. 18 and May 16; eight records between Sept. 17 and Oct. 18.

MYRTLE WARBLER (*Dendroica coronata*).—Common W. R. Average earliest fall record, Oct. 12. Average latest spring record, May 9.

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER (*Dendroica virens*).—Fairly common Sp. and F. M. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 7; average latest, May 12. Average earliest fall record, Sept. 3; average latest, Oct. 14.

CERULEAN WARBLER (*Dendroica cerulea*).—Fairly common Sp. M.; uncommon Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 22. Average latest fall record, Sept. 6.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER (*Dendroica fusca*).—Fairly common Sp. and F. M. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 24; average latest, May 19. Average earliest fall record, Sept. 4; average latest, Oct. 18.

YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER (*Dendroica dominica*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 5. Average latest fall record, Sept. 20.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER (*Dendroica pensylvanica*).—Fairly common Sp. and F. M. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 27; average latest, May 16. Average earliest fall record, Aug. 30; average latest, Oct. 10.

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER (*Dendroica castanea*).—Fairly common Sp. and F. M. Average earliest spring record, May 3; average latest, May 18. Average earliest fall record, Sept. 17; average latest, Oct. 18.

BLACKPOLL WARBLER (*Dendroica striata*).—Fairly common Sp. M. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 30; average latest, May 20.

PINE WARBLER (*Dendroica pinus*).—Uncommon W. R. Fairly common Su. R.

PRAIRIE WARBLER (*Dendroica discolor*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 16. Average latest fall record, Sept. 25.

PALM WARBLER (*Dendroica palmarum*).—Fairly common Sp. and F. M. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 21; average latest, May 7. Average earliest fall record, Sept. 23; average latest, Nov. 17.

OVENBIRD (*Seiurus aurocapillus*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 18. Average latest fall record, Oct. 7.

NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH (*Seiurus noveboracensis*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Apr. 26 to May 10; Sept. 17 to Sept. 26.

LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH (*Seiurus motacilla*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Mar. 25. Average latest fall record, Sept. 5.

KENTUCKY WARBLER (*Oporornis formosus*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 22. Average latest fall record, Sept. 9.

CONNECTICUT WARBLER (*Oporornis agilis*).—Rare Sp. M. Nine records between May 10 and May 28.

MOURNING WARBLER (*Oporornis philadelphia*).—Rare Sp. and F. M. May 5 to June 2; Sept. 8, 1946; Sept. 14, 1955.

YELLOWTHROAT (*Geothlypis trichas*).—Common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 18. Average latest fall record, Oct. 1.

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT (*Icteria virens*).—Common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 24. Average latest fall record, Sept. 17.

HOODED WARBLER (*Wilsonia citrina*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 17. Average latest fall record, Sept. 25.

WILSON'S WARBLER (*Wilsonia pusilla*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Average earliest spring record, May 13; average latest, May 23. Average earliest fall record, Sept. 10; average latest, Sept. 28.

CANADA WARBLER (*Wilsonia canadensis*).—Fairly common Sp. and F. M. Average earliest spring record, May 2; average latest, May 21. Average earliest fall record, Aug. 23; average latest, Sept. 21.

AMERICAN REDSTART (*Setophaga ruticilla*).—Fairly common Sp. and F. M.; rare Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 17. Average latest fall record, Oct. 2.

HOUSE SPARROW (*Passer domesticus*).—Common P. R.

BOBOLINK (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).—Fairly common Sp. and F .M. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 28; average latest, May 15. Average earliest fall record, Aug. 21; average latest, Sept. 19.

EASTERN MEADOWLARK (*Sturnella magna*).—Common P. R.

REDWINGED BLACKBIRD (*Agelaius phoeniceus*).—Common Su. R. Occasionally winters here.

ORCHARD ORIOLE (*Icterus spurius*).—Common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 25. Average latest fall record, Aug. 16.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE (*Icterus galbula*).—Uncommon Sp. and F. M. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 27; average latest, May 9. Average earliest fall record, Aug. 30; average latest, Sept. 17.

RUSTY BLACKBIRD (*Euphagus carolinus*).—Uncommon W. R. Nov. 8 to Apr. 22.

COMMON GRACKLE (*Quiscalus quiscula*).—Fairly common W. R.; common Su. R.

BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD (*Molothrus ater*).—Fairly common W. R.; common Su. R. This species was not common during the breeding season prior to about 1930.

SCARLET TANAGER (*Piranga olivacea*).—Fairly common Sp. and F. M.; rare Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 22. Average latest fall record, Oct. 8.

SUMMER TANAGER (*Piranga rubra*).—Common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 17. Average latest fall record, Oct. 12.

CARDINAL (*Richmondena cardinalis*).—Abundant P. R.

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*).—Fairly common Sp. and F. M. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 28; average latest, May 11. Average earliest fall record, Sept. 17; average latest, Oct. 12.

BLUE GROSBEAK (*Guiraca caerulea*).—Rare Su. R. Not known in Knox Co. prior to 1948. Average earliest spring record, May 2. Average latest fall record Aug. 22.

INDIGO BUNTING (*Passerina cyanea*).—Abundant Su. R.

DICKCISSEL (*Spiza americana*).—Uncommon Su. R. Average earliest spring record, May 4. Average latest summer record, June 28.

EVENING GROSBEAK (*Hesperiphona vespertina*).—Rare W. V. First reported in Knox Co. Jan. 1955 and seen until May 1.

PURPLE FINCH (*Carpodacus purpureus*).—Fairly common W. R.

PINE SISKIN (*Spinus pinus*).—Uncommon W. V. Fairly common in some years.

AMERICAN GOLDFINCH (*Spinus tristis*).—Common W. R.; abundant Sp. and F. M.; fairly common Su. R.

RED CROSSBILL (*Loxia curvirostra*).—Rare W. V. Five records, Dec., Jan.

RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*).—Common P. R.

SAVANNAH SPARROW (*Passerculus sandwichensis*).—Fairly common W. R. Average earliest fall record, Sept. 20. Average latest spring record, May 8.

GRASSHOPPER SPARROW (*Ammodramus savannarium*).—Rare W. R.; common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 11. Average latest fall record, Sept. 23.

LE CONTE'S SPARROW (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*).—Rare W. R. Dec. 13, 1954, one collected; first record for Knox Co. Jan. 16, 1955; Feb. 20, 1955; Mar. 20, 1955.

VESPER SPARROW (*Pooecetes gramineus*).—Fairly common Sp. and F. M. Average earliest spring record, Mar. 13; average latest, Apr. 17. Average earliest fall record, Oct. 18; average latest, Nov. 17.

LARK SPARROW (*Chondestes grammacus*).—Rare F. V. Two records only: Aug. 11, 1951; Aug. 18, 1952.

BACHMAN'S SPARROW (*Aimophila aestivalis*).—Fairly common Su. R. Average earliest spring record, Apr. 14. Average latest fall record, Aug. 18.

SLATE-COLORED JUNCO (*Junco hyemalis*).—Common W. R. Average earliest fall record, Oct. 23. Average latest spring record, Apr. 18.

CHIPPING SPARROW (*Spizella passerina*).—Rare W. R.; common Su. R. Average earliest spring record Mar. 7. Average latest fall record, Nov. 4.

FIELD SPARROW (*Spizella pusilla*).—Common P. R.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*).—Fairly common W. R. Average earliest fall record, Nov. 15. Average latest spring record, Apr. 30.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW (*Zonotrichia albicollis*).—Common W. R. Average earliest fall record, Oct. 8. Average latest spring record, May 12.

FOX SPARROW (*Passerella iliaca*).—Uncommon W. R. Oct. 27 to Mar. 21.

LINCOLN'S SPARROW (*Melospiza lincolnii*).—Rare Sp. and F. M. One winter record, Jan. 3, 1942. One springe record, four fall records.

SWAMP SPARROW (*Melospiza georgiana*).—Fairly common W. R. Average earliest fall record, Oct. 18. Average latest spring record, Apr. 30.

SONG SPARROW (*Melospiza melodia*).—Abundant P. R.

ADDENDA

YELLOW RAIL (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*).—Rare F. V. One record: Sept. 29, 1957.

STILT SANDPIPER (*Micropalama himantopus*).—Rare F. V. Sept. 23, 1957 to Oct. 6, 1957.

SHARP-TAILED SPARROW (*Ammospiza caudacuta*).—Rare F. V. Oct. 1, 1957; Oct. 13, 1957.

THE 1958 SPRING FIELD DAYS

By T. O. S. MEMBERS

Seven chapters and the State Annual Meeting at Reelfoot Lake participated in the Spring Field Days. Memphis served as the host chapter for the State Meeting. The list for the latter location included all the species recorded during the two days of observations, otherwise the period was a single 24-hour period and was confined to the area established by the chapter involved.

The composite list for the state consisted of 190 species which was third highest of the thirteen spring censuses listed in THE MIGRANT. New to the list were: Red-throated Loon, Stilt Sandpiper, Forster's Tern and Western Kingbird. In the table, species marked by an asterisk, (*) are discussed more fully in the notes from the particular area concerned. For the Reelfoot Lake list, species designated by letters rather than numbers are coded as follows: "A"—abundant; "C"—common; "FC"—fairly common and "VC"—very common.

REELFOOT LAKE — * Notes: Loon, fall plumage, on the lake, Catherine Goodlett; Willet, May 10, near Samburg, flushed at 50', BC et al; Stilt Sandpiper, no details; Western Kingbird, 1 at Tiptonvillle ferry, May 10 and 11, Jennie Riggs, and May 11, BC et al, — on wire, good light, 30 to 50 Eastern Kingbirds nearby; a second Western, May 11, by Mr. and Mrs. George Woodring, at the landing opposite Caruthersville; the Yellow-bellied Flycatcher heard and seen by Mrs. Monroe and Dr. Tanner, the Least Flycatchers singing in at least four places, heard by the latter; Fish Crows, May 10, at Cates Landing, BC et al; the Red-breasted Nuthatch seen and heard, in the State Park, by Robt. B. Hamilton and Ken Dubke; the Water Pipit at Isom Lake, Obion County, May 10, flying over and calling, BC. — Ben B. Coffey, Jr., Compiler.

NASHVILLE — The field day was held during a 24 hour period from 4:30 P.M. May 2 till 4:30 P.M. May 3. The areas covered were Warner Park, Buena Vista Marsh, Radnor Lake, Shelby Park, West Meade, Two Jays Sanctuary, and around Franklin. There were 17 observers in 9 parties.

CHATTANOOGA. — Spring census was made in the Christmas count area on April 27 by the following members of the chapter: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Barr, Dr. W. K. Butts, Mrs. Leon F. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Rock L. Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Sliger, Mrs. Jack W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. West (compiler). This year's total of 103 species exceeded the highest previous total by 3. The following species had not been seen on a spring count before: Red-throated Loon, Ring-necked Duck, Red-shouldered Hawk, Osprey, Kingfisher, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Golden-winged Warbler and Bobolink. Temperature was 60 to 74 degrees with skies completely overcast, sprinkles of rain, and clearing in the late afternoon.

Highlights of the census were the Red-throated Loons (new species on the area records), Common Loons (largest number of loons in one group seen here). Since this was a late season, we feel that even better results might have been obtained the following weekend.

KNOXVILLE. — The usual area, a circle of 15 miles diameter centered on Sharp's Gap, was thoroughly covered on April 27 by about 24 observers. Some were out from dawn to dark. The weather varied from partly cloudy to rain, wind from zero to eight miles per hour, temperature from 54 to 72 degrees.

For the first time a real effort, organized by Paul Pardue and David Highbaugh, was made to get observers into all parts of the area. This resulted in the highest number of species ever recorded here in a Spring Field Day, 139 as compared with the previous record of 132 set in 1956. The list included eight species that were unusual or earlier or later than the usual. Unusual birds were three Forster's Terns seen by J. C. Howell and Brockway Crouch, a Least Flycatcher seen by Robert Hamilton, and an Orange-crowned Warbler seen by J. C. Howell. Black-billed Cuckoo, Canada Warbler, and Dickcissel were all one or two days earlier than in any of our previous records. The Ruddy Duck and Hooded Merganser, both females seen on Stock Creek by J. T. Tanner, were fifteen and eight days. respectively, later than previous records.

More individuals of shorebirds were seen, and the seven House Wrens is the highest number we have recorded in one day. Three species of birds seemed to have suffered from the severe winter just passed; the count of Bluebirds was about one-third of what we usually get on a Spring Field Day, of Phoebes about one-half, and of Robins about two-thirds. Cardinals, however, were reported in their usual numbers even tho many dead Cardinals were found last winter.—JAMES T. TANNER.

GREENEVILLE. — In addition to the usual area covered about Greeneville, two parties covered the Camp Creek Bald area. The day, May 4, was foggy early in the morning to clear in the afternoon, and the temperature ranged from 62 to 90 degrees. Twenty individuals in eight parties participated in the count. They were: Mrs. O. C. Armitage, Mrs. Chester and Dwayne Darnell, Mrs. Royal B., Lynn, Karl, David and Wade Spees, Mr. and Mrs. Turner Clinard and Norman and John, Howard Bright, Harry Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Clemens, Mrs. J. B. White, Lee R. Herndon, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nevius (compiler).

KINGSPORT. — The usual territory was covered consisting of 60% woodlands, 20% fields and 20% open water and shorelines of streams and lakes. Temperature — 64 - 82° F.; foggy in early morning; humid and clear in the afternoon. Time: 5:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. Twelve observers in 9 parties participating for various lengths of time totaling over 60 hours and covering about 30 miles on foot and about 65 by car.

The shortage of species is noteworthy. We offer the possible explanation of high water level in the lakes and rivers caused by prolonged heavy rains, which prevented observation of shorebirds usually recorded.

Members participating were: Mrs. M. J. Adams, W. E. Gift, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Finucane, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hincke, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McHorris, E. M. McMahon, George F. Rodgers, Mrs. J. W. Smith and Ann H. Switzer (compiler).

BRISTOL. — The usual area in the vicinity of Bristol, in Washington County, Va. and Sullivan County, Tenn. The ten individuals who participated in the count were: Mrs. Judith Abbott, Miss M. Clark, Mr. R. E. Cocke, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dickey, Miss Ester Hilton, Miss Angie Loyless, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Miller and Miss M. Pflug. The data were compiled by B. A. Barrington, Jr.

ELIZABETHTON. — Census day, May 3, was clear and the temperature ranged from 61 to 86° F. Nine participants, in six parties covered as much of the better portions of our territory as possible, particularly roadsides, stream borders and lake shores. Of particular interest were the following: 9 Common Loons on Watauga Lake, seven of which were observed in the telescope field simultaneously (LRH, RG). This was considered a late date for so many to be present. 2 Snowy Egrets, at the Roan Creek entrance to Watauga Lake (LRH, RG) — our first spring record for this area. A flock of 6 Red-breasted Mergansers, also at Roan Creek (LRH, RG) was considered a late date for this species. A Semipalmated Sandpiper at the County Farm (ED) and a Philadelphia Vireo along the Doe River (RDM) were considered good finds. The complete absence of Belted Kingfishers and Cedar Waxwings from the list and the reduced numbers of Bobwhites and Eastern Bluebirds are of noteworthy significance.

Participants in the county were: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Browning, Ed Davidson, Glenn Eller, Harry Farthing, Ray Garrison, Lee R. Herndon, Roby D. May, Jr., and Frank Ward (compiler).

TABULAR RECORD OF SPRING FIELD DAYS

SPECIES	REELFOOT LAKE 5-10 & 11	NASHVILLE 5-2 & 3	CHATTANOOGA 4-27	KNOXVILLE 4-27	GREENEVILLE 5-4	KINGSPORT 5-3	BRISTOL	ELIZABETHTON 5-3
Common Loon	1*	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Red-th. Loon	.....	.....	2*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pied-billed Grebe	2	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Double-cr. Cormorant	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Blue Heron	78	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
Green Heron	5	15	2	8	.....	3	1	6
Little Blue Heron	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common Egret	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Snowy Egret	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
B-cr. Night Heron	.....	120	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Y-cr. Night Heron	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Least Bittern	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Bittern	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Black Duck	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Blue-winged Teal	6	4	47	19	8	1	1	1
Wood Duck	12	1	.....	.....	1	9	.....	18
Ring-nk. Duck	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lesser Scaup	65	200	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Ruddy Duck	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooded Merganser	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red-br. Merganser	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Turkey Vulture	2	29	6	6	38	40	.....	10
Black Vulture	2	11	.....	.....	8	14	.....	1
Sharp-sh. Hawk	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Cooper's Hawk	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Red-tailed Hawk	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red-shld. Hawk	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broad-winged Hawk	.....	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Bald Eagle	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marsh Hawk	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osprey	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Sparrow Hawk	2	9	6	11	5	3	.....	4
Ruffed Grouse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Bobwhite	15	29	22	40	13	9	4	9
Sora	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Coot	100	4	30	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Semipal. Plover	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killdeer	10	36	10	18	11	9	6	5
Common Snipe	.....	6	13	13	9	.....	.....	.....
Spotted Sandpiper	6	2	18	16	4	12	.....	7

Solitary Sandpiper	7	7	9	41	19	10	.....	13
Willet	1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gr. Yellowlegs	18	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Lesser Yellowlegs	51	3	12	15	1	.....	.....	.....
Pect. Sandpiper	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Least Sandpiper	50	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Dowitcher	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stilt Sandpiper	1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Semipal. Sandpiper	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Herring Gull	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ring-bld. Gull	76	.....	22	1	.....	1	5	30
Forster's Tern	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Tern	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mourning Dove	FC	125	81	135	130	38	35	25
Yl-bld. Cuckoo	6	37	.....	6	5	9	1	.....
Black-bld. Cuckoo	.....	1	.....	2	9	1	.....	.....
Screech Owl	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Grt. Horned Owl	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Barred Owl	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chuck-will's-widow	1	13	2	12	2	2	1	.....
Whip-poor-will	.....	12	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1
Common Nighthawk	9	12	4	3	13	13	.....	2
Chimney Swift	20	270	55	400	350	40	64	30
R-t. Hummingbird	15	18	3	6	5	1	.....	4
Belted Kingfisher	4	2	2	8	6	3	4	.....
Yel-sh. Flicker	3	8	15	57	22	31	19	22
Pil. Woodpecker	7	8	3	10	6	3	1	6
Red-bel. Woodpecker	FC	14	7	15	10	5	.....	.....
Red-hd. Woodpecker	7	9	6	3	15	3	2	.....
Yel.-bl. Sapsucker	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Hry. Woodpecker	5	6	3	1	5	2	1	3
Downy Woodpecker	7	29	9	25	19	20	.....	10
E. Kingbird	VC	31	23	19	37	11	8	9
W. Kingbird	2*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grt. Cr. Flycatcher	FC	30	16	30	29	13	3	8
E. Phoebe	3	11	.....	19	26	14	1	12
Yel.-bel. Flycatcher	1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acd. Flycatcher	FC	19	.....	5	2	12	.....	3
Least Flycatcher	4*	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
E. Wood Pewee	FC	34	4	14	20	23	2	17
Ol.-sd. Flycatcher	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Horned Lark	12	1	3	10	1	6	1	11
Tree Swallow	A	12	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank Swallow	800	6	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Rough-wg. Swallow	A	32	17	50	14	51	9	34
Barn Swallow	VC	42	11	50	101	14	4	12
Cliff Swallow	55	5	429	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Purple Martin	60	5	72	70	17	60	.....	9

Blue Jay	20	76	69	150	115	90	36	35
Common Raven	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Common Crow	FC	45	43	145	133	65	28	27
Fish Crow	2*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Car. Chickadee	15	49	16	150	48	21	15	22
Tufted Titmouse	15	52	29	90	48	44	19	20
Wh-br. Nuthatch	1	2	7	6	6	3	.....	1
Red-br. Nuthatch	1*	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown Creeper	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....
House Wren	3	3	.....	7	4	12	11	1
Bewick's Wren	.....	28	1	4	11	1	.....	1
Carolina Wren	12	31	19	120	36	35	5	26
L-bld. Marsh Wren	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
S-bld. Marsh Wren	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mockingbird	12	86	50	190	54	79	31	30
Catbird	12	25	13	46	35	39	13	26
Brown Thrasher	8	44	37	72	52	42	15	22
Robin	9	68	24	98	62	61	45	39
Wood Thrush	24	25	24	97	40	84	8	27
Hermit Thrush	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swainson's Thrush	FC	44	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Gr.-Cheeked Thrush	12	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Veery	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. Bluebird	7	55	13	29	9	8	6	7
Bl.-gr. Gnatcatcher	FC	55	15	89	29	33	.....	13
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Water Pipit	1*	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Waxwing	75	16	46	12	.....	2	15	.....
Loggerhead Shrike	9	11	4	6	.....	.....	1	2
Starling	25	250	245	420	100	100	156	75
Wh.-eyed Vireo	FC	35	15	50	22	32	.....	27
Yel.-th. Vireo	8	5	.....	36	3	11	.....	2
Solitary Vireo	3	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Red-eyed Vireo	FC	78	50	212	16	46	4	45
Phila. Vireo	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1
Warbling Vireo	FC	2	.....	6	1	1	.....	4
Bl.-and-wh. Warbler	6	7	8	38	6	14	.....	28
Prothonotary Warbler	C	36	1	5	2	1	.....	.....
Worm-eating Warbler	.....	.....	.....	10	1	10	5	4
Golden-wg. Warbler	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue-wg. Warbler	1	12	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenn. Warbler	C	43	.....	9	2	20	.....	2
Orange-cr. Warbler	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nash. Warbler	6	3	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Parula Warbler	20	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	11
Yellow Warbler	11	10	34	65	29	34	.....	53
Magnolia Warbler	7	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2
Cape May Warbler	5	20	6	6	3	4	.....	.....
Bl.-th. Blue Warbler	.....	.....	.....	1	13	1	.....	12
Myrtle Warbler	15	78	13	32	1	6	.....	.....
Bl.-thr. Gr. Warbler	7	7	.....	29	2	6	.....	1
Cerulean Warbler	4	27	.....	31	.....	20	.....	.....
Blackbur. Warbler	7	13	2	41	2	6	.....	6

Yellow-th. Warbler	FC	12	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chestnut-sd. Warbler	6	6	.....	27	7	8	.....	10
Bay-br. Warbler	11	17	.....	8	.....	7	1	1
Blackpoll Warbler	FC	33	1	1	1	13	.....	.....
Pine Warbler	.....	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie Warbler	2	20	3	47	2	11	.....	11
Palm Warbler	16	23	19	7	2	.....	.....	1
Ovenbird	3	3	4	29	20	22	.....	44
No. Waterthrush	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La. Waterthrush	2	23	1	10	10	8	.....	2
Ky. Warbler	4	15	1	18	1	17	.....	2
Yellowthroat	6	46	17	85	26	18	1	32
Yl.-br. Chat	FC	48	19	37	16	37	2	30
Hooded Warbler	2	11	.....	27	1	13	.....	26
Wilson's Warbler	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Warbler	.....	.....	.....	8	11	5	.....	.....
Amer. Redstart	FC	7	10	16	4	24	4	24
House Sparrow	FC	100	37	63	50	76	85	70
Bobolink	C	16	200	157	12	2	.....	.....
E. Meadowlark	C	170	77	180	84	54	68	61
Redwg. Blackbird	VC	107	289	475	79	54	42	25
Orchard Oriole	FC	63	8	30	26	15	.....	9
Balt. Oriole	FC	18	3	5	4	10	.....	3
Rusty Blackbird	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Common Grackle	FC	171	25	280	84	81	557	69
Br.-hd. Cowbird	FC	114	20	98	30	52	.....	12
Scarlet Tanager	FC	34	3	52	10	21	.....	12
Summer Tanager	FC	51	16	65	48	37	.....	3
Cardinal	C	129	59	260	85	97	87	65
Rose-br. Grosbeak	24	34	4	34	20	23	.....	12
Blue Grosbeak	.....	2	12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Indigo Bunting	C	170	105	100	130	126	68	57
Dickcissel	C	13	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Purple Finch	.....	.....	1	36	7	3	3	10
Pine Siskin	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....
Amer. Goldfinch	50	101	46	365	74	44	118	72
Ruf.-sd. Towhee	6	53	54	160	42	56	12	64
Savannah Sparrow	5	6	3	8	.....	.....	.....	4
Grasshopper Sparrow	.....	8	1	6	11	33	.....	8
Vesper Sparrow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Lark Sparrow	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bachman's Sparrow	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
Sl.-cl. Junco	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Chipping Sparrow	2	53	15	86	43	11	9	43
Field Sparrow	FC	55	27	108	66	61	17	41
Wh.-crn. Sparrow	12	12	.....	8	26	12	2	8
Wh.-th. Sparrow	16	41	40	130	24	12	2	6
Swamp Sparrow	1	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Song Sparrow	2	.....	15	140	42	72	24	59
TOTAL SPECIES	154	135	103	138	125	107	59	109

GRAND TOTAL SPECIES 190

REPORT OF THE T. O. S. ANNUAL MEETING, 1958

The Tennessee Ornithological Society held its annual meeting at Reelfoot Lake on May 10 and 11, 1958. There were about 115 persons registered making it one of our best attended and certainly among the most interesting meetings.

Members who arrived in the evening of May 9th were urged to meet for a general get-together and coffee at the Edgewater Beach dining room.

Registration began at the State Game and Fish Commission office at Bluebank at 7 a. m. on May 10th.

The boat trip into Cranetown was the highlight of the whole meeting for most of us. Everyone who desired was given a chance to go at one of three times — Saturday morning, Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning. Motor boats and guide service were furnished and started from the State Game and Fish office at Bluebank, the National Wildlife Refuge at Samburg and from the Game and Fish Biological Research Station.

After several miles of open water, the boats from the several places converged to enter the wooded area at about the same time. The water level of the lake was much higher than usual so that the boats were able to go into Cranetown itself. The winding trail among the tall cypress trees was a very beautiful and memorable one. On the way in, there had been an unusually large eagle's nest which had been used and added to for years but had been torn down in a recent storm. Everyone was delighted to see that a new nest had been built in the same general area and that there was a bird in immature plumage near by.

Cranetown was seething with activity. None of the nesting birds seemed to be the least bit disturbed by the loud motors or people talking. It was estimated that there were about 150 nests in this area while in 1938 there were nearer one thousand. Most nests were those of the Common Egret, but there were also some of the Cormorant and Great Blue Heron scattered among them. Some trees had as many as 12 to 15 nests. Black-crowned Night Herons were nesting farther back in the swamp.

While various groups took the boat trip into Cranetown, other groups left from Bluebank for "car walk" trips along the bluffs east and south of Reelfoot and to visit a small heronry at Ridgely, which proved to be inactive this year.

A walk along the levee beyond Tiptonville and near the ferry was very rewarding. In this area a Western Kingbird was found among a group of about twenty-four of the eastern species. This bird is found only rarely in Tennessee but is not uncommon in Arkansas, just across the Mississippi River. Another exciting experience near this spot was to see many flocks of migrating Bobolinks, 15 to 30 birds, coming over every few minutes. Some stopped to feed on the path ahead and were easily studied. Dickcissels as well as the Eastern Kingbirds were very abundant.

The business of the society was transacted at the Board of Directors meeting on Saturday afternoon following a light lunch in the dining-room of Walnut Log Inn. Those not attending this meeting were given the use of row boats, reserved for T.O.S. members at McQueen's Camp. Many availed themselves of this opportunity, while others birded on land in the refuge.

The regular Business Meeting of the society was held after the banquet in Boyette's dining-room on the evening of the 10th. The slate of officers and other recommendations of the Board of Directors was presented to the membership, for their approval, by the President, Mr. Eugene Ruhr. All recommendations were approved by the Society. The slate of officers for the year 1958-1959 is as follows:

President	Mr. C. E. Ruhr
Vice-President for East Tennessee	Mrs. E. M. West
Vice-President for West Tennessee	Mrs. Arlo I. Smith
Vice-President for Middle Tennessee	Mr. Dixon Merritt
Treasurer	Mr. Thomas W. Finucane
Secretary	Miss Ruth Castles
Editor	Dr. Lee R. Herndon
Curator	Mr. Albert F. Ganier
Director-at-large, East Tennessee	Mr. R. A. Dunbar
Director-at-large, West Tennessee	Mrs. B .B. Coffey, Jr.
Director-at-large, Middle Tennessee	Mrs. Henry Waters

The program for the evening was most interesting as well as informative. Mr. Preston Lane, in charge of the Reelfoot National Wildlife Refuge at Samburg, gave an outline of his work and the approximate value in dollars and cents of the wild life resources at Reelfoot. Mr. Charles Rawles of the Game and Fish Commission gave interesting data on ducks and geese, of which there are 18-20 species found in this area. A unique feature of the program was duck calling by a native caller. Mr. Hudson Nichols, Fish Biologist with the Game and Fish Commission, told of the type of work done by his department. One interesting thing he brought out was that they had found that commercial fishing did not hurt sport fishing in the lake, an extremely important finding. The principal speaker for the evening was Dr. C. L. Baker, Director of the Biological Research Station at Reelfoot. He told how the lake was formed and the unique habitat groups found there as well as some of the many discoveries made at the station.

The final listing of the birds found during the two day period was taken at noon on Sunday at Bluebank. Mr. Ben Coffey, Jr., was compiler. The final count was 154 species, an unusually fine count for this area.

We are deeply grateful to the arrangements committee consisting of Mrs. Arlo Smith, Chairman, Mrs. Ben B. Coffey, Miss Ella Ragland, Miss Nell Moore and Mr. John Bigham and especially to Jerry Smith who designed the lovely egret for our name plates and to the Memphis Chapter as a whole for one of our most delightful meetings.

The Annual Meeting for 1959 is to be held in Middle Tennessee. The time, place and arrangements are to be decided upon by the three host chapters, Cookeville, Lebanon and Nashville.—RUTH CASTLES, Secretary

THE MIGRANT

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CAMPUS BIRD COUNTS

To those of you who reside on college campuses or in college towns, you are invited to participate in a Campus Bird Count at the height of the spring migration, by the Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y. This could be the beginning of an annual event which might be used to stimulate interest in students who might become interested in ornithology. The proposed ground rules are as follows:

DATE: Any date. Most campuses will try to take the count at the height of the spring migration.

TIME: Any calendar day or fraction thereof.

PARTICIPANTS: Any number; not limited to members of the institution; "town" as well as "gown" may take part.

ACCURACY: The leader will assume responsibility for the accuracy of the identifications.

CAMPUS: This is defined as the property in any one town owned or leased by the college.

DIVISION OF TERRITORY: Best results may often be obtained by dividing the campus into ecological units and having small groups of individuals assigned to work over intensively each of these special habitat areas.

SPECIES LISTED: Any wild or feral species of birds, whether native or introduced, seen or heard on or from the campus should be counted. Starlings, House Sparrows, feral Ring-necked Pheasants and Rock Doves, and hybrids, such as Brewster's and Lawrence's Warblers, should be counted. The count is for species only, and no attempt should be made to distinguish subspecies.

REPORT: A report should contain the following information: Name of college, school or other institution; address; number of acres; date and hours in field; types of terrain (list briefly); wind, weather, temperature; list of species and number of individuals of each species recorded (A.O.U. check-list order); name of leader and participants.

PARTICIPATION: Any school or college in North America or any other institution with a campus is eligible to participate in the Campus Bird Count. Such other institutions might include hospitals, veterans facilities, camps, sanitaria, historic sites, city or county parks, small nature sanctuaries and the like.

Send report to: Campus Bird Count, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York. A donation of $1.00 from each participating campus would assist the committee with its clerical expenses and postage.

KENNETH COOPER, Science Faculty (Biology) Sarah Lawrence College, Bronsxille, N. Y.

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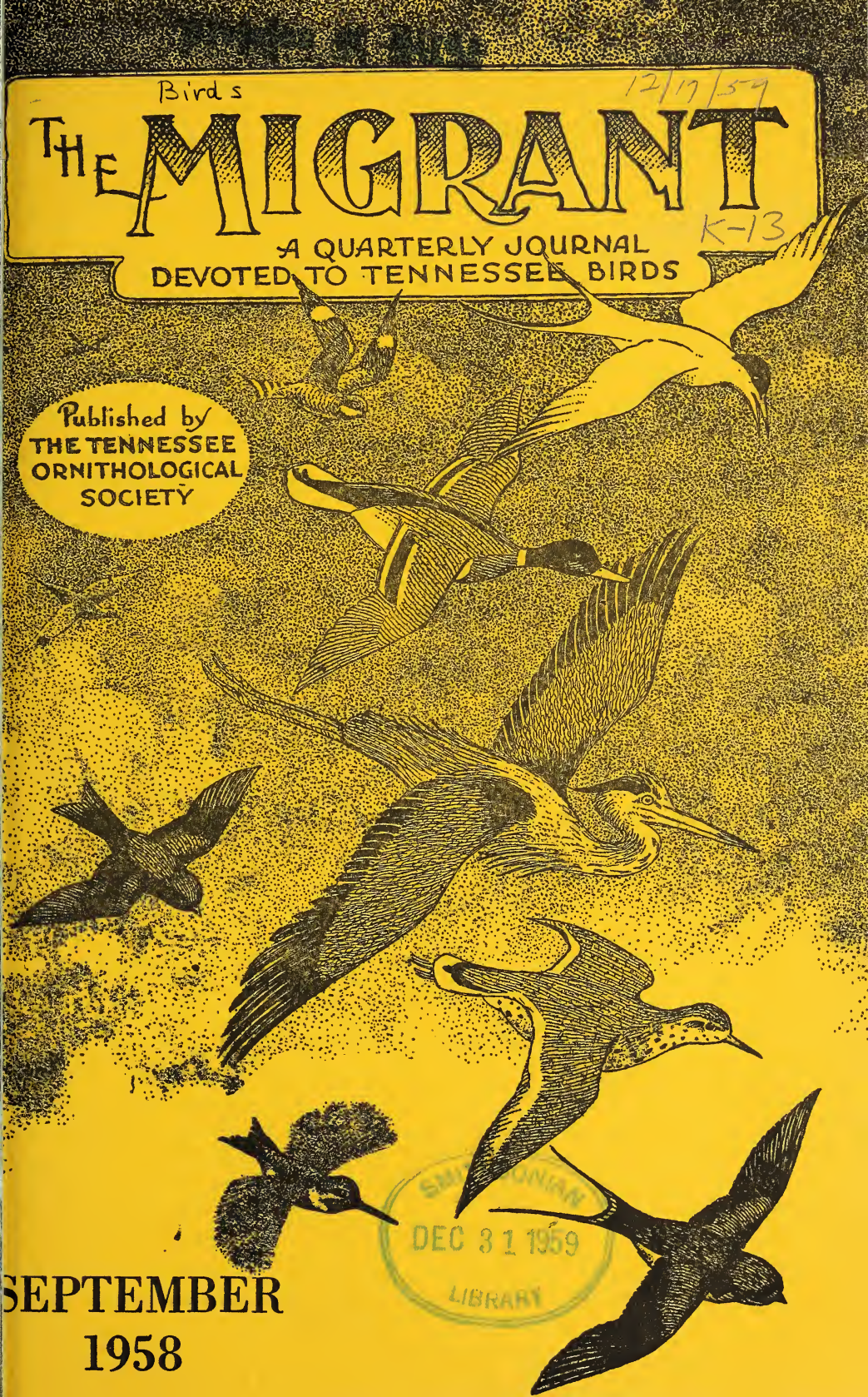

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TRAILL'S FLYCATCHERS BREEDING IN TENNESSEE

By LEE R. HERNDON

INTRODUCTION

The southern limits of the breeding range of Traill's (Alder) Flycatcher *(Empidonax traillii)* as given by the American Ornithologist Union Checklist, east of the Mississippi River is southern Illinois (Murphysboro), southern Indiana (Bloomington), southern Ohio (Wilmington), West Virginia (Cranberry Glades) and Maryland. With regard to Kentucky records, Burt L. Monroe, Sr., reports the finding of adults feeding four young which were out of the nest on July 30, 1938 in Jefferson County, near Louisville. And Gordon Wilson states: "My own record here (Bowling Green, Ky.) is a single one in the migration of May 1957." Maurice Brooks states: "Either this bird is extending its range or we have overlooked it due to a misunderstanding of its requirements. In recent years, we have found it in West Virginia just about every place where there are extensive stands of alder. The range has no relationship to altitude, and I imagine we know of a couple of dozen colonies in the State. The one farthest south is at Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas County (nearest Post Office Mill Point, W. Va.) so you may make your measurements there." Chandler S. Robbins provided the following with regard to West Virginia: "Sutton found it nesting in willow at Beech Bottom Swamp along the Ohio River in Brooke County at elevations around 650 feet, and Boggs has found it nesting in Monongalia County at elevations below 1,000 feet." "In Maryland, nesting records are few simply because of lack of effort on the part of observers. The Traill's Flycatcher occurs regularly at many localities in Garrett County. It has also been found in summer during the last half dozen years in Frederick, Carroll, and Baltimore Counties. The lowest elevation of an actual nest in Maryland was 240 feet at Loch Raven in Baltimore County, where three young were raised in July 1954, (C. M. Buchanan)." J. J. Murray states: "We do not have a record of a nest of Traill's Flycatcher in Virginia. . . ." Henry M. Stevenson reports the presence of this species near Abingdon, Va. during the summer of 1946. He states: "The present occurrence, then, is the first for Virginia and apparently the most southern breeding location east of the Mississippi River." The presence of this species, during the breeding season of 1956 near North Wilkesboro, North Carolina and reported by Wendell P. Smith and Henry M. Stevenson: ". . . presents strong circumstantial evidence of the breeding of this species in North Carolina."

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TENNESSEE RECORDS

Literature references to the occurrence of Traill's Flycatcher in Tennessee are limited to the few which occur in THE MIGRANT. The first observation of this species in Tennessee, to my knowledge, was a bird observed in song in a willow thicket about one fourth mile up stream from the Main Street bridge across the Watauga River from Elizabethton, by the author, on our spring census on May 7, 1944. This report was received with some skepticism but was later published in a Summary of Carter County Birds by the author. A second record of the species, identified by song only, was also a summer record, August 1, 1945 near the point where Toll Branch empties into Buffalo Creek near Happy Valley School. Both of these streams were bordered with willows and meadows or grazing land. Both of these records were in Carter County and identified by the author. Mrs. E. M. West reported a bird of this species on May 9, 1948.

Albert F. Ganier collected the first state specimen at Memphis on August 27, 1944.

Stevenson and Stupka predicted the occurrence of this species in the Southeastern States as follows: "As this species is just beginning to extend its breeding range from the North into the southeastern States, it will be interesting to note the altitudes at which it is discovered."

B. B. Coffey, Jr. reported one at Coffey Grounds in Memphis May 20, 1950 which was the second record. Another bird of this species was reported by the same observer, also at Memphis on their spring census May 6, 1951.

Weise and Ogden report one at the Ashland City marsh near Nashville on May 31, 1955.

On the night of September 24-25, 1955 three Traill's Flycatchers were casualties at the Stewart Air Force Base at Smyrna, near Nashville as reported by Mrs. A. R. Laskey.

R. Demett Smith, Jr., found a bird of this species on August 5, 1956 south of Rogers Spring.

Two birds of this species were picked up at the Nashville TV Tower during the period from September 23 to mid-November of 1957 as reported by Mrs. A. R. Laskey.

A bird of this species was picked up as a casualty at the Johnson City, WJHL-TV Tower on September 29, 1957 by the author.

On May 24, 1958 the author found two singing male Traill's Flycatchers near the north end of the County Farm about two miles east of Elizabethton. At the time I was not sure there were two birds because I did not hear them sing simultaneously and thought it was a late migrant. I reported the find at our chapter meeting on June 20. The following morning H. P. Langridge and Ed Davidson returned to the area and found the birds in the exact locations I had found them almost a month earlier. Langridge called me that evening and we arranged to search the area for a nest the following morning. We met at the scene about 6:00 a.m. June 22. Two birds could be heard singing their "fitz-bew" songs, one on either side of the road. A thorough search for nests was planned in the Depew Marsh to the west of the road. Within fifteen minutes a nest was located within about twenty-five feet of the perch from which the bird was singing. We then approached the County Farm area to the east of the road and searched the area from which the other bird was singing. Nest number two was

located almost immediately and within twenty feet of the position from which the bird was singing and almost the exact spot from which the bird was singing when first observed on May 24. We then proceeded eastward where we found three other males singing over a considerable area and where we located nest number three, all within two and one-half hours.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA

A small stream traversed the area, flowing in a ditch in a westerly direction. Near the west end of the area, in the vicinity of nest No. 1, was a small pond bordered along the west side by willow trees about twenty-five feet in height. For a short distance to the west of the row of willows the land was marshy and although water was standing and running over most of this area the nest was not directly over water. The land to the east of the road and south of the ditch was fairly level and marshy while to the north of the ditch it was quite level for a short distance then sloped gradually to an elevation, perhaps fifteen feet higher and then leveled off. The elevation of the breeding area was approximatly 1550 feet. Rather widely dispersed clumps of willows, up to about fifteen feet in height, comprised most of the woody plants while elders, weeds, blackberry briers, poison ivy and a variety of other plants grew up to a height of about six feet. Immediately to the south of the swampy area the land was under cultivation.

NESTING DATA

Nest No. 1. When the nest was found on June 22 it contained two cream colored eggs with small brownish tinted splotches distributed around the large end. The nest was saddled on a willow branch 5' 3" above ground. It was located near the end of an almost horizontal branch where a few branches grew almost vertically from the main branch. There was a rather dense canopy of willows over the nest and jewel weed grew almost up to the level of the nest. On June 23 and 24 the nest appeared abandoned but on the 27th the female was incubating the two eggs. Colored 35mm pictures of the nest and eggs were taken on the 24th and of the two young which appeared to have just hatched on July 4. The young birds appeared almost ready to leave the nest on July 14, although they were present on the 15th, the nest was empty July 16th and the male was singing in the area.

Nest No. 2. This nest contained 4 eggs when found on June 22. It was located in the crotch of an elder bush under the edge of a clump of willow bushes 3½' above the ground. It was protected from the sun by only a few elder leaves and the area to the south was open except for low weeds. Directly to the north and widely dispersed over the area were other clumps of willows protruding above the other vegetation. Early on the morning of July 4 the nest contained one egg and three newly hatched young. Colored photographs were taken of the nest and young. On July 14 one of the young was perched on the rim of the nest as if ready to leave. On July 15 two birds remained in the nest and were photographed (see cuts) on the edge of the nest by H. P. Langridge. The last one left the nest immediately after photographing. The nest measured 70mm outside diameter, 70mm total depth while the cup measured 48mm in diameter and 27mm in depth. The exterior of the nest appeared to be composed mostly of fibrous material, perhaps milkweed down and lined with coarser material. The nest conforms very closely to the description given in Richard Headstrom's Birds' Nests page 74 and to the photograph of the nest and eggs, Fig. 35.

Nest No. 3. This nest contained only one egg when discovered on June 22. It was located 5' 8" above ground in a willow bush and about two hundred yards directly east of nest No. 2. The nest was situated toward the inner edge of a semicircular area of willows about 15' in height with an open area facing southeastward. It was well protected by a canopy of willows. Four eggs were present on the afternoon of June 24 when colored photographs were taken of the nest and eggs. A blind was set up at this location to take close-up pictures of adults feeding young at the nest but unfortunately the pictures did not turn out well. Three newly hatched young were in the nest on July 9. Two young left the nest on July 20 and the nest was empty on July 21 but one bird was still only 8" from the nest.

VISITS

The nests were visited on twelve different days including the date of finding and that on which nest No. 3 was found abandoned. For the first four days after the finding of nest No. 1 it was feared that it had been abandoned as the male was not singing in the area and no bird was seen near the nest, however, on the fifth day the bird was incubating. At nests No. 1 and No. 2 incubation must have been under way when found since the eggs were hatched on the thirteenth day. At least the last three eggs of No. 3 were laid on successive days and the first could have been laid the day before it was found. If incubation started on the date on which the last egg was laid, sixteen days were required for incubation. At all nests the birds left the nest on the eleventh or twelfth day after hatching.

SINGING

The males sang frequently in close proximity to the nests until young were in the nest. Afterwards singing was much less frequent. Saunders gives the average date for cessation of song for this species in Allegany State Park, N. Y. as July 21 and the latest date for four years of observation as July 27, 1938. The birds here sang much more frequently during the early morning hours than they did later in the day during the early visits to the area. The only notes heard while we were in the vicinity of a nest was an occasional alarm note—a sharp peep.

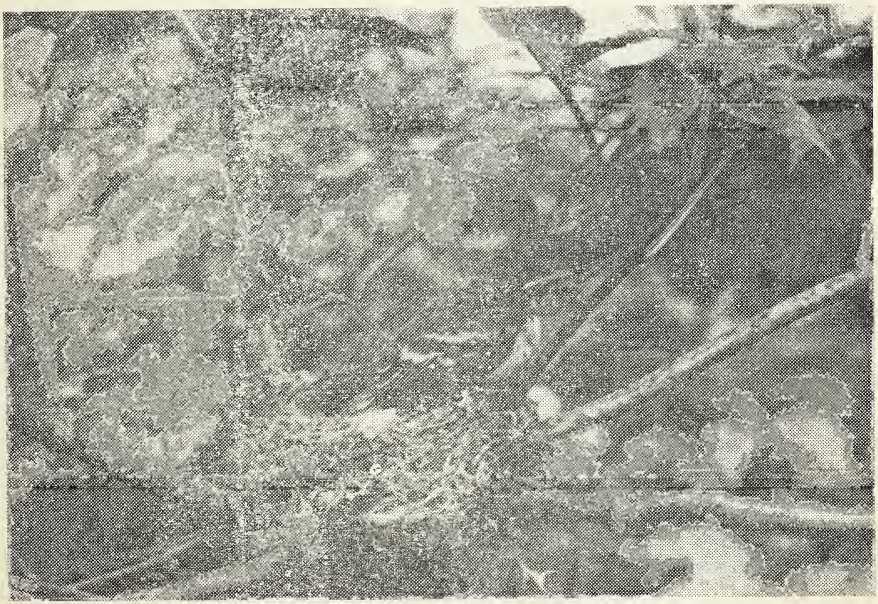
Unfortunately observations ceased with fledging of the young, therefore we have no information on their behavior, nor do we know how long they remained in the area.

SUMMARY

There is no record of the occurrence of Traill's Flycatcher in Tennessee prior to 1944 when one was reported in the spring in Elizabethton and one was collected at Memphis during the late summer. Additional records were sparse until 1955 when three were reported as casualties at ceilometers and a like number at TV Towers during the fall of 1957. All sight or song records were between May 6 and 20 (5) except two August records, one on the 1st, the other the 5th. All other birds were either collected (1) or were casualties (6) which permitted close examination. All casualties were on September 23 or later, indicating they are present long after cessation of singing. They appear to be late migrants as the earliest date of record is May 6, 1951. Nesting also begins late as none of the eggs in the clutches here was likely laid earlier than June 15. It is quite possible that they have been breeding in this area for some time but have been overlooked because of their habit of late migration, late nesting, inconspicuous song and the possibility of confusion with similar species. Strong circumstantial evidence now exists that this species breeds in Kentucky, Virginia and

North Carolina. The records here constitute positive evidence of the first breeding of this species in Tennessee.

Two of three young Traill's Flycatchers at nest.



One young Traill's Flycatcher ready to leave nest.

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—LEE R. HERNDON, 1533 Burgie Place.

SPRING SHOREBIRD MIGRATIONS AT NASHVILLE, 1954-56

By CHARLES M. WEISE

During each of the three spring seasons that I lived in Nashville, I observed the local bird students and other nature lovers venturing forth to wood and field almost daily and returning with detailed records of the warblers, vireos, thrushes, tanagers and other species that were passing through in migration. The first water-thrush to enter the region and sing in some secluded wooded hollow did not long go unheard. Each great flood of warblers that arrived on the heels of a warm front was studied and analyzed carefully. And the last lingering thrush or flycatcher was sure to find its way into someone's field list and become the subject of a brief discussion at a meeting of the Nashville chapter of T.O.S. (Was it really a Traill's or just an Acadian out of its proper habitat?)

The net result of all this activity was indeed gratifying. There emerged an accurate and detailed picture of the spring migration—of small land birds. But what about water birds, especially the less conspicuous ones? Close examination of the migration picture would have shown that many of these species were represented by only one or a few records. Were they really that scarce and irregular? Or was it simply that the bird watchers had not spent very much time in the places where these birds are found? At the safe distance of several hundred miles, I would like to suggest that the latter is nearer the truth. Certainly I am aware that every bird watcher visits a marsh or pond two or three times each spring and gets a list of water birds. But even the most intensive combining of a number of such lists could hardly add up to as accurate and detailed a picture of water bird migrations as is obtained for the small land bird migrations.

When did the first Sora arrive in the Nashville region? When did the last straggler leave? When was the peak of migration? Are Lesser Yellowlegs more common than Greater Yellowlegs? If so, is this true every year? How many shorebirds, and what species, migrate through the Nashville region? How many stop-over to feed and rest? Do they regularly stop-over or only under special conditions of weather? It is my contention that such questions as these pertaining to water birds could not be answered with the same degree of confidence as similar questions pertaining to small land birds.

One of the groups most seriously neglected, I think, is the shorebirds. There seem to be a number of reasons for this. They are found in uninviting and often not easily accessible habitats. They are rather small and inconspicuous (as compared with ducks or herons, for example). They are often difficult to identify. And last but by no means least, many of them move through mainly late in the spring—when the woods and warblers are at their best. It is the purpose of this paper to place on record some data on shorebirds which may help to make our picture of the spring migration a little more complete.

During the springs of 1954, 1955 and 1956, while on the staff of the Department of Biology, Fisk University, I was able to study in some detail the shorebirds visiting the Buena Vista Bottoms along the Cumberland River at Nashville. The first observations in 1954 were casual, but the variety and number of these birds were so impressive for an inland area that an effort was made to keep close track of the migration during the rest of that spring and in the following springs and to correlate the observations with weather and with changes in land-use.

The Buena Vista Bottoms is a poorly drained area of fields and small swamps about one mile long and half a mile wide, lying in the Cumberland River floodplain on the northern outskirts of Nashville. In the winter and spring the fields become mazes of shallow ponds and puddles, ditches and marshes. Although there are other such areas along the Cumberland near Nashville, none is as extensive nor presents as favorable a combination of drainage (or lack thereof) and land-use; and none is as attractive to shorebirds.

A total of 77 trips were made to this area in the three years: 19 in 1954, 26 in 1955 and 32 in 1956. These visits were evenly distributed over the migration season, from late February to early June, except for a few brief gaps in 1954 and 1955 (indicated in Table 3). On most of the trips the entire area was covered and a reasonably accurate count or estimate was

obtained for all shorebirds and other water birds. On some occasions the trip consisted only of a drive along the road which bisects the Bottoms and only about one-fourth of the suitable habitat was covered. To make the results of these trips comparable with those of the complete censuses, the number of birds observed was multiplied by four. This was done, however, only if the birds in question were well scattered and could be assumed to be present in the unvisited parts of the area. This correction was not made for unusual or rare species, nor even for common species if the birds were seen only in one or a few compact flocks.

There are many sources of error in these counts. The main one is that they were not made daily. I have no idea what changes may have occurred in the populations during the intervals between counts. Also I had no way of estimating turn-over of the populations. Some individuals were counted on only one trip, others were undoubtedly counted several times. Although great care was taken to avoid counting individuals more than once on the same census, this sort of error probably occurred frequently. In spite of these possible errors, I feel that the counts were as accurate as most bird censuses are, and form an adequate basis for an understanding of the spring shorebird migration.

The results of these observations are summarized in Tables 1-3. Details regarding the records of very rare species will be given in a separate paper. In addition to the 18 species listed in the tables, two others were found in or near the area in the period covered by this report. The American Woodcock, *Scolopax minor*, was seen by me on two occasions in an old clay-pit just east of the Bottoms. The Dunlin, *Erolia alpina*, was recorded at the Bottoms on May 12, 1954, by A. F. Ganier MIGRANT **25**:21-23, 1954).

Table 1 is largely self-explanatory and only a few comments need be made about it. The first line of dates for each species is for 1954, the second, for 1955, the third, for 1956. When there was only one record for the season, it appears in the "First seen" column; when only two records, they appear in "First seen" and "Last seen" columns; if all three columns are occupied it indicates that there were three or more records. These dates pertain only to Buena Vista Bottoms. In a few cases species were recorded at other places near Nashville earlier or later than the dates given in the table. Specifically: Golden Plover (2) and Pectoral Sandpiper (21) on March 24, 1956; Spotted Sandpiper (10) on April 28, 1956; Solitary Sandpiper (5) on April 4, 1955. A flock of 200 Pectoral Sandpipers near Ashland City on April 4, 1955, far exceeded the peak number seen at Buena Vista Bottoms that year.

In Table 2 the populations for each species are expressed in three different ways. Under column A for each year is the frequency index, i.e., the number of trips on which the species was recorded, expressed as a fraction of the total number of trips. This gives some indication of the temporal extent of the migration as well as reflecting the abundance. Column B shows the average number of birds per observation, that is, the total number of individuals counted during the year divided by the number of trips on which the species was recorded. This gives some idea of the flock size, or the number usually present on the area during the period when the species was passing through. Column C shows the average number of birds per trip, obtained by dividing the total number of individuals counted during the season by the total number of trips. This roughly combines the preceding figures and is the best over-all measurement for com-

parison of one species with another. In this table the figures in parentheses for the two species of Yellowlegs and the Pectoral Sandpiper were calculated after omitting the highest count for the season; in each of these cases there was a single abnormally high count due to storms. In computing the figures for the Killdeer, only the number in excess of twenty was used, since the number recorded on winter trips occasionally was as high as twenty, and the number of breeding pairs was between six and ten.

Using mainly the figures in column C and bearing in mind that only fairly large differences are significant, it can be seen that only a few of the regularly occurring species were equally abundant in all three years: Semipalmated Plover, Solitary Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper. Several species were more abundant in 1956 than in the preceding two years in spite of the fact that 1956 was the poorest year in terms of total number of individuals. This group included migrant Killdeers, Common Snipe, Spotted and Least Sandpipers. Note that these are all species which like or can tolerate a good deal of vegetation in and around the ponds they inhabit. Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs were moderately numerous in 1954, abundant in 1955, and relatively scarce in 1956. The Pectoral Sandpiper was abundant in 1954, when large flocks were seen on several occasions, but much less so in 1955 and 1956. The Golden Plover and Dowitcher declined continuously over the three year period.

Although some of these fluctuations are fairly large, I think that they are mostly accounted for by the vagaries of weather, and, to some extent, by changes in land-use.

In regard to weather influences I will make only a few conservative comments. I feel strongly that many of the published reports on the relationship between weather and migration contain errors of interpretation. I do not want to add to this fund of misinformation if I can help it.

One question that can be answered is whether gross, general weather differences between the different years had any influence on the number of migrants which paused to feed and rest at the Buena Vista Bottoms. The spring of 1954 was generally cool and wet. The longest dry spell occurred in March and was broken by a major storm on March 22-24. Thereafter rains were frequent and water levels in the fields remained high until mid-May. On the other hand, 1955 was relatively warm and dry with the notable exception of the second half of March when a series of heavy rains fell and the Cumberland River flooded the entire Bottoms (March 22-24). While the flood waters were still receding on March 26-27, there was a severe cold wave. Throughout April and May, however, the weather was warm with only a few minor storms. Water levels declined steadily and were very low during the crucial period of early May. The spring of 1956 was again wet but not particularly cool. There were frequent showers but no really heavy storms. The ponds fluctuated considerably. Starting at full flood in mid-February the waters receded to a fairly low level by the end of March, refilled in early April and then again declined until the end of that month. The ponds were replenished in early May, then receded slowly but steadily until early June.

As shown at the bottom of Table 3, the average number of migrants of all species per trip was about 75 in 1954, 70 in 1955, and 56 in 1956. The figures for both 1954 and 1955 are greatly influenced by single aberrant high counts, indicated by asterisks in the table. If these single high counts are omitted from the calculations, the respective figures for the three years

would be 61, 61, and 56. These are remarkably similar and lead to the conclusion that the general differences in weather conditions between the three years did not greatly affect the number of shorebirds which stopped in the area.

However, day-to-day weather changes within a single season undoubtedly played an important part in governing how many birds were present at a particular time. The aberrant counts mentioned above were made during or just after storms. On March 24, 1954, following a two-day storm, the Bottoms were teeming with shorebirds: Killdeer, Common Snipe, Lesser Yellowlegs, Golden Plover, and particularly Pectoral Sandpipers, of which there were at least 100. The high count in 1955 was the most spectacular of the three years, although its connection with weather is not clear. There were severe thunderstorms on the night of April 23, 1955, and the following day was cool, cloudy and windy. A drive along the road through the Bottoms revealed only one migrant, a Greater Yellowlegs. On a similar drive the next day, April 25, with the weather still cloudy and cool, at least 50 Greater and 50 Lesser Yellowlegs were seen near the road and others could be seen flying about in distant parts of the area. My estimate of a total of 200 of each species seems unbelievable, but it was at least partly verified by a complete coverage of the area on April 26. Yellowlegs were noticeably less numerous than the day before, yet careful estimates gave the figures of about 80 Greater and 120 Lesser. By April 28 the shorebird population had returned to a more normal 71.

Extremely low counts, like that just mentioned on April 24, 1955, occurred occasionally without any obvious connection with weather. In 1955, however, there were two occasions when low populations were associated with unusual weather. One was in the week of March 22-28, when the entire Bottoms were covered by flood waters. The other was in the week of May 3-9, when only 82 birds of four species were recorded in two trips. This is normally the peak of the shorebird migration, especially as regards number of species, but in 1955 water levels were very low and little suitable habitat was present. The following week rains and showers refilled the ponds to some extent and the populations returned to a level comparable to those in the same periods in 1954 and 1956.

In spite of the fact that most of my visits were in the early morning or late afternoon, I never saw an unquestionable arrival of birds from a migratory flight and only once did I see a departure. On May 17, 1955, I noticed a flock of about 35 birds, mostly Least Sandpipers, but including a few Semipalmated Sandpipers and Semipalmated Plovers, circling and zigzagging over the fields and calling excitedly. They landed at a pond, rested quietly a few minutes, then rose again, circled a couple of more times and then straightened out on a due north course across the river and over the hills toward Kentucky. I watched them as long as I could through my binoculars. They remained in a tight flock and flew unswervingly, fast and high. This occurred at 4:50 P.M., about two hours before sunset. The weather was warm, calm and humid. A thundershower was approaching from the northeast, bringing some rain and wind a few minutes after the birds had left.

During the period of this study there were numerous shifts in distribution of the shorebirds from one part of the Bottoms to another as these parts underwent change, either naturally or at the hand of man. I do not

know the full history of this area, but apparently it was not an especially good shorebird area prior to 1954. In the winter and spring of 1954 some important changes in land-use occurred. Some former cornfields were allowed to remain idle and were sparsely covered with grasses and other low plants. Some of the fields on the west edge of the area were converted into a golf course. Those fields which were cultivated were planted in mustard rather than corn or other grain. A wooded swamp at the foot of the bluff was cleared of trees.

All this resulted in excellent shorebird habitat—many large shallow ponds bordered by bare mud or low sparse vegetation. In 1954 birds were found more or less indiscriminately over the entire area, wherever there was standing water, although a large pond near the golf course and the pond in the basin of the former swamp seemed to be especially favored.

By 1955 some natural succession of vegetation had taken place, plus some further man-made changes. The pond near the golf course had become almost marsh-like and was frequented mainly by Snipe, although Yellowlegs and others were still occasionally found there. The basin of the former swamp still attracted many birds but the largest concentrations were around the ponds in the large mustard field near the road. Another area much used was a tract that had been covered by a dense thicket in 1954. The trees had been cut and bulldozed into several rows of brush, leaving bare shallow depressions in between. These held water even in the very dry period of late April and early May, and many shorebirds were found there at that time.

By 1956 these strips no longer held water, the pond near the golf course was represented only by a small marsh of short grasses and sedges, the ponds in the mustard fields were choked with vegetation, and many smaller ponds had disappeared altogether. During the winter a large sewage line had been laid along the foot of the bluff at the south edge of the Bottoms. This had made barren a wide strip of land on the edge of the large pond where the wooded swamp had formerly been. In 1956 this was by far the most heavily used area, although birds were often seen in the mustard field ponds early in the season. Late in the season (as was also true in 1955) birds were sometimes found in numbers at some ponds which lay in the floor of the wide shallow clay-pit forming the eastern boundary of the Bottoms. The obvious reduction in suitable habitat I think partly accounts for the smaller populations of birds observed in 1956.

In summary, the following conclusions may be made. In the springs of 1954-56, the Buena Vista Bottoms was a regular stopping place for about 10 common species of shorebirds; eight or 10 additional species used the area less commonly or irregularly. About the same total number of birds stopped over in 1954 and 1955, in spite of large weather differences. Somewhat fewer birds stopped in 1956, possibly because of a reduction of suitable habitat, together with an absence of severe storms. Suitable habitat in an area such as this is maintained largely by agricultural practices which prevent the processes of ecological succession.

I would like to close on an optimistic note by expressing the hope that the Buena Vista Bottoms will not be destroyed by the expanding industries of Nashville, that it will remain an attractive stop-over area for shorebirds for years to come, and that some of the Nashville bird watchers will sacrifice some of their warbler-watching time to study them.

TABLE 1

Spring migration dates of shorebirds at Buena Vista Bottoms, 1954-56

Species	First Seen		Peak		Last Seen	
	Date	No.	Date	No.	Date	No.
Semipalmated	Apr. 29	4	May 9	30	May 15	8
Plover	Apr. 26	4	May 6	24	May 19	9
C. semipalmatus	Apr. 26	4	May 1, 2	25	May 30	2
Piping Plover	———	—	———	—	———	—
Charadrius	Apr. 9	1	———	—	———	—
melodus	———	—	———	—	———	—
Killdeer	Winters		Mar. 24	50	Breeds	
C. vociferous	Winters		Mar. 18	80	Breeds	
	Winters		Feb. 28	200	Breeds	
American Golden	Mar. 14	1	Mar. 24, Apr. 1	25	Apr. 11	2
Plover	Mar. 18	30	Mar. 18	30	Apr. 9	1
Pluvialis dominica	Apr. 8	2	———	—	May 24	1
Common Snipe	Feb. 27	2	Mar. 6, 24, Apr. 8	30	May 19	1
Capella	Mar. 5	20	Mar. 18	80	Apr. 28	2
gallinago	Mar. 3	6	Mar. 13	80	May 12	1
Upland Plover	———	—	———	—	———	—
Bartramia	Apr. 2	1	———	—	Apr. 14	4
longicauda	Apr. 8	1	Apr. 12	5	May 3	3
Spotted	Apr. 22	5	Apr. 22	5	May 22*	1
Sandpiper	Apr. 14	1	May 14	5	May 23*	1
Actitis macularia	May 1	3	May 3	20	May 30	1
Solitary	Mar. 26	4	Apr. 22	30	May 15	1
Sandpiper	Apr. 6	2	Apr. 23, May 6	10	May 19	1
Tringa solitaria	Mar. 18	1	May 3	30	May 22	1
Willet	Apr. 25	1	———	—	———	—
Catoptrophorus	———	—	———	—	———	—
semipalmatus	———	—	———	—	———	—
Greater Yellowlegs	Mar. 14	1	Apr. 8	50	May 9	1
Totanus	Feb. 23	1	Apr. 25	200	May 12	4
melanoleucus	Mar. 3	1	Apr. 3, 8	16	Apr. 26	1
Lesser Yellowlegs	Mar. 24	20	Mar. 25, Apr. 8, 22	30	May 22*	1
T. flavipes	Mar. 19	12	Apr. 25	200	May 17	2
	Mar. 13	8	May 2	35	May 24	1
Pectoral	Mar. 14	40	Apr. 24	100	Apr. 8	30
Sandpiper	Mar. 5	5	Apr. 14	40	Apr. 28	20
Erolia melanotos	Apr. 3	50	Apr. 3	50	May 9	4
White-rumped	May 15	1	———	—	———	—
Sandpiper	———	—	———	—	———	—
Erolia fuscicollis	May 9	2	———	—	May 12	2
Least Sandpiper	Apr. 29	4	May 15	30	May 22*	10
Erolia	Apr. 9	6	May 17	74	May 19	7
minutilla	Apr. 5	5	May 15	50	May 27	1
Dowitcher	Apr. 29	7	———	—	May 3	1
Limnodromus sp.	May 8	4	———	—	May 12	1
	Apr. 18	1	———	—	———	—
Stilt Sandpiper	———	—	———	—	———	—
Micropalama	———	—	———	—	———	—
himantopus	May 1	1	———	—	———	—

TABLE 1, (Continued)

Semipalmated	Apr.	22	10	May	22		15	May	22*		15	
Sandpiper	May	14	15	May	19		17	May	19		17	
Ereunetes pusillus	Apr.	26	1	May	22		20	June	3		18	
Wilson's	May	3	1	———				———				
Phalarope	———			———				———				
Steganopus tricolor	———			———				———				

For each species, upper line of date is 1954, second line is 1955, third line is 1956.

* indicates last trip of season; species recorded on this date may have remained later.

TABLE 2

Populations of migrant shorebirds at Buena Vista Bottoms in springs of 1954-56

	1954 (19 trips)			1955 (26 trips)			1956 (32 trips)			All years (77 trips)		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Semipalmated Plover	0.21	13.0	2.7	0.27	7.4	2.0	0.41	11.3	4.6	0.31	10.5	3.3
Piping Plover	.00	—	.0	.04	1.0	.03	.00	—	.0	.01	1.0	.01
Killdeer	.16	23.3	3.7	.08	33.5	2.6	.13	55.0	6.9	.12	39.7	4.6
Amer. Golden Plover	.26	18.6	3.8	.15	11.3	1.3	.06	1.5	.09	.13	11.0	1.4
Common Snipe	.79	10.9	8.6	.35	28.0	9.7	.63	24.8	15.5	.57	20.7	11.9
Upland Plover	.00	—	0.0	.08	2.5	.2	.09	3.0	.3	.07	2.8	.2
Spotted Sandpiper	.32	1.8	.6	.23	2.7	.6	.31	7.0	2.2	.29	4.4	1.3
Solitary Sandpiper	.53	9.2	4.9	.46	4.9	2.2	.50	6.3	3.1	.49	6.7	3.2
Willet	.05	1.0	.05	.00	—	.0	.00	—	.0	.01	1.0	.01
Greater Yellowlegs	.47	14.1	6.7	.62	28.9	17.8	.41	6.7	2.7	.49	17.8	8.8
				(.60	17.5	10.5)				(.48	12.9	6.2)
Lesser Yellowlegs	.68	20.6	14.1	.54	33.1	17.8	.53	13.2	7.0	.57	21.7	12.4
				(.52	20.2	10.8)				(.56	17.6	9.8)
Pectoral Sandpiper	.32	55.0	17.4	.23	15.4	3.5	.25	15.3	3.8	.26	27.2	7.1
	(.28	46.0	12.8)							(.25	23.4	5.8)
Wh.-rumped Sandpiper	.05	1.0	.05	.00	—	.0	.06	2.0	.1	.04	1.7	.07
Least Sandpiper	.32	15.7	5.0	.35	19.9	6.9	.44	23.7	10.4	.38	20.9	7.9
Dowitcher	.11	4.0	.4	.08	2.5	.2	.03	1.0	.03	.07	2.8	.2
Stilt Sandpiper	.00	—	.0	.00	—	.0	.03	1.0	.03	.01	1.0	.01
Semipal. Sandpiper	.26	6.6	1.7	.15	16.0	1.2	.31	8.6	2.7	.23	8.4	2.1
Wils. Phalarope	.05	1.0	.05	.00	—	.0	.00	—	.0	.01	1.0	.01

TABLE 3

Populations of migrant shorebirds by weeks at Buena Vista Bottoms in springs of 1954-56

Week	Average number of migrants per trip and number of trips			Total number of species		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
Feb. 22-29	— (0)	1 (1)	15 (2)	—	1	1
Mar. 1-7	16 (2)	17 (2)	27 (1)	1	3	3
Mar. 8-14	72 (1)	— (0)	87 (2)	5	—	4
Mar. 15-21	35 (1)	67 (4)	46 (3)	2	6	3
Mar. 22-28	147*(3)	12*(1)	76 (1)	7	1*	4
Mar. 29-Apr. 4	89 (1)	62 (2)	70 (2)	5	5	4
Apr. 5-11	103 (2)	72 (2)	59 (2)	6	8	8
Apr. 12-18	— (0)	111 (1)	105 (2)	—	8	8
Apr. 19-25	64 (2)	155*(3)	47 (2)	7	7	6
Apr. 26-May 2	56 (1)	105 (3)	75 (3)	8	8	10
May 3-9	87 (2)	41*(2)	98 (2)	10	4*	9
May 10-16	57 (1)	53 (2)	65 (3)	7	8	8
May 17-23	35 (2)	44 (3)	56 (2)	5	6	5
May 24-30	— (0)	— (0)	13 (3)	—	—	6
May 31-June 6	— (0)	— (0)	9 (2)	—	—	1
For the entire season	75.4	69.6	55.8	15	14	15

*—indicates abnormally high or low count attributable to weather.

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SOME NOTEWORTHY NASHVILLE RECORDS

During the course of many field trips in the Nashville vicinity in the period from September, 1953 to June, 1956, a number of observations were made which perhaps are worthy of note. Some of these have been previously published by Ganier (MIGRANT **25**:21-23, 1954), others have appeared in "The Season" reports, while others have not yet been put on record. The purpose of this note is to furnish some of the details for records of rare or unusual birds.

Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerula*). Although this species is not uncommon, it is usually not found in large numbers. On July 28, 1954, a flock of 35-40 were seen going to roost in some low trees along the bank of the Cumberland River below Ashland City, Tenn. Most of them were white immatures, but there were a few adults present.

Snowy Egret (*Leucophoyx thula*). Two young birds were seen on August 27, 1955, at a marsh near Ashland City. They were compared with near-by Little Blue Herons and the differences in size, bill color and leg color were easily noted.

Oldsquaw (*Clangula hyemalis*). One male at Radnor Lake, December 10, 1955.

Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*). One bird near Bush's Lake on December 10, 1955. Following are excerpts from notes taken in the field while looking at the bird: ". . . pointed wings, falcon-type bill . . . tail dark with light bands and white tip . . . underparts grayish with dark streaks on breast and a few dark bars on flanks."

Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*). In the morning of April 9, 1955, I made a complete census of shorebirds at the Buena Vista Bottoms at Nashville, recording the usual Yellowlegs, Solitary Sandpipers, and so on. In the evening of the same day, a brief trip along the road through the Bottoms revealed one Piping Plover. I watched it from my car as it approached to within 20 feet of me. All of the field marks—very light color, absence of black markings behind eye, etc. were easily seen.

Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*). A very late record on May 24, 1956, was of a single crippled bird. The right leg was broken and dangled freely. The bird walked and fed very awkwardly, although it could fly well. Its molt into breeding plumage was not yet complete. There were still white spots on belly and breast and the under tail coverts were still white.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Erolia bairdii*). On September 25, 1955, while examining a group of shorebirds at a farm pond near Ashland City, I observed one bird with two Pectoral Sandpipers that appeared to be a Baird's Sandpiper. The three birds flew into a nearby pasture where I found about 20 Pectorals and 10 Killdeers feeding. The questionable bird was easily distinguished from the Pectorals and after careful stalking I was able to get close enough (30 feet) to verify the identification. The bird was somewhat smaller and grayer than the Pectoral Sandpipers. The back appeared definitely "scaly," and the neck and throat were conspicuously buffy. The legs were dark, and in flight a faint wing stripe was clearly seen.

Dowitcher (*Limnodromus sp.*) Dowitchers were found in very small numbers at Buena Vista Bottoms in each of the springs of 1954, 1955, and 1956. Ganier (MIGRANT **25**, 23, 1954) reported the 1954 observations as *L. griseus*. This is the species to be expected in this region, but I should point out that none of the Dowitchers were identified to species.

Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*). A single bird of this species was seen at Buena Vista Bottoms on May 1, 1956. I returned the next day to try to collect the bird but was unable to find it again. Quoting from my field notes for May 1: "Bill longer than head, black, with slight droop at tip. Legs long, yellowish-olive, much duller than legs of yellowlegs. Body somewhat smaller than Lesser Yellowlegs but bird stands nearly as tall. Light line above eye, chestnut line through eye and behind eye. Upper parts strongly marked, more 'coarsely' marked than yellowlegs. Under parts strongly barred, except throat, which was streaked. Tail coverts white." To the best of my knowledge this is the first record for the Nashville area.

Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Ammospiza caudacuta*). A single bird was flushed from a small marsh of short grasses and sedges at Buena Vista Bottoms on May 12, 1956, and tentatively identified as this species. John Ogden and I returned to the area on May 13, and after a hot two hour chase managed to secure the bird. It was prepared as a museum specimen by Mr. A. F. Ganier and is now in his collection. It is identified by him as *A.c. nelsoni*. This is the second specimen for Tennessee, and the first spring record for Nashville. Also it is the first indication that the species occasionally stops to rest in the Nashville area. Mrs. Amelia Laskey has described the circumstances of the first Tennessee specimen and the history of Tennessee sight records (MIGRANT **27**, 13, 1956.)

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BIRDS AT BUSH'S FARM—WINTER AND SPRING

After an interesting fall Migration at Nashville, I looked around for something to occupy my out-door interest. I decided to try to learn more about our water birds, since I knew less about them than land birds. A suitable place for such a study was Bush's farm and lake. The farm is located just a mile and a quarter from my office and less than two miles from the State Capitol. Being close by, I could make frequent trips there.

The farm is owned and operated by two friendly and courteous brothers, Joe and Hugh Bush. Being interested in conservation, they gave me permission to visit the area as often as I wished. This led to a most enjoyable winter study. The farm consists of about 170 acres of land and a 55 acre lake. The farm is bounded on the north and east by the Cumberland River, bordered by large trees and considerable underbrush. To the south is a large brick yard and cement manufacturing plant and to the west an adjoining farm, consisting of several hundred acres of marshy area containing clay pits.

The lake is roughly a long triangular shape. As the entire shore line is accessible, a good view can be had of any birds that may be on the water. The banks are about four feet high and are grass covered. There are no mud flats suitable for shore birds. The only place for them is an occasional mud puddle in one of the plowed fields after a rain.

There is about a mile of road on the farm, traversing the river bank and encircling the lake. About one-half of the roads are passable in wet weather.

Fifty-six trips were made during the winter and spring, averaging an hour each. Usually I remained in the car, however a few times I walked along the river bank or around the lake. A total of 87 species were recorded for the 225 acre tract during the period, Nov. 4, 1957 to May 14, 1958.

The weather certainly has a great influence on migration. The lake was frozen from Feb. 10 through 24. Month by month the temperature and precipitation were as follows:

Month	Temp.	Precipitation	Month	Temp.	Precipitation
Nov.	Normal	2.9″	Feb.	—11.3°F.	2.55″ (5″ snow)
Dec.	+3.2°F.	1.78″	March	— 5.2°F.	1.36″
Jan.	—4.5°F.	2.33″ rain & snow	April	— 1.3°F.	1.36″

This shows that from Christmas on, the weather was considerably colder than normal. Rainfall was about normal, except that it occurred on more days than usual and in smaller amounts than normal.

From March 15 on, fishing was permitted on the lake and I feel sure that the numbers of water birds were greatly reduced after that date, by the use of boats.

All observations were made through 7X35 binoculars and usually between the hours of 8 and 9 in the mornings. The birds observed are listed in A.O.U. Check-list order: Common Loon: Nov. 11 (1), Nov. 15 (1) and May 14 (1); Horned Grebe: Nov. 25 (5), Dec. 3 (2), Mar. 10 (1) and Mar. 31 (1); Pied-billed Grebe: Nov. 4. (1) to Nov. 24 (4) and Mar. 1 (1) to May 2 (1); Great Blue Heron: Mar. 27 (1); Snow Goose: a single immature bird of this species was first observed on Dec. 13 and again on Dec. 17. When first seen it was on the road at the edge of the lake. Upon approaching, it flew across the lake to the far bank. This performance was repeated several times but never did it settle on the water. I heard that it ended as a roast a few days later.

Mallard: Nov. 22 (3) to Dec. 26 and Jan. 27 to Mar. 8; Black Duck: Feb. 14 (10) when lake was 95% frozen over; Pintail: Mar. 12 (2); Blue-winged Teal: Oct. 1 (10) to Nov. 22 and Mar. 8 (peak Apr. 7, 26) to Apr. 25; American Wigeon: Nov. 22 (2), Mar. 1 (peak Mar. 27, 22) to Mar. 29 (14); Shoveler: Mar. 8 (1) (peak Apr. 1, 2) to Apr. 9 (1); Redhead: Mar. 12 to 25 (2); Ring-necked Duck: Nov. 7 (1). Mar. 1 (2) (peak Mar. 31, 18) to May 9 (4); Canvasback: Dec 3 (4) (peak Dec. 13, 21) to Apr. 3 (2); Lesser Scaup: Nov. 22 (1) to Dec. 24 (8), Mar. 31, (peak 266) to Apr. 28; Buffle-head: Nov. 22 (5), Dec. 9 (1) and Apr. 9 (2); Oldsquaw: Mar. 31 (6) near the center of a raft of 280 birds on the lake. They were in all three plumages shown by Peterson in his guide. They are quite rare here.

Ruddy Duck: Nov. 25 (5) (peak Dec. 3, 11) to Jan. 6 (2) and Mar. 12 (1) (peak Mar. 31, 21) to Apr. 25 (1). They were present on a total of 21 trips. Hooded Merganser: Nov. 22 (6) to Dec. 13 (2); Red-breasted Merganser: Nov. 25 (3) and Apr. 7 to May 9 (1); Red-tailed Hawk: occasionally; Red-shouldered Hawk: most trips; Marsh Hawk: several times; Sparrow Hawk: one pair present; American Coot: Nov. 4 (2), Nov. 22 (1) and Nov. 25 (1), Mar. 24 (18) (peak Mar. 31, 32) to Apr. 25 (2); Semipalmated Plover: May 12 (3); Killdeer: seen most trips except they were absent for about six weeks during the coldest weather (fall peak Nov. 26, 90 and spring peak Mar. 20, 22); American Golden Plover: Mar. 20 (1). It was feeding with Killdeer and having a badly crippled leg, had difficulty getting about. When I approached close, it flattened against the ground, and gave an excellent example of Nature's wonderful camouflage. Mar. 24 (3) and Apr. 3 (3) (see THE MIGRANT, **25**, 22, 1954); Common Snipe: one record; Upland Plover: Apr. 1 (1) to Apr. 14 (4); Spotted Sandpiper: Nov. 4 (2) late date, Apr. 25 (6) (peak Apr. 30, 12) to May 14 (2); Solitary Sandpiper: one record; Willet: Apr. 28 (1), third record for Nashville.

Pectoral Sandpiper: Mar. 24 (1); White-rumped Sandpiper: May 5 (5), this is a rare bird here. They were feeding in a small puddle on a bare field. Approaching to within 20 feet, I watched them for some time. They constantly pecked at the ground. Suddenly, one would force its bill into the soil as far as it would go, then withdraw an earth worm. Immediately the other four would run over and try to take it away.

Least Sandpiper: Nov. 22 (2); Semipalmated Sandpiper: two spring records; Herring Gull: Nov. 11 (1) (peak Dec. 13, 60) to Jan. 14 (20) and Feb. 24 (7) to May 9 (24 immatures); Ring-billed Gull: Nov. 4 (3) (peak Dec. 13, 113) to Jan. 19 (1) and Mar. 24 (1) to Apr. 30 (3); Franklin's Gull: Nov. 19 (2), Nov. 25 (4) and Nov. 27 (1). (For first Nashville record see THE MIGRANT, **28**, 68, 1957). Bonaparte's Gull: Apr. 1 (1) to Apr. 14 (4); Common Tern: Apr. 25 (1); Black Tern: Apr. 30 (1), May 7 (10) and May 15 (13); Mourning Dove: absent from Dec. 21 (55) to Feb. 26 (6); Chimney Swift: Apr. 5 (200); Belted Kingfisher: one pair present all winter; Yellow-shafted Flicker: two records; Red-bellied Woodpecker: one or two records; Downy Woodpecker: occasionally; Eastern Kingbird: Apr. 25 (3) and thereafter; Eastern Phoebe: one occasionally; Horned Lark: present all winter Dec. 13 (56) and Feb. 19 (61); Tree Swallow: Mar. 27 (5) (peak Apr. 25, 60) to May 9 (30); Bank Swallow: Apr. 19 (1) (peak Apr. 30, 80) to May 9 (1); Rough-winged Swallow: Mar. 27 (2) to Apr. 30 (60). On Apr. 3, I watched one carrying nesting material into an old Kingfisher hole. At least three pairs nested along the river bank. Barn Swallow: Apr. 5 (3) (peak Apr. 7, 40),

three pairs remained to nest. Cliff Swallow: Apr. 25 (6) (peak Apr. 30, 20) to May 7 (4), rare; Purple Martin: Mar. 24 (6) (peak Apr. 9, 40), a few remained into summer; Blue Jay: only two or three times; Common Crow: an occasional flock of up to 40, during the cold weather, then one to three during spring. Often I saw them feeding from the river's surface, no doubt getting sewage and waste from the meat packing plant just up river. Gulls, terns, starlings, grackles and red-wings fed the same way. Carolina Wren: a few times; Mockingbird: only three times; Brown Thrasher: a pair nested on the river bank; Robin: occasionally a few fed in the bare fields; Water Pipit: seen on seven trips, Nov. 25 (19) (peak Jan. 10, 40) and Mar. 20 (6); Loggerhead Shrike: one, about three times during the six months period; White-eyed Vireo: one during spring migration; Myrtle Warbler: up to 10 each time I walked along the river bank; Palm Warbler: one, during spring migration; House Sparrow: usually around 30 at the farm office and barns; Eastern Meadowlark: from 2 to 30 every trip; Red-winged Blackbirds: first and largest flock Mar. 25 (93), a few remained into summer; Common Grackle: a few during spring and fall, absent during coldest weather; Brown-headed Cowbird: twice; Cardinal: usually one pair; American Goldfinch: three times, in flocks of up to 20; Rufus-sided Towhee: occasionally in the river bank thickets; Savannah Sparrow: Mar. 20 to Apr. 27, a few; Vesper Sparrow: Nov. 11 (1) and a few in the spring; Slate-colored Junco: seen very few times; Chipping Sparrow: a few during spring migration; Field Sparrow: only two or three times; White-throated Sparrow: usually 6 to 10 along the river; Fox Sparrow: 1 to 3 most trips to the river bank; Swamp Sparrow: seen on most trips; Song Sparrow: seen on most trips.—HENRY E. PARMER, 3800 Richland Ave., Nashville 5.

THE SEASON

NASHVILLE.—The Nashville Area has enjoyed an unusually cool summer with plenty of rain. We have had no periods of drought until the last few weeks. This fact is proved by the lush gardens and absence of dust which is usually seen on weeds and other roadside vegetation in late summer. Whether this fact has affected our garden bird population cannot be said; however, at least one observer reports fewer Catbirds, Wood Thrushes, Brown Thrashers and Hummingbirds on her own premises (ARL).

Mrs. Laskey reports that Bluebird breeding was decreased about fifty per cent below that of the 1957 season, due to the loss of Bluebirds during the severe February freeze. The number of broods banded from her Warner Park boxes was approximately the same as in 1951, following the February freeze of that year.

H. C. Monk reports Mourning Doves feeding young September 10th.

A few early records are as follows: 7-21, 1 Spotted Sandpiper, 1 Black Tern (HEP); 8-12, 1 Black-throated Green Warbler (JO); 8-14, 1 Pied-billed Grebe; 8-22, 1 Blue-winged Teal (HEP); 8-28, 1 Canada Warbler (CEG); 9-7, 1 Swainson's Thrush and 2 Magnolia Warblers (HEP); 9-8, 1 Tennessee Warbler (GRM); 9-11, 1 Blackburnian Warbler (JO); 9-12, 7 Caspian Terns, 1 Forster's Tern (HEP); 9-13, 1 Common Snipe and 2 Virginia Rails (AFG). Sizable Nighthawk migrations were reported in the Harpeth Valley from 8-24 through 9-1 (HEP).

Actually few migrants have been seen as of this date, September 15th. It is established, however, that they are passing over, by the dead and injured birds which have been found below the WSIX Television Tower. 9-11 there were 3 Veeries, 1 Virginia Rail, 1 Bobolink, 3 Northern Water Thrushes, all dead except the Virginia Rail which was injured; 9-12 there were 1 Bobolink, 1 Mourning Warbler, 1 Wilson's Warbler, all dead. None of the above listed from the tower has been found in the field.

Our Big Day yielded a total of 93 species, eighteen of these being warblers, but in small numbers.—SUE M. BELL, 210 Carden Ave., Nashville 5.

COOKEVILLE—Although the Highland Rim hereabout has had excessive amounts of rain during two months, gardening time in May especially, the year's record is one of moderate deficiency. On three days, only, has the thermometer registered in the high 90's—so a moderately dry, cool summer.

Since bird-count days, this neophyte club has had two out-door sessions, more for keeping in contact than for intensive "birding." The June meeting was at Quinlan Lake, three miles from town. This was an eye-opening experience for the writer. Even though several common species were seen or heard in nearby woods, the birds along the lake did the eye-opening. Most of us had never seen the Chimney Swifts power dive to the water and then zoom up and away. A dozen of these kept the show going for an hour. The to-us-peculiar behavior of the Louisiana Waterthrush was a "first" for all of us except the Dunckels. (Prof. Ralph Dunckel, our efficient president and Mrs. D. his charming wife.)

The second outing, at Standing Stone State Park, was less satisfying than the one in June. The club, as guests at the cottage of Prof. and Mrs. Milo Williams and daughter Anna, did some "birding" late in the afternoon of Aug. 30, 1953. Nothing especially noteworthy was seen or heard. The most surprising thing was the fact that no water birds of any kind were found. The lake at this Park is similar to that under observation during the June meeting (See above) and portions well-removed from the swimmers were under observation. None could explain the marked difference in bird life around the two lakes. (Is this a typical seasonal effect?)

During the spring and summer, members of our chapter have remarked about the dearth of Bluebirds. Apparently Indigo Buntings have come to fill the gap. One morning four were in the writer's back yard—another first both as to species and as to number. Others have commented on the relatively large number of buntings in or near Cookeville.—P. L. HOLLISTER, Dept. of Biology, Tenn. Tech.

CHATTANOOGA—For the past 6 months field work has been on a very incomplete and irregular basis. Consequently, there is very little of interest to report with the exception of a few additions to the area list and an oddity in the form of an albino Horned Lark. These items will be dealt with elsewhere.

A trip to Long Savannah Creek on July 20 produced 1 adult and 3 immature Little Blue Herons. The total quantity has increased since then. August shorebirds have not been up to even minimum expectations, only 4 species having been seen up to 9-6. 3 Black Terns were found at Long Savannah on 9-6 which is about normal.—MRS. E. M. WEST, 2914 Haywood Ave., Apt. 1-D, Chattanooga 5, Tenn.

KNOXVILLE—A wet July and dry August and early September have had little effect on the presence of birds, with the possible exception of herons. No egrets nor Little Blue Herons were reported from Knox County this summer, although some were seen in neighboring areas. Two Yellow-crowned Night Herons, one on May 3 and one later, were unusual. Most of the unusual records we have made do not seem to have any correlation with the weather.

Pied-billed Grebes nested in this area for the first known time. A pair have stayed on a small lake in the western part of the county all summer and were observed with three young during the latter half of May. A Red-shouldered Hawk stayed around a woods near Powell until June 1, but no observations of nesting were made. House Wrens nested at the home of Louis Smith and stayed there through June, when they disappeared after something apparently broke up the nest they had at the time.

Uncommon summer visitors were two single Ospreys, observed on July 1 and August 23, six Common Terns and one Black Tern observed on July 26; the terns were seen by Highbaugh, Mengel, and Pardue.

Some early fall migrants of water birds were found by Robert B. Hamilton, who has been making frequent trips to the Powell area in western Knox County. His records include: Green-winged Teal, one on August 24 which is more than a month earlier than the previous earliest for this species; Blue-winged Teal, one on August 10 and ten on August 24; Pectoral Sandpiper, one on August 3 and scattered records after that; Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, Semipalmated and Least Sandpiper, Common Snipe —one or two of each all on August 24. Most of these shorebird records are the earliest we have had.

A large flock of Nighthawks, estimated at 1300, was observed on September 9, and fair numbers of these birds were seen on days before and after them. Several species of Warblers have shown up at about their usual time for fall migration. Two early ones were a Worm-eating Warbler seen on August 3 by Mrs. R. A. Monroe and a Black-throated Blue Warbler on August 23 by Mrs. K. Sanders. At the time of this writing no flights of hawks have been seen except for occasional singles which appear to be migrating because of their manner and direction of flight. Purple Martins disappeared at about their usual time, but no large roosts were found this summer. A flock of 1200 Grackles on September 6 was the first, and an early, sign of the forming of fall roosts.—JAMES T. TANNER.

GREENEVILLE—In spite of the prolonged rainy weather during the spring months bird migrations and nesting seemed to progress about on schedule. The Kingbirds arrived three days earlier than in 1957, Apr. 17. (E.D.) Chipping Sparrows were late. (E.D.) The noticeable scarcity of Bluebirds, believed due to the extremely severe winter weather during Feb., has continued through the summer.

Some unusuals for this area were several Evening Grosbeaks feeding in the yard of Dr. and Mrs. Spees home on Robin Hood Rd. the middle of Apr. On May 6 Mrs. White observed a Rose-breasted Grosbeak in her yard.

Several times a Raven has been seen and heard on Camp Creek Bald in a rocky cliff area. Occasionally two are seen. One was observed May 4 briefly and again on Aug. 31 for a longer period of time by a group of Chapter members.

In June an albino English Sparrow was observed around buildings on a farm near Greeneville. The farmer stated it had been there for several months. (Darnells) On July 4 an albino Red-winged Blackbird in a large mixed flock of Red-wings, Starlings and Grackles was seen by Richard and Ruth Nevius. It was chased persistently by the Starlings.

Two Am. Egrets heard flying overhead July 7. (RN) Both Sora and Virginia Rails—adult and immature—were flushed during hay mowing Sept. 4 (RN). Two immature Little Blue Herons were observed Aug. 9 at the Noel pond. (E.D.)

Late nestings observed—nest of young Chipping Sparrows exercising and apparently ready to leave the nest was discovered Aug. 16 (ED). Two days later they were flying short distances around in the yard and in the shrubs. Two Mourning Dove nests in Sept., one with young about ready to fly—the other contained eggs (RN).

Baltimore Orioles arrived Sept. 1 to enjoy the Concord grapes at the Darnell home, but were seen only one day. Last year they were first noticed Aug. 15 and remained until after Sept. 2 doing much damage to the grapes.

On Sept. 9, 4 hawks, thought to be Broad-wings, were seen circling high overhead in unfavorable air current conditions. (E.D.)—MRS. ELVA DARNELL, Route No. 4, Greeneville, Tenn.

KINGSPORT—After March 15, noteworthy observations immediately become more numerous. Gadwall, Blue-winged Teal, American Widgeon, Shovelers, Redheads, Ring-necks, Lesser Scaup, Rufflehead, Hooded Mergansers, and Common Mergansers all appeared on the lakes within the next two weeks. On April 10, George Rodgers sighted five pairs of Wood Ducks on a pond near Miller-Perry School. They were seen by most of our club within the next few days. On April 12 Thomas Finucane and Merritt Shobe saw a Double-crested Cormorant on Bay's Reservoir, a first record for the area, and on the following day Howard Young and I saw one on Boone Lake. On April 13 (HY, AHS) recorded the first Ruddy Duck for this area, which was on one of the two small ponds remaining at the old fish hatchery. Another interesting record on waterfowl is the late date for Lesser Scaup seen on Bays' Reservoir until May 30 (TF). The Olive-sided Flycatcher appeared for the first time on our Spring Census.

In the August '58 issue of Audubon Field Notes mention is made of the scarcity of Phoebes, Bluebirds, and Carolina Wrens in the Appalachian area. Our records indicate fewer Phoebes this year but Bluebirds and Carolina Wrens have not seemed noticeably scarce. We have noted fewer Green Herons and House Wrens this spring and summer. Also the records seem to indicate continuing decline in the numbers of Black Vultures, Ruffed Grouse, Bewick's Wrens, Vesper Sparrows and Bachman's Sparrows. Arthur Smith recorded an arrival date of April 25 for Bachman's Sparrow. More Rose-breasted Grosbeaks than usual were seen during migration and more Hummingbirds during the summer.

The dwindling population of Purple Martins needs special comment. Mr. Homer deGroot reported that Martins arrived late at his boxes, coming in May instead of late March or April. They were fewer in numbers, raised fewer young, and left earlier than usual, on July 21 and 22.

A few unusual species were recorded during the summer. On June 10, Arthur Smith observed closely a Woodcock. Our last record was Nov. '54. On August 17 both Mr. and Mrs. Smith saw a pair of Blue-Grosbeaks with a fledgling at the old fish hatchery. On Sept. 4, at the same weed-grown place my son and I saw a female Blue Grosbeak.

Some species seem to have nested later than usual. Arthur and Elizabeth Smith saw a nest of Indigo Buntings with very young birds on August 23, and Carolina Wrens feeding young on Aug. 29. The question arises of the possibility that the excessive, heavy rains of the summer destroyed nests, thereby prolonging the nesting season. I observed two Cardinal nests with eggs dislodged by heavy rains from trellised roses in our yard and abandoned. In other years I have observed nests of Field Sparrows as late as Sept. 1 but we have no other records of such late nesting of a migratory bird like the Indigo Bunting.

A few species not usually noticed here on fall migration have been recorded this year. I saw and heard a Black-billed Cuckoo August 10 and 12. On Sept. 10 near Jay's Dock on Boone Lake I, my husband, and my son saw about ten Common Terns and six Black Terns. We observed these birds for almost an hour, running the boat with them as they moved a mile or so toward the dam and sitting quietly while the birds wheeled around us and plummeted into the water for small fish. They were in fall plumage, with face patterns, bills, and legs clearly visible to the naked eye. Our only record of Common Terns is August '53. Black Terns were last spotted on May 12, '55 (TF) and first in this area by Adele West in July '48 (THE MIGRANT, **19**, 17, 1949).

Other interesting early fall records are Magnolia Warblers, (AHS) Aug. 13, Blackburnian Warblers on Aug. 24, and Canada Warblers (AS, ES) on Aug. 26, Philadelphia Vireo on Sept. 7. On Aug. 31, I heard a Chuck-will's-widow, the latest date in our records. On Sept. 6 Thomas, Charlotte, Raymond, and James Finucane at the Mendota fire tower on Clinch Mountain saw: 3 Osprey, 2 Sharp-shins, and 1 Bald Eagle; on Sept. 13, Charlotte Finucane and six sons saw 25 Broad-wings and 4 Osprey; and on Sept. 14, Charlotte and James Finucane and Kate Hincke counted 23 Broad-wings, 2 Sharp-shins, and 1 Ruffed Grouse. Our only other fall records of Osprey is Sept. '57 and our previous record of Bald Eagles was May 7, '49.—ANN HARNEY SWITZER, 1620 Fairidge Place, Kingsport, Tennessee.

ELIZABETHTON—Summer temperatures were about normal with no excessively high temperatures. June was slightly deficient in rainfall but rain fell on nineteen days in July and totaled for July and August more than 11".

On June 28 my son Bill and I saw three Common Loons at Watauga Lake overlook. At one time all three were in the field of the telescope. A Great Blue Heron was observed at Roan Creek Aug. 9 by Ed Davidson and H. P. Langridge. A flock of Common Egrets (6) was observed flying westward late in the afternoon of July 24 (HPL) at Hunter, along the Watauga River. A Black-crowned Night Heron was reported (ED) near the Morrell Hole on the Watauga River adjacent to the County Farm on Sept. 9. This is the first summer record for this area. Two Mallards in immature or eclipse plumage were flushed from a marsh near the Watauga River near Hunter (ED, HPL) on Aug. 9. The wing pattern was carefully noted and since the speculum was bordered with white they could not have been

Blue-winged Teal, the only species except the Wood Duck which might have been expected at this time of the year.

Spotted (4) and Least Sandpiper (1) had returned to Roan Creek by Aug. 9 (ED, HPL). A Barn Owl was observed in my (LRH) back yard, in a spruce tree on April 26 and another in a deserted shack near the County Farm on June 24 (HPL). About 50 pellets were found in the building, indicating that it had been present for some time. An American Woodcock on Aug. 28 (RDM) was observed along the Doe River, within the city limits of Elizabethton.

Several Bank Swallows were observed in Johnson County July 18 (ED, HPL) on wires along the highway in company with Rough-winged and Cliff Swallows. Bank Swallows are rare in this area at any season.

A flock of about 35 Bobolinks were seen at the County Farm (RDM, LRH) on the morning of Sept. 6.

The outstanding find of the season was that of the breeding of Traill's Flycatchers at the County Farm, which is a first record for the state.—LEE R. HERNDON, 1533 Burgie Place.

ADDITIONS TO THE CHATTANOOGA AREA LIST

On April 27, 1958, 2 Red-throated Loons were seen on Chickamauga Lake. Though distance necessitated the use of a 20x telescope, identification was simplified by their being with 7 Common Loons.

Three White-rumped Sandpipers were found on May 18, 1958 at the small pond on Bonny Oaks drive that produced so many shorebirds last fall. We struggled over these birds for half an hour. Light conditions were very good and the 20x telescope was helpful, but I did not feel sure about the species until we intentionally flushed them. They flew out of sight but returned in a few minutes. On May 24, 4 of the same species were seen at the same location.—ADELE H. WEST, 2914 Haywood Ave., Apt. 1-D, Chattanooga 5, Tenn.

ROUND TABLE

LONG-EARED OWL AT MEMPHIS. — Each year, as I look for migrating birds in Overton Park, I try my hand at flushing Whip-poor-wills and Chuck-will's-widows in daylight. One of my favorite spots is a grape vine and honeysuckle thicket at the picnic ground near the car line. April 9 seemed to be a favorable day with a front approaching from the southwest and much activity in the heavy extensive woodland. As I walked along a leafy path bordering the thicket, quite suddenly, from a canopy of vines beside the path, I flushed what appeared to be a "king-sized" Chuck-will's-widow that sailed off moth-like through the undergrowth. The Jays at once set up a loud clamor and I easily located a Long-eared Owl in beautiful breeding plumage perched barely fifteen feet away, near the ground on a looping grape vine. The very long ears, dark, bordered with white were strikingly rabbit-like. Also noted was the rusty face, vertical breast stripes and grayish coloration. I observed this bird for some time at leisure but wishing no harm to come to it I let it retreat into better cover.

OLIVER F. IRWIN, 1789 Glenview Ave., Memphis 14.

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ALBINO HORNED LARK AT CHATTANOOGA — On April 27, 1958, while visiting the airport (Lovell Field) to check for nesting Horned Larks, we saw a fledgling lark a few feet beyond the fenced parking lot. The bird looked so large and fat that I was not certain of its species for a few minutes. The behavior, feeding actions, manner of walking, and flights of a few feet were carefully watched for several minutes. Finally an adult arrived and fed it. I believe its apparent size was an optical illusion caused by the puffy condition of its feathers and the fact that its plumage was entirely creamy white with the exception of some slightly darker feather edgings.

The following day it was not seen but the parents were feeding a normal fledgling with popcorn, crackerjack, and other foods dropped by visitors to the parking lot. On May 4 the albino was seen again a few yards distant on a grassy slope. The grass was of such height that it could be seen only when it made a short flight. I had the impression that it was hiding as the other members of the family stayed in the open. The albino never followed the parents about as did the normal fledgling.

On May 18 the adult female was seen to go to a nest with 3 eggs. My husband climbed over the fence for the first time and made movies of the incubating female and of the singing male. A few days later we returned to see if the eggs had hatched and spent at least half an hour trying to locate the nest. The depression was finally seen to be empty of any signs of a nest, and we realized it had been washed out by heavy rains a couple days before.

ADELE H. WEST, 2914 Haywood Ave., Apt. 1-D, Chattanooga 5.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. HUGH L. TAYLOR

Mrs. Hugh L. Taylor died Thursday morning July 31, 1958. Every remembrance of Aunt Molly fills our hearts with gratitude. God gave her a spirit attuned to loveliness in nature, gay with humor and sharp of wit.

She was a charter member of the Elizabethton Chapter of T. O. S. organized in February 1944. She served as secretary and historian and attended our meetings faithfully as long as her health permitted.

RUTH D. HUGHES, R.F.D. 7, Elizabethton.

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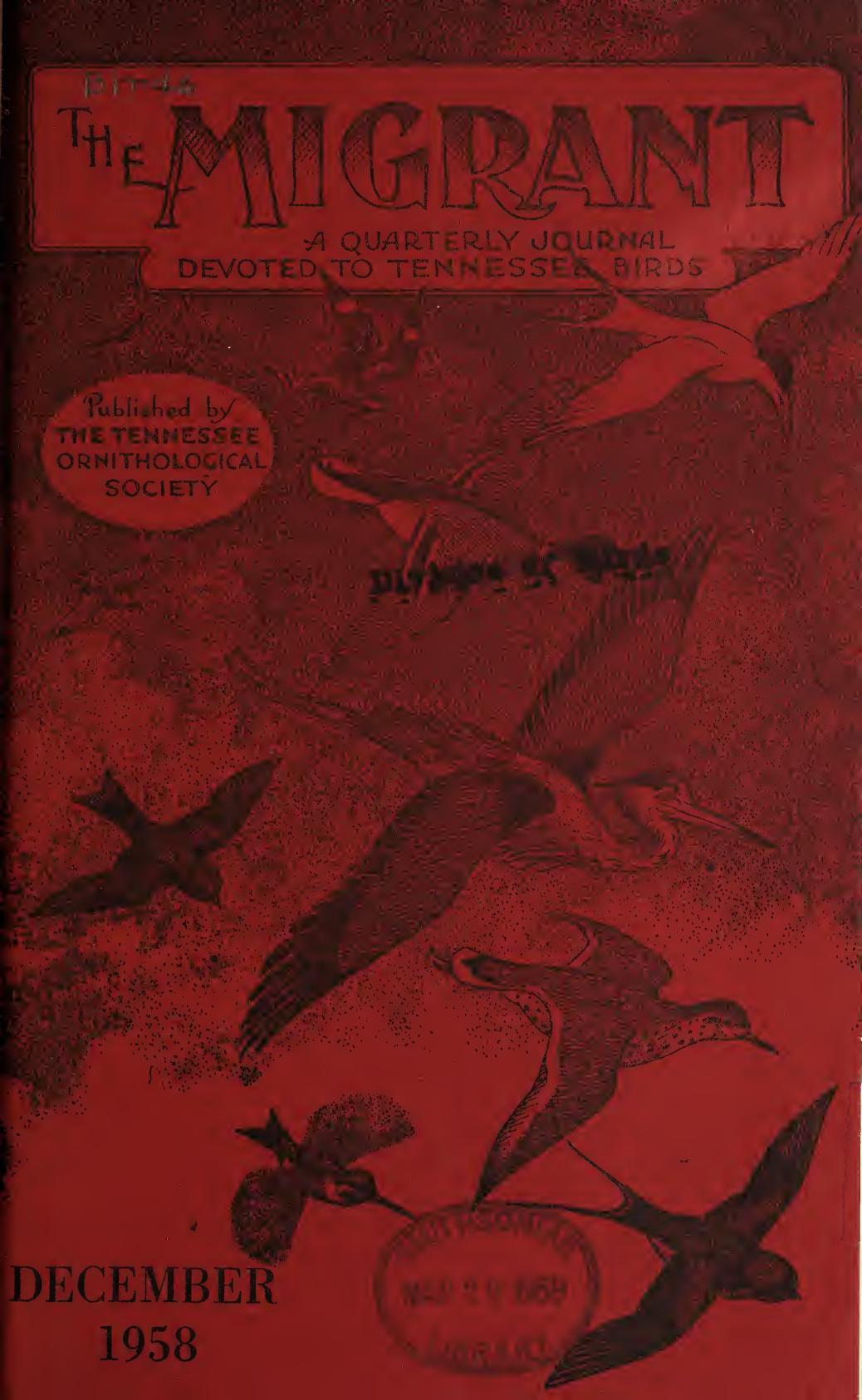

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JUNCOS IN THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS

By JAMES T. TANNER

What species of bird nests commonly in the higher areas of the Great Smoky Mountains and not in the lowest, and preferably nests on or near the ground?

A few years ago I wanted to find such a bird in order to study the effects of temperature on the nesting range and activities of birds. The obvious choice was the Slate-colored Junco, and it proved to be a fruitful one. For seven years, beginning in 1951, I made many field trips to the Smokies in the spring and summer to make the necessary observations. Besides attaining the primary goal, I gained a secondary satisfaction, for the intensive study of one kind of bird rewarded me with a knowledge of its life and behavior that could be obtained in no other way. These latter results are to be described here.

Juncos are widely distributed birds, familiar to many people, and many notes and articles have been written about them. The most complete description of their nesting habits has been written by D. R. Hostetter (1938), who studied them in the mountains of Virginia. His observations and those of others have usually agreed with mine, and so I have referred to the literature in this article only when necessary to supplement what I have observed. Some of the information reported here has come from the records maintained by Arthur Stupka, Naturalist of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

The range of the Slate-colored Junco, as given in the "Check-list of North American Birds" (1957), extends through the boreal forest from northwestern Alaska to Labrador and then southward in a narrowing funnel through the northern Lake States and New England down the Appalachian Mountains to northern Georgia. In Tennessee, Juncos nest commonly on the higher mountains on and near the eastern boundary of the State, all the way down to Big Frog Mountain in Polk County (Wetmore, 1939). Holston Mountain, near Elizabethton, is the farthest from the state line ridge that nesting Juncos have been reported (Wetmore, 1939). They apparently do not nest in the Cumberlands, even though the highest mountains there would seem to be high enough.

In the Smokies Juncos are commonest at the higher elevations, as along the Appalachian Trail and the summit of Mt. LeConte. They remain relatively common down to elevations of about 4000 feet above sea level, becoming progressively scarcer below that. The lowest nesting Juncos I have found on the Tennessee side of the Smokies are at the Chimneys Campground, at 2700 feet, and at 3000 feet along LeConte Creek; on the North

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Carolina side the lowest is at 3200 feet in the Oconaluftee valley. The differences in these three lower limits remain to be explained. Within this altitudinal range are a number of plant associations or habitats, and Juncos seem to live in all of them — hardwoods along the streams, pines covering the dry ridges, grassy balds and heath balds, and the spruce-fir forest. They avoid only areas where the ground is covered with shrubs or small trees, such as in dense rhododendron tangles.

The Junco of the Appalachian Mountains south of northeastern West Virginia is known as a subspecies, *Junco hyemalis carolinensis* or the Carolina Slate-colored Junco. It is described by Chapman (1932) as being slightly larger than its northern cousin, with less brownish or more gray plumage, and with a horn-colored instead of flesh-colored bill. Winter flocks of Juncos in the eastern part of Tennessee are likely to be composed of a mixture of birds which have come from the north and birds which have merely moved down the mountains and into the valleys. It is possible to identify the two kinds in the field by the differences outlined above. It would be interesting to determine in this way the composition of winter flocks at varying distances from the mountains.

The "migration" of Juncos from the valleys to the mountains in spring is gradual and indefinite. On March 19, 1952, for example, there were very few Juncos in their nesting areas at Mt. LeConte. By April 3 Juncos were common and many were singing there. It appears that March 25 is approximately the time at which the males, at least, move into their nesting territories. Yet some individuals may stay in the valleys around Gatlinburg, at the foot of the mountains, as late as April 20.

Each male claims and defends a territory, but the resulting combats and chases are tame and brief, and the territories are not extensive. Early in the season I have frequently seen two pairs feeding side by side, and later birds of different pairs have met with no sign of fight. This behavior suggests that the defended territories are relatively small and leave unclaimed area, an "anyman's land", outside of and around them which may be used for feeding by any Junco.

The male Junco has a display, presumably a courtship display, which is not well known because it is inconspicuous and observed only by those who make a point of watching these birds. It is usually performed on a perch near the ground when the female is nearby. He spreads and droops his tail, droops his wings, and frequently sings a quiet, Goldfinch-like warble which carries only a short distance, very different from the regular song. He displays most frequently in the early part of the nesting season, less frequently later, and has almost entirely ceased before the second brood is started.

The building of the first nest is a desultory business. The female, which does all the building, will work at it a while, cease for a period of feeding, return again, and so off and on for several days. Her mate may accompany her as she works, but cooperates not at all. The nest is built of moss, rootlets, and stems, and its deep cup is lined frequently with the slender bristles that support the fruiting capsules of mosses. The typical location of a nest is on the ground or in the mosses and ferns growing on rocks. It is usually well hidden by ferns or other low plants, and placed on a bank or rock with a clear space before it, except for the immediate covering, so that an incubating bird can fly outward and downward from the nest when disturbed. Of 84 nests that I found, 74 were located on the ground or rocks

as described. One was in an upturned tree root, four were located from one to three feet above the ground in shrubs, and five were placed on the branches of spruce trees, where spreading twigs formed a platform, from five to forty feet above the ground.

Because the building of the first nest is such an erratic process, it is not a good standard for defining the start of nesting. The laying of the first egg is a much more definite criterion. The time of this depends on both the advance of the season and the altitude of the nest in the mountains, and there is also variation between different females or pairs in the same area. The earliest first egg date which I know definitely, April 20, was in a warm spring and at a low altitude. The average date of laying the first egg is about eleven days later for each thousand feet increase in altitude. The latest date for the laying of the first egg, of what I am sure was the season's first nest of the pair, was May 31.

The remaining eggs of the clutch are laid one each day, usually in the morning, until the set is complete. Four eggs is the usual number in the early nests. The female begins incubating with the laying of the next to last egg. While incubating she sits still with little or no turning, and will flush from the nest only when closely approached; I have had my face within a foot of an incubating bird before she left. This, and the fact that the nests are usually well hidden, makes it difficult to find nests during this stage. The male does not incubate, but he stays in the vicinity, foraging for himself and occasionally singing. When the female leaves the nest for food, she frequently flies directly to the male and then moves off to search for food. She forages industriously with the male usually following her, behind and a little above. He may perform the courtship display. The female usually moves in a circle back to the nest, which she frequently approaches by hopping along the ground. During the incubation period she spends about three times as much time on the nest during the day as she does off for feeding, but the periods on and off are irregular. She passes the night on the nest.

The average incubation period is about twelve days, and since incubation begins with the next to the last egg, the eggs of a four egg set begin to hatch fourteen days after the first egg is laid. They do not hatch simultaneously, partly because the last egg is not laid until after incubation has started.

Both parents bring food to the young, working hard and steadily. Whenever one gets a billful of food, it flies directly to the nest and remains there very briefly, except when the female settles to brood for a short time, which she does more frequently when the young are small. The food brought consists of insects; moths and small caterpillars are common. The size of the insects increase with the size of the nestlings. Because of the feeding activity of the parents, and also because they are likely to scold persistently if a person comes near, nests are most easily found at this stage.

When hatched, the nestlings are naked except for a little down. Two days after hatching the sheaths of the body feathers appear as dark "pinfeathers". Five days after hatching the eyes open, and a day later the primary feathers of the wing begin to break out of the tips of their sheaths. Nine days after hatching the tail feathers begin to break out at the tip and the body is fairly well covered with feathers. The young may leave on the tenth or eleventh day if the nest is disturbed, but normally they will leave

on the twelfth or thirteenth day. By this time the wings are well developed, the tail is almost an inch long, and they can fly clumsily but surprisingly well.

Young out of the nest are fed by the parents at least until the former are full grown. The length of care seems to depend on whether or not a second nest is started, in which case the young are earlier left by themselves. The majority of Juncos in the Smokies will nest a second time; the exceptions are some pairs at the very lowest elevations which appear to nest only once. The behavior during the second nesting is the same as during the first.

Many nests are unsuccessful, with no young reared. I did not follow enough nests from their beginning to be able to measure accurately the percent of success. A rough estimate was made as follows. If between two of my visits to a nest the eggs or young disappeared before their proper time to leave, the nest was called unsuccessful. Otherwise it was called successful for the period between the two visits. The appearance of an empty nest often revealed what had happened; a nest from which the young have successfully fledged is flattened and contains fragments of feather sheaths and also is likely to contain droppings, which are normally removed by the parents except for the time when the young leave. A nest which has been preyed upon lacks these signs and frequently is pulled apart or has the lining torn out. The frequency of success was calculated for periods determined by the days elapsed between my visits, and this was extrapolated to a period of twenty-four days, the total of the incubation and nestling periods. In this way I estimated a nesting success of between 35% and 40%; in other words, from the time that incubation began, approximately 35% to 40% of the Junco nests I observed were successful, with young leaving the nest, and the remainder were destroyed or otherwise failed. This estimated nesting success agrees very closely with that made for the Song Sparrow by Nice (1937).

I never determined the specific cause of a nest failure. Likely predators on Junco nests are Blue Jays, Red Squirrels, and Chipmunks, all of which are common in the same habitat. Weasels and fox are present but rare, and snakes are even more rare. Scattered Junco feathers reveal that adults are occasionally killed. I once witnessed at close range an attack by a Sharp-shinned Hawk on a pair of Juncos. The birds were feeding on the ground when they suddenly flew into the middle of a rhododendron bush; a moment later the hawk almost crashed into the branches before catching himself and flying off, whereupon the Juncos quickly returned to searching for food.

If a nest is destroyed, a pair will usually start another nest. In one such case, I found a second nest in which the first egg was laid about eight days after the previous nest was destroyed. In another, the female was building a second nest within six days of the loss of the first. These birds were not individually marked, so I cannot prove the previous statements, but based on the locations of the nests and their histories, I believe this is what happened. Nests may fail at any time and re-nestings begin after varying intervals. Therefore, except for the beginning of the season when nesting starts fairly regularly, nests in all stages may be found at the same time. A female may be building a nest within a few score yards of another nest containing large young. Unless the history of a pair is followed closely, it becomes impossible to identify true second broods, of pairs which

have successfully reared a first brood, from re-nestings following failure. The latest nest which I have found in the Smokies had a first egg date sometime between July 19 and July 30.

In the Smokies, clutches which are started in April, May, or June generally have four eggs; 75% of the 92 nests for which I have data from these months had this number of eggs or young. The remainder had three except for one containing only two young and no unhatched eggs. Of 18 nests begun in July, only 22% had four eggs and 61% had three. Two nests had only two and one only one young with no extra eggs. It is possible, of course, that some eggs or young were lost from these few examples of one or two in the nest. Hostetter (1938) states that Junco nests with five eggs are rare. This has been reported only once from the Smokies, a nest with five eggs reported by Arthur Stupka found on June 19, 1953.

Juvenal Juncos are easily recognized from adults; their plumage is streaked and much browner, and at first there is no sign of the gray vest of adults. As the summer progresses, their plumage becomes grayer, the vest appears, and the streaking becomes less pronounced. Beginning in late July, adult Juncos, gray juvenals from early broods, and brown juvenals from later broods gather together into small flocks.

The behavior described above proved useful in finding Junco nests; near the end of the study I was able to find more nests for the same amount of effort than at the beginning. There was also much personal satisfaction resulting from observing the life history of one kind of bird.

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A WILDLIFE SANCTUARY — NASHVILLE CHAPTER

On May 27th, 1958, the Nashville Chapter received title to a 63 acre tract of land to be used as a wildlife sanctuary. The tract lies 20 miles southwest of Nashville, in the southeast corner of Cheatham County.

The property was a gift to us from Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Farrar. It was acquired many years ago by Mrs. Farrar's father, Mr. Jim Parks, and his partner there, Mr. J. Creveling. They built the present cabin in the early '30s. The Farrars inherited the place from Mr. Parks. They enjoyed it for years, protecting wildlife, and bringing in plants that would thrive. During the last seven years, due to ill health, the Farrars haven't been able to visit and care for the place as they would like. They considered selling the land, but feared that the buyers would log the timber, and destroy the wild flowers and shrubs that they had cared for and loved in years past. Therefore, they decided to try to find a group that would use and care for

the property as they had. Fortunately, it was first offered to us, as Mrs. Farrar had, at one time, been a member of our Chapter. After due consideration by members present, lasting about two minutes, their offer was accepted. We named the place "The Two Jays Sanctuary", as requested by the Farrars. They had called it the "Two Jays", as Mr. Parks, and Mr. Creveling had called each other "Jay".

The tract is approximately 1000 x 3000 feet, and rectangular in shape. A small stream, the South Harpeth River, crosses it. The land is entirely timbered, and contains quite a variety of wild flowers, shrubs, and other plants. Eighty-three species of wild flowers alone have been identified there. Most trees native to Middle Tenn., can be found on the property. There are also several species of shrubs and wild flowers that were brought in from the Smoky Mts., and from Canada, by the donors.

When we obtained the property, we immediately set it up as a wild life sanctuary, with administration by a board of three trustees. As funds were needed for repairs, contributions were solicited from members, and the results were most gratifying.

A survey was conducted to see what was necessary for immediate maintenance and repair. Then volunteers began working weekends. The hardest job was to put a new shingle roof on the cabin. All the interior was cleaned. The floors were varnished or painted, new curtains were hung at the windows. Next, we replaced the lumber on a 120-foot suspension footbridge. A short footbridge was built to be used in time of low water. Paths were cleared, and two new nature trails were laid out, which are each about 1200 feet in length. The marking of trees and shrubs on these trails is now in progress.

One of the most interesting features of the sanctuary is the cabin. It sits on a bluff, about 40 feet above the river, and overlooking it. It is built of logs and is about 25 x 45 feet, plus a full length screened porch on the river side. It contains a large living room, with a nice stone fireplace, three bedrooms, and a kitchen, all adequately furnished. It is lighted by kerosene lamps and drinking water is carried from a spring. Members are looking forward to spending many weekends there next summer.

The sanctuary is not readily accessible. To reach it, one must drive about 17 miles west on 100 highway, two miles north on South Harpeth road, then left for 1/3 mile on a gravel road. From this point one drives, or walks (according to the weather) down 1500 feet of dirt road to the river. Next, across the river, by foot, and thence along a path at the foot of the bluff for ¼ mile to the cabin. All supplies for repairs were either carried down this path, or floated by boat down the river, then carried up the bluff to the cabin. We think this lack of accessibility has its advantages, as it helps to keep out vandals and curiosity seekers. It also gives us a ¼ to ½ mile walk where many interesting birds may be seen. The writer has found over 120 species in the area during the past two years.

On Oct. 26th, having finished our planned summer's work, we held a Field Day and Open House there. We sent invitations to many inactive members, and to friends we would like to join our Chapter. More than 85 people visited the sanctuary that day.

We of the Nashville Chapter are looking forward to the State meeting next May, so we can show our sanctuary to other T.O.S. members of the state.—HENRY E. PARMER, 3800 Richland Ave., Nashville 5, Tenn.

THE 1958 CHRISTMAS SEASON BIRD COUNT

By T.O.S. Members

The species list was the lowest it has been since 1950. A total of 109 species was listed, including the controversial Rock Dove (Pigeon). Red-throated Loon occurs on the list for the first time and the Coturnix Quail had not been listed previously although almost 15,000 were released in the state during 1956 and 1957.

The Cookeville Chapter submitted a report for the first time this year making eleven areas covered. Although the number of reports submitted is one greater than the number for the past eight years, except in 1953 (11), some of the more productive were omitted thus yielding a somewhat smaller count.

Information on the counts are presented progressively from west to east as are also the listings in the table. Species designated by an asterisk (*) in the table are described more fully with the notes from the locality concerned.

INFORMATION ON THE COUNTS

MEMPHIS. — 1953 areas generally; wooded bottomlands 23%, deciduous woods, city parks and cemeteries 22%, pastures, airfields, farms 22%, suburban roadsides 30%, river edge 3%. Dec. 21; 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. clear; temp. 23 to 50 degrees; wind NW, 0 - 5 m.p.h. 26 observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 82 (60 on foot, 22 by car); total party-miles 200 (50 on foot, 150 by car).

Fish Crows, flocks of 32 and 6. House Wren, BC and Mrs. BC in separate areas; Brewer's Blackbirds, pair (LC et al); LeConte's Sparrow (BC), Smith's Longspur (BC), first Memphis record in two years. White-throated Sparrows totaled 1322. Roosts: 5,000 Robins at Elmwood Cemetery added to party counts but 5,000 Starlings and 1,000 Common Grackles there added to estimates of same at Gragg School roost where the Redwings and Cowbirds were also present. Day time counts of these 4 species discarded. Mrs. F. L. Basler, Oliver Cathey, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ben B. Coffey, Jr., Mary Davant, Mrs. Henry Dinkelspiel, Oliver F. Irwin, Mrs. Burt P. Johnson, Luther F. Keeton, Edward M. King, Chas. P. McPherson, Jr., Mrs. J. H. McWhorter, Nelle Moore, Katheryn Paullus, George Peyton, Jr., S. Jack Rini, Mrs. Chas. Seahorn, Mrs. Henry A. Schiller, Alice Smith, Mrs. Arlo I. Smith, Lynn Smith, Gerald Smith, R. Demett Smith, Jr., Mrs. M. L. Torti, Dr. W. L. Whittemore, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wilmeth.

NASHVILLE. — (same area as in past 8 years). — Dec. 27, 6:30 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Drizzling rain most of day but visibility fair. Temp. range 35-40. Wind N-W, 10 mph; ground bare and thawing; no water in sloughs. 25 observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours 65 (27 on foot, 38 in car); total party-miles 155 (25 on foot, 130 in car). Total, 77 species; about 209,180 individuals. No snow this year to date nor recent rainfall. Most of the Starlings and Robins were in a roost on Golf Club Lane at 23rd. "Blackbirds" practically absent. Ducks were on Radnor and Bush's lakes and Cumberland river. Night Herons in trees on river bank. Horned Grebe on Old Hickory Lake. B. H. and Mrs. Abernathy, Joe and Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. W. M. Bell, M. S. Carter, Mrs. W. Ovid Collins, Mrs. C. L. Cornelius, Sr., Mrs. Leon DeBrohun, Mrs. Milbrey Dugger, D. J. and Fairman Cumming, Charles Farrell, Louis Farrell, Louis Farrell, Jr., Mary W. Frazer, H. L. Fry, Albert

F. Ganier (compiler), Edward Gleaves, Mrs. C. E. Goodlet, Phil Harris, Charles Hunt, J. P. Jones, G. R. and Mrs. Mayfield, John Ogden, Henry E. Parmer, Jennie Riggs, J. A. Robins, Michael Tine and Ruth White.

LEBANON. — Essentially, this is a census on Lock 5 Wildlife Refuge on Old Hickory Lake, where we could cruise under cover. Elsewhere, over the territory that we profess to cover, we were rained out. Dec. 27; 7:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m.; rainy, temp. 45 deg. F. All of the species of which we report large numbers, Mourning Doves and Starlings as well as water birds, were observed on the refuge. So, too, were the Ring-necked Pheasants and the Coturnix Quail. These two are, of course, descendents of birds released there. They appear to have gone feral. Mrs. George Bouton, Miss Mildred Bouton, Miss Martha Campbell, John M. Drennon, Roy Hobbs, Mrs. Roy Hobbs, Mrs. Frank Holloway, Mrs. Franc Knight, Mrs. Henry Waters and Miss Mary Wharton.

COOKEVILLE. — The area surveyed was an 8 mile square bounded by Cookeville, Quinland Lake, Cookeville Reservoir Watershed, U. S. Highway No. 70 N., Rickman and Brotherton. Elevation from 1,000 to 1,800 ft. Open fields and fence rows 70%, mixed deciduous and coniferous woods 28%, village streets 1% and streams and ponds 1%.

Dec. 29; 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., temp. 34 to 50 deg. F.; fair and rather cold following very cold weather. Mrs. Stella Breeding, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Dunckel, Mrs. James Haile, Roy T. Hines, Michael Lewis, William Lewis, Mrs. Dave Maddux, Dr. Maurice Morehead, Miser R. Richmond (compiler), Mrs. Milo Williams.

CHATTANOOGA. — Same area as in previous years. Dec. 28; temp. 40 to 55 deg. F., rainy; wind 0 to 8 m.p.h. Leo Acuff, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Comstock, Jr., Mrs. Leon F. Cross, Mrs. Hugh and Shirley Crownover, Mrs. H. L. Sliger, Mrs. D. L. Tunsberg, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. West (compiler).

KNOXVILLE. — (7½ mile radius centered on Sharp's Gap, including the usual area); open farmland and old fields 40%, deciduous and pine woodlots 10%, river and lake 10%, roadsides 40%. December 28, 7:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Overcast with light rain all day; temp. 40 to 52 deg. F.; wind light, variable; 16 observers in 10 parties. Total party-hours 49; total party-miles 192 (40 on foot, 152 by car). Total, 58 species, about 6019 individuals. John Elson, Mary Enloe, Bill Gallagher, Q. Gorman, David Highbaugh, James Hill, W. M. Johnson, Van Kilpatrick, Tony Koella, William Martin, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Monroe, Mrs. E. E. Overton, Dick Russell, Mrs. T. C. Swindell, James T. Tanner (compiler).

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, Tenn.-N. C. — (7½ mile radius centered 2 miles south of Cades Cove and including Laurel Lake on north, Fontana Dam on south, Chilhowee Reservoir on west, and Spence Field on state line on east); open farm land 15%, old fields 25%, forests 30%, reservoirs and stream courses 30%. Dec. 21; 7:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Clear to partly cloudy; temp. 12 to 47 deg. F.; wind variable, under 10 m. p. h.; 23 observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours, 58 (45 on foot, 13 by car); total party-miles, 166 (40 on foot, 126 by car). Total, 64

species (1 additional subspecies, Black-capped Chickadee); 2,121 individuals. John Elson, Mary Enloe, Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Garlinghouse, Quincey A. Gorman, Philip A. Huff, David Highbaugh, Ralph E. Lawson, Jr., Mrs. Elsie S. Janson, Tony Koella, Dorothy J. MacLean, William T. Martin, Jr., J. T. Mengel, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Monroe, Mrs. E. E. Overton, Richard W. Russell, Mrs. Prince Sluder, Arthur Stupka, Mrs. Thomas C. Swindell, Dr. James T. Tanner, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Tipton. (Tennessee Ornithological Society, National Park Service and guests).

GREENEVILLE. — (Same area as in previous years) Dec. 30, 7:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.; cloudy; temp. 38 to 50 deg. F.; wind 0 to 25 m. p. h.; 11 observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours 38; total party-miles 136 (20 on foot, 116 by car). Total species 54; individuals about 6312.

Two Vesper Sparrows were reported by Mrs. Clinard and Mrs. Darnell the third by Mr. Irvine. Reported during census period, a Brown Thrasher on Dec. 20 by Mr. and Mrs. Nevius and a Catbird, observed at close range by Karl Spees on Dec. 29. Bobby Casteel, Mrs. Turner Clinard, Mrs. Chester Darnell (compiler), Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nevius, Harry Roberts, Karl Spees, Mrs. Ralph Walters and Mrs. J. B. White.

KINGSPORT. — Usual area centered on Pactolus, including Bays Mt.; Dec. 26, 7:30 a. m. to 5:45 p. m.; clear; temp. 16 to 45 deg. F.; wind variable, gentle east, 5-10 m. p. h.; small ponds frozen, large bodies of water open; hoar frost, no snow. Eleven observers in 6 parties; total party-hours 34; total party-miles 79. Total species, 58; individuals, 19,136. Although the Red-throated Loon appears on the Christmas census list for the first time we have five other records for the Kingsport area during 1958. I (AHS) made all of these observations at Boone Lake with the aid of my 20x telescope. I judge the distance between me and the birds to have been at various times three to five hundred feet. I base the identification on: (1) the plainly observable white spots or specks on the backs of the birds, (2) the light colored heads and thin bills, (3) the apparent small size of the birds. Size is, of course, a more useful criterion when I saw both Common and Red-throated Loons at the same time on Dec. 23. Seen in area during count period but not on count day: Common Loon, Red-shouldered Hawk, Eastern Phoebe and Brown Thrasher. Mrs. M. J. Adams, Mr., Mrs., James and Tommy Finucane, W. E. Gift, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hincke, George Rodgers, Ann H. Switzer (compiler) and Howard Young.

BRISTOL. — Same area as in previous years. Dec. 27; cloudy; temp. 40 deg. F.; four observers in four parties. Total party hours, 7. Ernest Dickey, H. C. Epperson, Herbert Miller, H. W. Nunley.

ELIZABETHTON. — (The same area as in past years). Dec. 20; 7:00 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; temp. 45 to 40 deg. F.; wind 0 to 20 m. p. h. Five observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 25 (18 on foot, 7 by car); total party-miles, 88 (17 on foot, 71 by car). Total species, 43; individuals 1327. J. C. Browning, Ed Davidson, Ray Garrison, Lee R. Herndon (compiler), Roby D. May, Jr.

THE 1958 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

	Memphis	Nashville	Lebanon	Cookeville	Chattanooga	Knoxville	Great Smokies	Greeneville	Kingsport	Bristol	Elizabethton
Red-th. Loon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2*	....	.....
Horned Grebe	.....	3	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....
Pied-billed Grebe	1	4	.....	.....	3	6	10	.....	4	....	2
Great Blue Heron	1	5	30	.....	2	31	2	2	3	1	.....
Bl-cr. Night Heron	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Canada Goose	.....	55	8	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	....	.....
Mallard	17	111	6,000	20	50	9	50	40	8	....	.....
Black Duck	.....	27	1,300	9	122	.....	2	18	.....	....	.....
Gadwall	.....	.....	100	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Pintail	.....	6	50	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	....	.....
Gr.-winged Teal	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....
Amer. Widgeon	.....	.....	100	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Shoveler	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Redhead	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....
Ring-nk. Duck	2	39	100	190	20	.....	40	.....	.....	....	5
Canvasback	47	40	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	....	.....
Lesser Scaup	9	72	150	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	....	4
Com. Goldeneye	.....	1	.....	.....	12	6	.....	.....	18	....	1
Buffiehead	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	12	....	7
Ruddy Duck	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	....	.....
Hded. Merganser	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....
Com. Merganser	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Turkey Vulture	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	11	3	3	.....
Black Vulture	15	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....
Sharp-sh. Hawk	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	....	.....
Cooper's Hawk	.....	1	2	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	....	1
Red-tld. Hawk	21	17	2	1	2	2	4	1	.....	....	.....
Red-sh. Hawk	3	5	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Marsh Hawk	3	2	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....
Sparrow Hawk	22	27	1	4	5	13	2	3	4	1	8
Ruffed Grouse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1	....	.....
Coturnix Quail	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Bobwhite	183	30	60	2	22	32	.....	1	2	....	7
Ring-nk. Pheasant	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	.....
American Coot	.....	103	150	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Killdeer	40	94	.....	9	10	73	28	15	1	2	5
Common Snipe	26	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	....	.....
Herring Gull	33	26	.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....	23	....	.....
Ring-billed Gull	.....	250	.....	.....	89	250	.....	.....	26	....	.....
Rock Dove	.....	.....	20	9	67	120	.....	9	12	....	45
Mourning Dove	208	165	1,000	42	75	232	27	46	124	1	25

Barn Owl	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Screech Owl	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	....	1
Gt. Horned Owl	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Barred Owl	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Belted Kingfisher	1	16	.....	.....	4	7	5	5	2	1	5
Yel.-sh. Flicker	114	53	10	8	12	26	7	10	5	1	10
Pil. Woodpecker	4	8	2	.....	2	5	35	15	5	1	.....
Red-bl. W'pecker	68	25	5	.....	7	21	.....	9	3	....	.....
Red-hd. W'pecker	18	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....
Yel.-bel. Sapsucker	14	11	1	4	1	12	4	3	2	1	1
Hr. Woodpecker	18	7	.....	4	.....	.....	2	3	7	....	2
Dny. Woodpecker	56	50	5	5	8	34	32	23	13	2	9
Eastern Phoebe	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	14	13	.....	....	.....
Horned Lark	135	54	.....	7	4	17	.....	41	25	....	.....
Blue Jay	479	51	13	45	55	185	8	74	43	20	16
Common Crow	75	200	615	133	55	475	137	3,000	10,000	12	302
Fish Crow	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Bl.-cp. Chickadee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	....	.....
Caro. Chickadee	141	160	20	41	23	131	176	77	55	13	25
Tufted Titmouse	74	95	14	67	33	78	68	55	33	29	18
Wh.-br. Nuthatch	2	3	.....	4	15	.....	1	1	2	....	.....
Red-br. Nuthatch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	....	.....
Brown Creeper	2	4	.....	.....	1	7	7	2	5	....	.....
House Wren	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Winter Wren	18	1	.....	.....	.....	4	8	1	1	1	.....
Bewick's Wren	1	4	6	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	....	.....
Carolina Wren	59	31	1	19	16	72	25	23	17	....	18
Mockingbird	190	126	21	24	34	103	1	17	24	11	16
Br. Thrasher	26	4	.....	2	3	4	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Robin	5,141	5,000	3	3	13	210	15	500	3	....	9
Hermit Thrush	1	4	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	....	.....
E. Bluebird	3	53	.....	43	12	50	38	18	.....	....	4
Gld.-cr. Kinglet	35	7	.....	.....	2	10	116	1	7	....	2
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	26	8	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	....	2
Water Pipit	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Cedar Waxwing	75	104	....	6	64	77	25	43	44	....	34
Loggerhead Shrike	39	9	2	4	6	10	.....	7	1	....	5
Starling	255,000	200,000	4,200	269	822	2,090	131	1,500	5,000	15	225
Myrtle Warbler	26	107	2	2	26	67	4	20	33	....	9
Pine Warbler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....
Palm Warbler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....
House Sparrow	280	210	125	26	60	38	.....	60	107	15	259
E. Meadowlark	472	162	60	92	119	165	.....	29	16	2	35
W. Meadowlark	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Redwinged Blackbird	200,000	16	.....	9	225	.....	4	.....	.....	....	.....
Rusty Blackbird	17	.....	.....	30	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Brewer's B'bird	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Com. Crackle	351,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	....	2
Br.-hd. C'bird	200,000	3	.....	.....	38	8	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Cardinal	633	390	55	81	55	310	98	136	70	22	55
Purple Finch	20	5	.....	.....	2	40	1	2	9	....	.....

Pine Siskin		1									
Amer. Goldfinch	127	112	1	12	14	100	46	26	70		34
Rufus-sd. Towhee	74	72	7	29	29	85	16	10	41		6
Sav. Sparrow	74				1	4	3		2		2
Le Conte's Sparrow	1										
Vesper Sparrow					1					1	
Slate-col. Junco	503	390	75	91	113	146	193	59	116	7	37
Chipping Sparrow					1						
Field Sparrow	191	124		78	18	88	114	190	17		49
Wh.-cr. Sparrow	40	56		3		12		36	4	1	18
Wh.-th. Sparrow	1,322	173	2	17	63	330	167	45	64	4	28
Fox Sparrow	147	22		14	1	4	5			1	1
Swamp Sparrow	162	15			1	11	22				
Song Sparrow	277	100		14	19	190	113	28	18	3	40
Lapland Longspur	15										
Smith's Longspur	23										
Species	**76**	**77**	**49**	**47**	**69**	**57**	**59**	**53**	**58**	**27**	**44**

MEMPHIS MOCKINGBIRDS TRAPPED IN CHIMNEYS — Mrs. Catherine E. Goodlett (THE MIGRANT, 28, 31, 1957) reports an immature Mockingbird which she had to rescue from a "blocked-off" chimney. This manner of entrapment of Mockingbirds, adult and immature, has occurred here on several occasions and probably on many more unreported ones. I intended, some years ago, to seek additional reports, thru a local newspaper, but never did. In the thirties I had a report that one of my banded Mockers had been found dead in a chimney. Another, banded as an adult, April 14, 1950, was found dead in the base of a nearby chimney, March 6, 1951, when the clean-out door accidentally came open. I approximated date of death as Feb. 15. A third was reported to have come down the chimney into a room, across from home, Feb. 4, 1956. I was called over and on capturing the bird, found it to be one that had been banded Jan. 16, 1954, and retaken occasionally. On July 26, 1956, I was called to a home, a block distant, because a bird was in a chimney, above the metal sheet which closed off the throat above the fireplace. I managed to move the metal enough to provide a clearance for escape and advised the lady to turn on room lights, when it became dark outside. I returned later and caught an immature Mockingbird in the room. Feb. 23, 1958, Mr. A. J. Wild, ½ mile east, advised me that a Mockingbird in his living room that day, could only have entered by the chimney and fireplace.

All incidents but that first report were in a small area so that we can assume others occurred thruout the city. In the last two decades in Memphis, chances of escape, where there is a fireplace, once a bird gets down a chimney and is unable to move up and out, have been lessened, because, in many cases, a metal draft-stop has been installed above the fireplace. If a portable gas heater has been placed in the fireplace, a small vent opening may be left in the metal. In the last five years, air-conditioning has probably resulted in closing even these openings. On the other hand, hoods and forms of closure placed atop unused chimneys have reduced the chance of a bird getting into the flue.

Just how a bird reaches a point down in the chimney from which it can't regain the chimney top, or why, can only be a matter of conjecture. The Mockingbird is almost the only susceptible species, because chimney tops appear to be favorite perches, for singing, and, as a good artilleryman should believe, for observation. On those cool evenings when my walk from the carline coincided with near-roosting time, I thought perhaps the warm air coming out the chimney top might be an attraction, but, then I realized that those spots are cold, windy ones, also. In some cases it appeared that a bird surveyed the area, then when "all clear", moved directly to a concealed roosting place. A few reports on other species trapped, have been received. A banded immature Robin was reported "found dead in chimney" about June 30, 1940, but on checking the report, I was told that it actually was found in the house, but must have entered by the chimney. Mrs. Charles Seahorn of Germantown stated that a skeleton found in their chimney was evidently that of a Shrike, judging by the bill. Some time ago I was told that a dead Flicker was found in a chimney.

—BEN B. COFFEY, JR.

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Bobwhite—**1956:** 4, 32, 51, 72; **1957:** 22, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 65, 69; **1958:** 20, 29, 30, 70.

Bufflehead—**1956:** 4, 72; **1957:** 61, 65; **1958:** 19, 53, 57, 70.

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Catbird—**1956:** 6, 10, 33, 67; **1957:** 14, 24, 27, 32, 55, 56, 57, 62, 66; **1958:** 7, 23, 32, 54, 69.

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Chickadee, Black-capped — **1956:** 72; **1957:** 24, 33, 65, 71, 69, 71; **1958:** 69, 71.

Carolina—**1956:** 6, 33, 59, 72; **1957:** 24, 27, 65, 69, 71; **1958:** 7, 23, 32, 71.

Chuck-will's-widow—**1956:** 5, 33, 53, 63, 64, 65, 81; **1957:** 21, 23, 46; **1958:** 21, 31, 58, 59.

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Ruddy—**1956:** 57, 72; **1957:** 10, 13, 22, 63, 65; **1958:** 19, 28, 30, 53, 57, 70.
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Harlan's—**1956:** 14, 80; **1957:** 7.
Marsh—**1956:** 4, 11, 32, 72; **1957:** 3, 21, 22, 61, 65; **1958:** 5, 6, 20, 30, 53, 70.
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Loon, Common—**1956:** 31; **1957:** 13, 21,

22, 60, 61, 64; **1958:** 10, 18, 28, 29, 30, 52, 58, 59, 69.
Red-throated — **1957:** 13, 61; **1958:** 10, 27, 28, 30, 59, 67, 69, 70.
Mallard—**1956:** 4, 19, 32, 68, 69, 71; **1957:** 9, 10, 11, 14, 22, 32, 60, 64; **1958:** 10, 19, 53, 53, 70.
Martin, Purple—**1956:** 6, 17, 18, 19, 20, 33, 50, 67; **1957:** 8, 11, 21, 23, 42, 44; **1958:** 7, 8, 9, 22, 31, 54, 56, 57.
Meadowlark, Eastern—**1956:** 8, 35, 48, 73; **1957:** 25, 49, 56, 66; **1958:** 9, 26, 33, 54, 71.
Western—**1956:** 16, 73; **1957:** 6, 7, 26, 66; **1958:** 7, 71.
Merganser, Common—**1957:** 14, 61, 65; **1958:** 19, 57, 70.
Hooded—**1956:** 4, 52, 72; **1957:** 61, 65; **1958:** 19, 28, 30, 53, 57, 70.
Red-breasted—**1956:** 71, 72; **1957:** 61; **1958:** 19, 29, 30, 53.
Mockingbird—**1956:** 6, 33, 73; **1957:** 24, 31, 45, 66, 70; **1958:** 9, 23, 32, 54, 71, 72, 73.
Nighthawk, Common—**1956:** 5, 10, 19, 33, 47, 50, 52; **1957:** 12, 21, 23, 32, 42, 67, 68, 71; **1958:** 21, 31, 54, 56.
Nuthatch, Red-breasted—**1956:** 6, 16; **1957:** 24, 33, 55, 56, 62, 65; **1958:** 7, 9, 10, 23, 32, 71.
White-breasted—**1956:** 6, 33, 68, 72; **1957:** 14, 24, 65; **1958:** 23, 28, 32, 71.
Oldsquaw—**1956:** 77, 81; **1958:** 19, 50, 53.
Oriole, Baltimore—**1956:** 8, 35, 52, 59, 68, 71, 73, 81; **1957:** 25, 26, 32, 43; **1958:** 6, 26, 33, 57.
Orchard—**1956:** 8, 35; **1957:** 25; **1958:** 26, 33.
Osprey—**1956:** 4, 11, 20, 32, 51; **1957:** 3, 22, 42, 46, 60; **1958:** 1, 5, 6, 20, 28, 30, 56, 58.
Ovenbird—**1956:** 7, 10, 34, 67; **1957:** 12, 25, 26, 43, 55, 56, 57; **1958:** 26, 33.
Owl, Barn—**1956:** 5, 72; **1957:** 7, 23, 65; **1958:** 7, 21, 59, 71.
Barred—**1956:** 5, 33, 72; **1957:** 23, 65; **1958:** 9, 21, 31, 71.
Great Horned—**1956:** 5, 72; **1957:** 11, 23, 29, 65, 70; **1958:** 21, 31, 71.
Long-eared—**1958:** 21.
Saw-whet—**1957:** 23, 28, 34, 70.
Screech—**1956:** 5, 33, 72; **1957:** 23, 27, 30, 65, 70; **1958:** 21, 31, 71.
Short-eared—**1956:** 16, 17, 33; **1957:** 7, 8; **1958:** 7, 21, 59.
Snowy—**1956:** 74, 81.
Pelican, White—**1958:** 18.
Pewee, Eastern Wood—**1956:** 6, 10, 33; **1957:** 12, 18, 23, 27; **1958:** 22, 31.
Phalarope, Wilson's—**1958:** 49.
Pheasant, Ring-necked—**1956:** 5; **1957:** 48; **1958:** 36, 68, 70.
Phoebe, Eastern—**1956:** 6, 18, 33, 72; **1957:** 12, 17, 18, 23, 27, 65, 67, 70; **1958:** 22, 29, 31, 53, 57, 69, 71.
Pigeon, Passenger—**1956:** 47.
Pintail—**1956:** 4, 32, 71; **1957:** 9, 10, 11, 14, 61, 63, 64; **1958:** 19, 53, 70.
Pipit, Sprague's—**1956:** 16, 73; **1957:** 6, 26, 66; **1958:** 7.
Water—**1956:** 6, 18, 19, 20, 73; **1957:** 6, 7, 21, 24, 66; **1958:** 23, 28, 32, 54, 71.
Plover, American Golden — **1956:** 17; **1957:** 7, 26; **1958:** 7, 8, 44, 48, 49, 51, 53.
Black-bellied—**1957:** 26, 57, 59; **1958:** 20.
Piping—**1958:** 20, 48, 49, 51.
Ringed—**1957:** 26.
Semipalmated — **1956:** 32, 51, 67; **1957:** 42, 59, 60, 61; **1958:** 6, 20, 30, 45, 46, 48, 49, 53.
Upland—**1956:** 5, 32, 49, 68; **1957:** 7, 41, 42, 59, 62, 65; **1958:** 20, 48, 49, 53.
Wilson's—**1957:** 57.
Prairie Chicken—**1956:** 40; **1957:** 48.
Quail, Coturnix — **1957:** 48-53, 71, 67, 68, 70.
Rail, Black—**1956:** 5.
King—**1956:** 5, 50; **1957:** 20, 22, 43; **1958:** 20.
Virginia — **1956:** 10; **1957:** 45, 46; **1958:** 20, 54, 55, 57.
Yellow—**1957:** 55, 56; **1958:** 27.
Raven—**1956:** 6, 52, 72; **1957:** 23, 33, 44, 46; **1958:** 32, 56.
Redhead—**1956:** 30, 32, 72; **1957:** 10, 13, 60, 64; **1958:** 8, 19, 53, 57, 70.
Redstart, American—**1956:** 8, 10, 35, 67; **1957:** 12, 25, 55, 56, 57; **1958:** 25, 33.
Robin—**1956:** 6, 17, 33, 49, 69, 70, 73;

1957: 8, 11, 24, 27, 31, 32, 44, 56, 66; **1958:** 9, 10, 23, 29, 32, 54, 67, 71, 73.
Sandpiper, Baird's—**1958:** 51.
Least—**1956:** 5, 32, 50, 67; **1957:** 7, 8, 23, 42, 43, 59, 60, 62, 65; **1958:** 7, 21, 31, 45, 46, 48, 49, 53, 56, 59.
Pectoral—**1956:** 17, 32, 49, 50, 67; **1957:** 7, 8, 14, 23, 41, 42, 43, 46, 58, 59, 60, 61; **1958:** 7, 21, 31, 45, 46, 48, 49, 53, 56, 59.
Semipalmated—**1956:** 51, 52; **1957:** 23, 42, 43, 59, 60; **1958:** 21, 29, 31, 45, 46, 49, 53, 56.
Solitary—**1956:** 5, 18, 32, 52, 67; **1957:** 23, 41, 42, 59, 60, 61; **1958:** 21, 31, 44, 45, 48, 49, 51, 53.
Spotted—**1956:** 5, 32, 51, 67; **1957:** 23, 42, 46, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65; **1958:** 7, 20, 30, 44, 45, 48, 49, 53, 54, 59.
Stilt—**1958:** 27, 28, 31, 48, 49, 51.
Western—**1956:** 31, 32, 67; **1957:** 42, 61.
White-rumped—**1958:** 48, 49, 53, 59.
Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied—**1956:** 6, 49, 72; **1957:** 12, 13, 56, 65; **1958:** 22, 31, 71.
Scaup, Greater—**1957:** 10, 13, 61, 65, 67; **1958:** 10, 19.
Lesser—**1956:** 4, 32, 72; **1957:** 10, 11, 12, 22, 60, 61, 65; **1958:** 19, 30, 53, 57, 70.
Scoter, Surf—**1956:** 53, 57-58, 78, 81.
White-winged—**1958:** 9, 10, 19.
Shoveler—**1956:** 4, 19, 51, 72; **1957:** 10, 13, 61; **1958:** 19, 53, 57, 70.
Shrike, Loggerhead—**1956:** 7, 34, 35-37, 73, 80; **1957:** 24, 66; **1958:** 23, 32, 54, 71, 73.
Siskin, Pine—**1956:** 8, 18, 19, 30, 35, 68, 70; **1957:** 11, 13, 62, 66; **1958:** 7, 8, 10, 26, 33, 72.
Snipe, Common—**1956:** 5, 19, 32, 50, 72; **1957:** 11, 23, 32, 59, 60, 65; **1958:** 9, 10, 20, 30, 45, 46, 48, 49, 53, 54, 56, 70.
Sora—**1956:** 5, 10, 32, 52, 67, 68; **1957:** 20, 22, 45, 56, 61; **1958:** 20, 30, 43, 57.
Sparrow, Bachman's—**1956:** 8, 35; **1957:** 25; **1958:** 27, 33, 57.
Chipping—**1956:** 8, 18, 19, 35; **1957:** 8, 25, 27, 56, 66; **1958:** 7, 8, 9, 10, 27, 33, 54, 56, 57, 72.
Field—**1956:** 8, 35, 51, 73, 77; **1957:** 25, 27, 55, 56, 66; **1958:** 27, 33, 54, 58, 72.
Fox—**1956:** 8, 18, 19, 20, 69, 73, 77; **1957:** 8, 10, 11, 12, 32, 55, 56, 63, 66; **1958:** 8, 9, 27, 54, 72.
Grasshopper—**1956:** 8, 10, 14, 19, 35; **1957:** 13, 25, 55, 56; **1958:** 26, 33.
Harris'—**1956:** 37-39, 70, 73, 77, 80, 81, **1957:** 6, 7, 26, 66; **1958:** 7.
Henslow's—**1956:** 8.
House—**1956:** 8, 15, 35, 60, 68, 70, 73; **1957:** 11, 19, 25, 30, 66; **1958:** 9, 25, 33, 36, 54, 57, 71.
Lark—**1956:** 50, 55, 81; **1957:** 9, 25, 26, 30, 41, 70; **1958:** 27, 33.
Le Conte's—**1956:** 74; **1957:** 7, 63, 66; **1958:** 8, 26, 67, 72.
Lincoln's—**1956:** 8, 18, 74, 75; **1957:** 13, 46, 55, 56; **1958:** 7, 27.
Savannah—**1956:** 8, 17, 19, 35, 50, 73; **1957:** 25, 56, 66; **1958:** 10, 26, 33, 54, 72.
Sharp-tailed—**1956:** 10, 13, 53, 54, 74, 75, 80, 81; **1957:** 13; **1958:** 27, 51.
Song—**1956:** 8, 35, 73; **1957:** 6, 25, 56, 61, 66; **1958:** 27, 33, 54, 72.
Swamp—**1956:** 8, 17, 19, 35, 49, 53, 67, 73; **1957:** 25, 56, 66; **1958:** 27, 33, 54, 72.
Tree—**1956:** 8, 73; **1957:** 32, 66.
Vesper—**1956:** 8, 35, 73; **1957:** 6, 12, 25, 46, 63, 64, 66; **1958:** 7, 27, 33, 54, 57, 69, 72.
White-crowned—**1956:** 8, 18, 19, 35, 37, 38, 39, 73, 77; **1957:** 6, 25, 32, 66; **1958:** 9, 27, 33, 72.
White-throated—**1956:** 8, 17, 19, 35, 49, 67, 69, 73; **1957:** 6, 11, 12, 14, 25, 32, 55, 56, 62, 66; **1958:** 9, 27, 33, 54, 67, 72.
Spoonbill, Roseate—**1958:** 14.
Starling—**1956:** 7, 34, 60, 69, 70, 73, 76, 78, 81; **1957:** 19, 24, 27, 31, 39, 56, 62, 66; **1958:** 9, 10, 23, 32, 36, 57, 67, 68, 71.
Swallow, Bank—**1956:** 67; **1957:** 42, 60; **1958:** 22, 31, 53, 59.
Barn—**1956:** 6, 30, 33, 50; **1957:** 7, 23, 26, 42, 45, 60, 61, 69; **1958:** 22, 31, 53, 59.
Cliff—**1956:** 33; **1957:** 23, 42, 69;

1958: 22, 31, 54.
Rough-winged—**1956:** 6, 20, 33, 68; **1957:** 23, 42, 43, 60, 61; **1958:** 22, 31, 53, 59.
Tree—**1956:** 6, 16, 33, 67, 68; **1957:** 6, 8, 23, 42, 61; **1958:** 22, 31, 53.
Swift, Chimney—**1956:** 5, 33, 50; **1957:** 2, 8, 12, 23, 32, 36, 61; **1958:** 21, 31, 53, 55.
Tanager, Scarlet—**1956:** 8, 10, 30, 35, 48, 49; **1957:** 25, 27, 44, 56, 57; **1958:** 26, 33.
Summer—**1956:** 8, 10, 35, 52; **1957:** 25, 26, 27, 56, 57; **1958:** 26, 33.
Teal, Blue-winged—**1956:** 4, 19, 32, 51, 52, 67, 68; **1957:** 9, 42, 60, 61; **1958:** 19, 30, 53, 54, 56, 57, 59.
Green-winged—**1956:** 4, 71; **1957:** 9, 10, 14, 22, 64; **1958:** 9, 19, 56, 70.
Tern, Black—**1956:** 32, 51, 67; **1957:** 41, 59, 61; **1958:** 21, 31, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58.
Caspian—**1956:** 67; **1957:** 26, 42, 61; **1958:** 6, 54.
Common—**1957:** 23, 41, 59; **1958:** 21, 53, 56, 58.
Forster's—**1957:** 58, 59; **1958:** 21, 27, 28, 31, 54.
Least—**1956:** 32, 51; **1957:** 59.
Sooty—**1958:** 21.
Thrasher, Brown—**1956:** 6, 18, 19, 33, 51, 67, 70, 73; **1957:** 8, 10, 14, 24, 27, 56, 66; **1958:** 8, 23, 32, 54, 69, 71.
Thrush, Gray-cheeked—**1956:** 6, 10, 33, 51, 67; **1957:** 12, 24, 26, 55, 56, 57; **1958:** 23, 28, 32.
Hermit—**1956:** 6, 19, 33, 73; **1957:** 8, 11, 32, 45, 56, 66; **1958:** 8, 23, 32, 71.
Olive-backed (see Swainson's).
Swainson's—**1956:** 6, 9, 10, 33; **1957:** 12, 24, 55, 56, 57; **1958:** 23, 32, 54.
Wood—**1956:** 6, 10, 33, 67; **1957:** 19, 24, 26, 30, 55, 56, 57; **1958:** 23, 32, 54.
Titmouse, Tufted—**1956:** 6, 19, 33, 59, 72; **1957:** 24, 27, 65; **1958:** 7, 23, 32, 71.
Towhee, Green-tailed—**1956:** 69, 73; **1957:** 7, 15, 70.
Rufous-sided—**1956:** 8, 17, 35, 73; **1957:** 25, 27, 66; **1958:** 26, 33, 54, 72.
Spotted—**1956:** 16.
Turkey—**1956:** 5, 19, 75, 81; **1957:** 22, 26, 33, 65, 70; **1958:** 70.
Turnstone, Ruddy—**1957:** 58, 59.
Veery—**1956:** 6, 34, 48; **1957:** 24; **1958:** 23, 32, 55.
Vireo, Blue-headed (see Solitary).
Philadelphia—**1956:** 6, 10, 34, 53; **1957:** 24, 56, 57; **1958:** 7, 24, 29, 32, 58.
Red-eyed—**1956:** 6, 10, 34, 67; **1957:** 24, 27, 56, 57; **1958:** 24, 32.
Solitary—**1956:** 6, 20, 34, 51; **1957:** 6, 12, 24, 26, 33; **1958:** 24, 32.
Warbling—**1956:** 6, 34; **1957:** 19, 24; **1958:** 24, 32.
White-eyed—**1956:** 6, 10, 34; **1957:** 24, 27, 56; **1958:** 23, 32, 54.
Yellow-throated—**1956:** 6, 10, 34; **1957:** 24, 56, 57; **1958:** 24, 32.
Vulture, Black—**1956:** 4, 32, 72; **1957:** 22, 45, 56, 65; **1958:** 19, 30, 57, 70.
Turkey—**1956:** 4, 32, 46, 72; **1957:** 22, 65; **1958:** 1, 19, 30, 70.
Warbler, Bay-breasted—**1956:** 7, 10, 34, 67; **1957:** 12, 25, 55, 56, 57; **1958:** 25, 33.
Black-and-white—**1956:** 7, 10, 34, 67; **1957:** 24, 27, 56, 57; **1958:** 24, 32.
Blackburnian—**1956:** 7, 10, 34, 45, 49, 67; **1957:** 12, 25, 33, 54, 55, 56, 57; **1958:** 25, 32, 54, 58.
Blackpoll—**1956:** 7, 34; **1957:** 25; **1958:** 25, 33.
Black-throated Blue—**1956:** 7, 10, 34, 43-44, 81; **1957:** 12, 24, 33, 55, 56, 57; **1958:** 8, 24, 32, 56.
Black-throated Gray—**1957:** 7.
Black-throated Green—**1956:** 7, 10, 34, 49, 67; **1957:** 13, 24, 55, 56; **1958:** 24, 32, 54.
Blue-winged—**1956:** 10, 30, 34; **1957:** 24, 56; **1958:** 24, 32.
Brewster's—**1958:** 36.
Cairn's (see Black-throated Blue).
Canada—**1956:** 7, 10, 35, 45, 49; **1957:** 19, 25, 33, 56; **1958:** 25, 28, 33, 54, 58.
Cape May—**1956:** 7, 34; **1957:** 12, 24, 57; **1958:** 24, 32.
Cerulean—**1956:** 7, 34, 51; **1957:** 24, 26, 44; **1958:** 24, 32.
Chestnut-sided—**1956:** 2, 34, 43-46, 67, 80, 81; **1957:** 11, 25, 33, 43, 55, 56, 57; **1958:** 25, 33.
Colima—**1957:** 34.
Connecticut—**1956:** 7, 34, 52, 57, 81;

1957: 19, 43; **1958:** 25.
Golden-winged—**1956:** 34, 45; **1957:** 20, 24, 33; **1958:** 24, 28, 32.
Hooded—**1956:** 7, 34, 45, 51; **1957:** 12, 25, 27, 56, 57; **1958:** 25, 33.
Kentucky—**1956:** 7, 10, 34; **1957:** 25, 27, 46, 56, 57; **1958:** 25, 33.
Kirtland's—**1956:** 53, 81; **1957:** 34.
Lawrence's — **1956:** 31, 34, 60, 81; **1957:** 19; **1958:** 36.
Magnolia—**1956:** 7, 10, 34, 49, 51, 67; **1957:** 12, 13, 24, 43, 55, 56, 57; **1958:** 24, 32, 54, 58.
Mourning—**1956:** 7, 10, 34; **1957:** 19; **1958:** 25, 55.
Myrtle—**1956:** 7, 10, 17, 18, 20, 34, 53, 67, 73; **1957:** 6, 9, 12, 24, 32, 55, 56, 66; **1958:** 9, 10, 24, 32, 54, 71.
Nashville—**1956:** 10, 18, 30, 34; **1957:** 19, 24, 26, 43, 54, 56; **1958:** 24, 32.
Orange-crowned—**1956:** 7; **1957:** 12, 13, 19, 55, 56, 57; **1958:** 6, 24, 28, 32.
Palm—**1956:** 7, 10, 20, 34, 53, 67, 73; **1957:** 14, 19, 25, 55, 56; **1958:** 25, 33, 54, 71.
Parula—**1956:** 7, 34, 49, 59, 67; **1957:** 13, 24, 46, 57; **1958:** 24, 32.
Pine—**1956:** 7, 18, 20, 34, 73; **1957:** 7, 10, 14, 19, 25, 66; **1958:** 8, 25, 33, 71.
Prairie—**1956:** 7, 10, 30, 34; **1957:** 12, 25, 27; **1958:** 25, 33.
Prothonotary—**1956:** 7, 30, 34, 49, 52; **1957:** 24, 43; **1958:** 24, 32.
Swainson's—**1956:** 45; **1957:** 19, 26, 46.
Tennessee—**1956:** 7, 9, 10, 30, 34, 67; **1957:** 12, 24, 26, 43, 55, 56, 57; **1958:** 24, 32, 54.
Wilson's—**1956:** 7, 10, 51, 68; **1957:** 13, 19, 43, 56, 57; **1958:** 25, 33, 55.
Worm-eating—**1956:** 7, 10, 34, 45, 51, 68; **1957:** 24, 26, 44; **1958:** 24, 32, 56.
Yellow—**1956:** 7, 34; **1957:** 24, 27, 55, 56; **1958:** 24, 32.
Yellow-throated—**1957:** 46; **1958:** 25, 33.
Waterthrush, Louisiana—**1956:** 7, 17, 18, 34; **1957:** 8, 25, 45, 46, 56, 61; **1958:** 25, 33, 55.
Northern—**1956:** 7, 10, 34, 49, 67; **1957:** 19, 25, 46, 55; **1958:** 25, 33, 55.
Waxwing, Cedar—**1956:** 6, 17, 18, 20, 34, 73; **1957:** 9, 10, 12, 13, 24, 66; **1958:** 10, 23, 29, 32, 71.
Whip-poor-will—**1956:** 5, 30, 33, 63, 64, 65, 81; **1957:** 8, 21, 23, 27, 44, 56; **1958:** 21, 31, 59.
Widgeon, American—**1956:** 19, 52, 71; **1957:** 14, 22, 46, 60, 61, 64; **1958:** 19, 53, 57, 70.
Willet—**1956:** 40; **1957:** 23; **1958:** 28, 31, 48, 49, 53.
Woodcock, American—**1956:** 5, 19, 30, 32, 52; **1957:** 43, 61, 62, 65; **1958:** 7, 20, 44, 58, 59.
Woodpecker, Downy—**1956:** 6, 33, 58, 72, 81; **1957:** 23, 27, 65; **1958:** 22, 31, 53, 71.
Hairy—**1956:** 6, 33, 72; **1957:** 12, 23, 45, 65; **1958:** 22, 31, 71.
Pileated—**1956:** 5, 33, 46, 47, 72; **1957:** 23, 65; **1958:** 22, 31, 71.
Red-bellied—**1956:** 5, 33, 72; **1957:** 23, 65, 68; **1958:** 22, 31, 51, 71.
Red-cockaded—**1956:** 18; **1957:** 8, 9.
Red-headed—**1956:** 5, 20, 33, 72, 78, 81; **1957:** 23, 65, 68, 71; **1958:** 22, 31, 71.
Wren, Bewick's—**1956:** 6, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 33, 56, 73; **1957:** 24, 26, 31, 45, 66, 67; **1958:** 23, 32, 57, 71.
Carolina—**1956:** 6, 19, 23, 24, 27, 28, 33, 59, 73; **1957:** 9, 24, 27, 66; **1958:** 23, 32, 54, 57, 58, 71.
House—**1956:** 6, 22-30, 33, 49, 56, 67, 80, 81; **1957:** 6, 20, 24, 43, 45, 56; **1958:** 6, 23, 29, 32, 56, 57, 67, 71.
Long-billed Marsh—**1956:** 6, 10, 33, 53, 67; **1957:** 13, 20, 24, 56; **1958:** 23, 32.
Rock—**1956:** 68, 69, 73, 76, 81.
Short-billed Marsh—**1956:** 6, 31, 33; **1957:** 13, 45, 55, 56; **1958:** 23, 32.
Winter—**1956:** 6, 18, 19, 33, 73; **1957:** 24, 33, 45, 56, 66; **1958:** 23, 71.
Yellowlegs, Greater—**1956:** 5, 18, 32; **1957:** 7, 8, 23, 42, 59, 60, 61; **1958:** 7, 21, 31, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 56.
Lesser—**1956:** 5, 17, 18, 19; **1957:** 7, 23, 42, 59, 60, 61; **1958:** 7, 21, 31, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 56.
Yellowthroat—**1956:** 7, 10, 34; **1957:** 25, 56, 57; **1958:** 25, 33.

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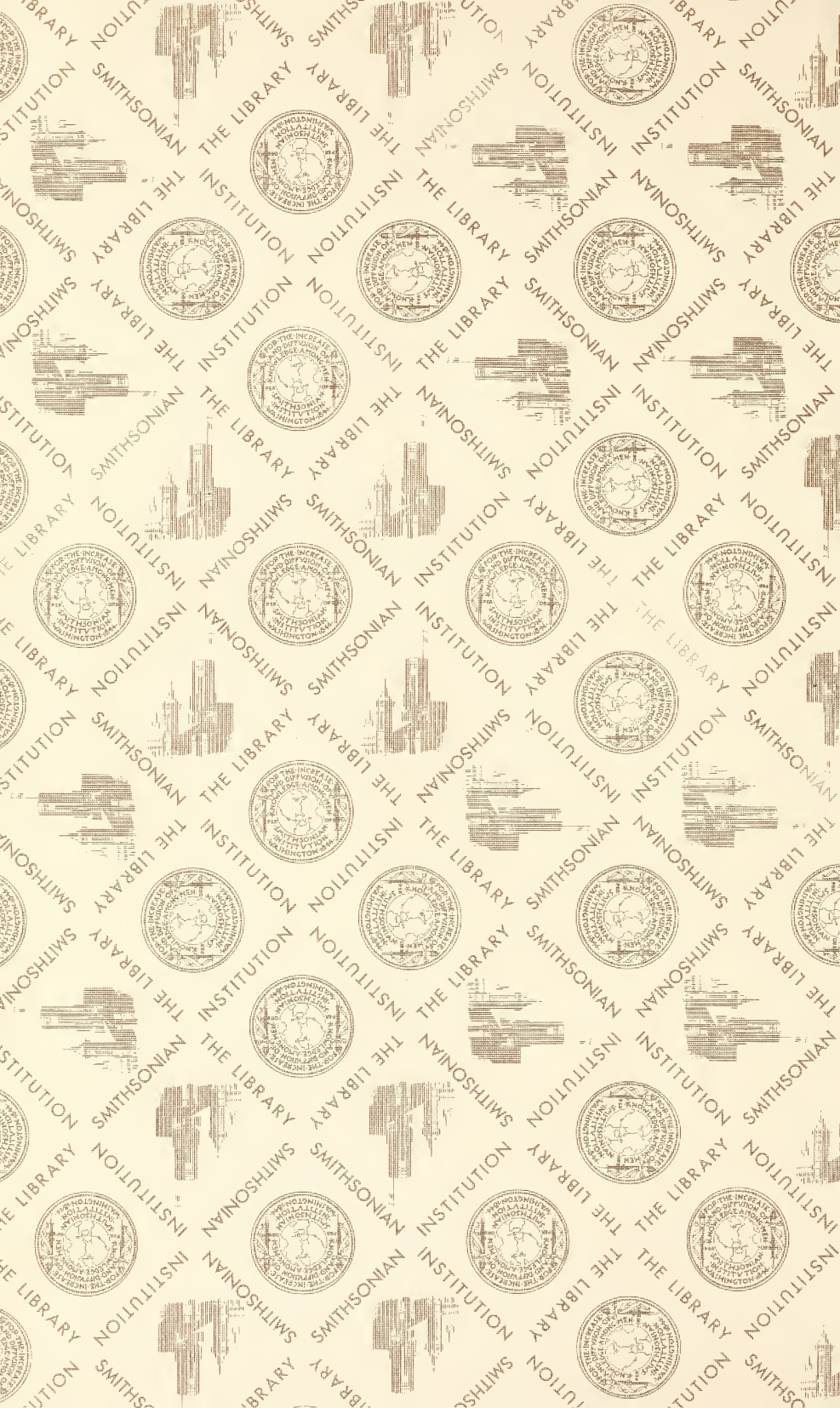
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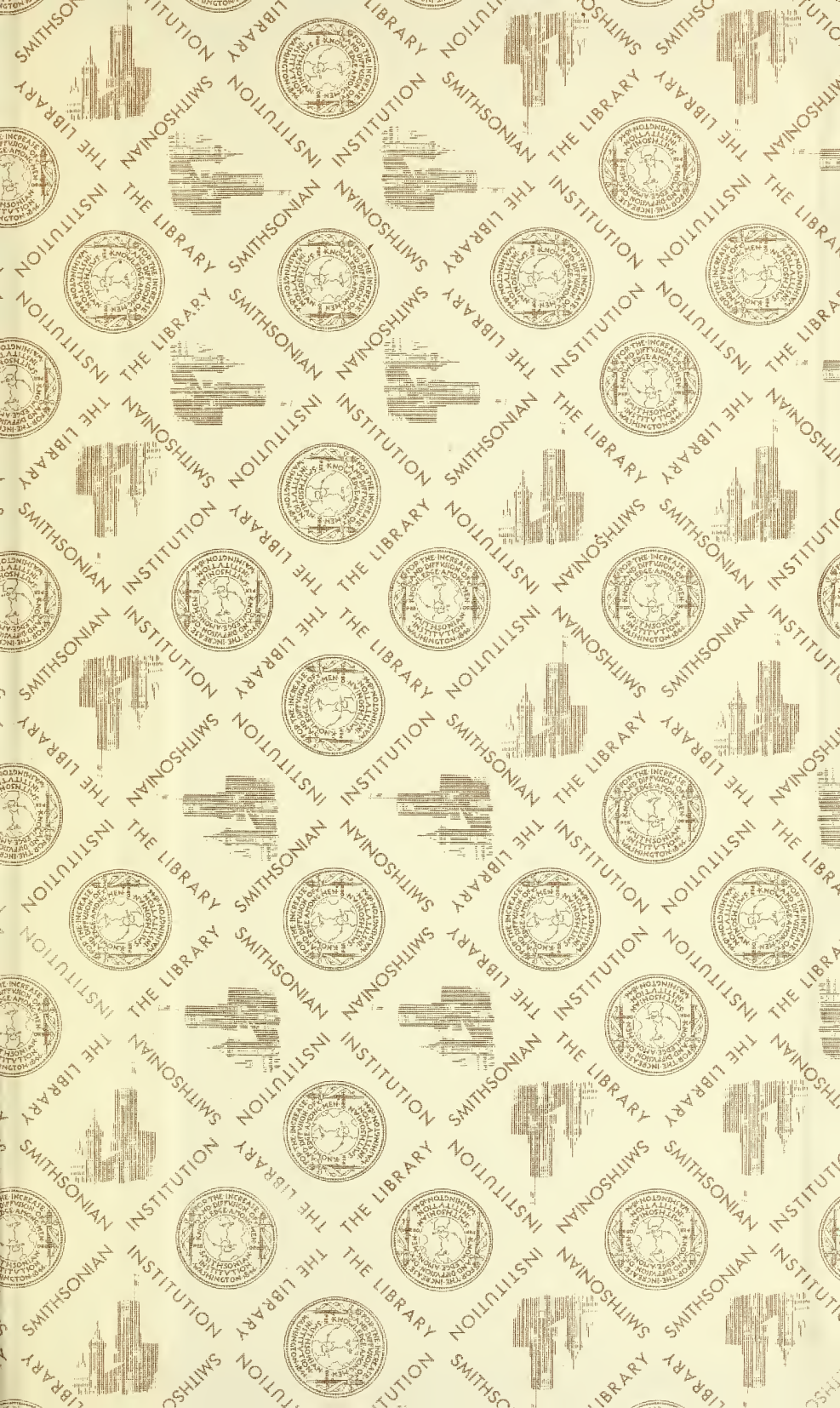
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